ILLUSTRATED

BIOGRAPHICAL ALBUM

OF

NORTHEASTERN NEBRASKA,

CONTAINING

Full Page Portraits and Biographical Sketches of Prominent and Representative Citizens.

TOGETHER WITH

PORTRAITS AND BIOGRAPHIES OF THE PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

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PREFACE.

THE Greatest of Historians, MACAULEY, and one of the most brilliant writers of the past century, has said: "The history of a country is best told in a record of the lives of its people." In conformity with this idea the *BIOGRAPHICAL ALBUM* of Northeastern Nebraska has been written. Instead of going to musty records, and taking therefrom dry statistical matter that can be appreciated by but few, our corps of writers have gone to the people, the men and women who have, by their enterprise and industry, brought the country to rank second to none in this great and noble state, and from their lips have the story of their life struggles. No more interesting or instructive matter could be presented to an intelligent public. In this volume will be found a record of many whose lives are worthy the imitation of coming generations. It tells how some, commencing life in poverty, by industry and economy have accumulated wealth, and of others, with limited advantages for securing an education, have become learned men and women, with an influence extending throughout the length and breadth of the land. It tells of men who have risen from the lower walks of life to eminence as statesmen, and of those that have striven to succeed and that success has usually crowned their efforts. It tells of many who, not seeking the applause of the world, have pursued "the even tenor of their way," content to have it said of them as Christ said of the woman performing a deed of mercy, "they have done what they could." It tells of many that in the pride and strength of young manhood left the plow and the anvil, the lawyer's office and the counting-room, left every trade and profession, at their country's call went forth valiantly "to do or die," and through their efforts the Union was restored.

Coming generations will appreciate this volume as it contains so much that would of necessity been lost had this volume not been written. Great care has been taken in the compilation of the work, submitting each sketch in order to insure its correctness. The faces of some, and the biographical sketches of many, will be missed from this volume. For this the publishers are not to blame. Not having the proper conception of the work, some refused to give the information necessary to compile a sketch, while others were indifferent. Occasionally some member of the family would oppose the enterprise, and on account of such opposition the support of the interested one would be withheld. In many instances men could not be found, though repeated calls were made at their residence or place of business.

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Jacob Adriance.

NORTHEASTERN NEBRASKA

GEORGE A. BROOKS, a merchant and banker, also proprietor of the mills at Bazile Mills, Nebraska, was born at Potter's Hill, Rhode Island, August 2, 1851. He is the son of George H. and Caroline (Lucus) Brooks, whose sketch appears elsewhere in this work. George A. received his early education in the district schools, and in 1870 having heard much of the West, and the advantages afforded for young men to start in life for themselves, and he having a brother in Knox County, Nebraska, came to Bazile Mills and took an interest in building up the mill and the business of the place. In June, 1890, the Bazile Bank was incorporated, also the Bazile Milling Company, with George A Brooks as president, and S. M. Saunders superintendent. In 1888 the Case Roller System was put into these mills, where a first class article of flour is manufactured. The store they established in 1878 is an honor to the place. In connection with his other business, Mr. Brooks started a creamery, which is doing a good business.

In politics, he of whom we write, has taken an active interest, and is a stanch supporter of the Republican party, having cast his first vote for U. S. Grant. In 1884 he was a delegate at large for the State of Nebraska. He was postmaster under Gen. Grant's administration, at Bazile Mills, and upon the election of Grover Cleveland he resigned, not wishing to hold any place under him.

He is an honored member of the Masonic Order, and belongs to the Knight Templers degree; also a member of Tangier Temple, Omaha.

He was united in marriage at Norwich, Connecticut, March 9, 1874, to Miss Gertrude Congdon, the daughter of Gilbert L. Congdon.

REV. JACOB ADRIANCE, whose farm home is on Section 20, of Maple township, ranks among the pioneers of Dodge County, as he came West in the spring of 1857 and first located at Desota, and in the spring of 1858 came to Fremont, which had only been platted a year, and took charge of the Platte Valley Circuit of the Methodist Episcopal Church, having twelve appointments, which required him to travel three hundred miles to complete the circuit, if he came home each week, which he frequently did. He made this journey once in four weeks on horse-back, often traveling in fog and snow, with no track broken to guide him. Many times snow would be fifteen inches deep and then again two feet, while the mercury registered twenty-five degrees below zero. At that time the villages only appeared in name. West Point had only one house.

He remained on this charge one year and was then sent to Pike's Peak, where gold had just been discovered. He went by team, the journey consuming twenty-eight days. He was the first resident minister within the territory. He organized the First Methodist Church in Denver, Colorado. At that date there was no form of government there, so the people organized a Provincial form of their own. Our subject was made Chaplain of the Lower House. He remained at Denver from June, 1859, until February, 1860,

when he attended Conference at Leavenworth City, Kansas, traveling mostly by stage coach and boat. He was there appointed to the charge at Golden City, Colorado, where he remained one year. In 1861 he was on the Central City Charge. He then spent eighteen months in New York, in Niagara County, after which he returned to Nebraska and officiated sixteen months at Decatur, the two years following at Fremont; Ft. Calhoun, Washington County, three years; at Fontanelle three years, and at North Bend eighteen months.

He was then changed to the Wahoo charge for two years; sent back to North Bend, where he remained one year, and the two years following he spent in the work of his Master in Douglas and Sarpy Counties. His health and hearing failing him, he was placed on the superannuated list, remained at Fremont one year and then removed to a farm that he had located in 1862, with a land warrant given him by his father. He moved to his farm in 1879, but had made some improvements thereon prior to that date. The improvements of the place now show him to be a man of thrift, good taste and order; and the magnificent grove containing five acres, which he planted out, and the beautiful orchard of one hundred fruit trees, all stand as living, growing monuments to this good man's name. He now has 320 acres of land, 280 acres of which are inclosed and ninety acres under the plow. He has been postmaster at the country office known as Jamestown for twelve years.

To give the reader a further understanding of this man's life it should be stated that he was born in Cayuga County, New York, October 22, 1836, the son of Thomas and Margaret Adriance, who were also natives of the Empire State, whose children were William H., Jacob, Mary E. (deceased), John and Edgar. Our subject remained in New York until he was 22 years of age, and then came to Nebraska. The advantages he had for obtaining an education were fair. After leaving the common schools he spent one year in Wilson Collegiate Institute, in Niagara County, New York.

April, 1860, was an eventful month for our subject, for it was during that month that he was united in the holy bonds of matrimony to Fannie A. Rogers, the daughter of Rev. Lucius C. and Fannie Rogers, natives of New York, whose five children were Rufus L. (deceased), Eliphus H. (deceased), Lucius Henry, John E. and Fannie A.

Mr. and Mrs. Adriance have been blessed by the birth of four children—Lillie E., Myrtie E. (deceased), Emory R. and Effie L.

Both our subject and his estimable lady are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and in his political choice he is a believer in and a supporter of the Republican party.

It was our subject's ill-fortune to live in this country during the long-to-be-remembered seasons when the grasshopper was verily a burden to man. He received so little reward for his work that he went without many of the necessities of life and did not have enough clothing to keep him warm during the wintry blasts. He now attributes his declining health and loss of hearing to that unavoidable but undue exposure during this period. The pork was so lean that butter was used in which to fry it.

Emory R., his son, is a minister of the gospel according to the faith of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and is now preaching at Plain View, Nebraska.

The fifty-six years which have thus far marked the career of our subject, have been more than ordinarily eventful; and the good results of this life of pioneer preaching can only be measured by the circling years of eternity; but there are legions of men and

women living in the various states of this great country, who own much to this man who, in the years that have passed, taught them the way of life. To have been a pioneer Methodist minister prior to the days of railroads, west of the Missouri River, indicated anything but "flowery beds of ease," but, on the contrary, one of constant struggle with the elements, both morally and physically. To organize a class or a Sunday-school twenty-five years ago, meant perseverance, and the true spirit of self-sacrifice. Long after he of whom we write, even when these pages have become yellow and dimmed with age, the seeds of good, sown by this minister who gave his time, the own comfort and at last his health, shall blossom, and be seen in the Christian graces of generations yet unborn. Where he laid down the armor, his son took it up, and thus "the workmen fall, but the work goes on."

LOUIS SMITHBERGER, present County Clerk of Stanton County, and an ex-Clerk of the District Court of the same County, was born in Clinton County, Iowa, August 20, 1859, the son of Werner Smithberger, who was born in Wurtenberg, Germany, April 23, 1823, and there grew to manhood, receiving a liberal education and learning the cabinet makers' trade, as an apprentice. In 1853, he emigrated to America, and embarked in the cabinet business at Cincinnati, Ohio. He was married at that place, to Miss Josephine Rottler, the daughter of Zaphir and Geneva Rottler. He remained in Cincinnati one year and six months and then moved to Guttenburg, Iowa, and died there seven years later, March 4, 1861. By this marriage union, four children were born—Amelia, wife of John H. Darling, of Oregon City, Oregon; August and Louisa, twins, who died in infancy; Louis, the subject of this notice.

After the death of her husband, Mrs. Smithberger, the mother of our subject, married Tobias Mack, now a resident of Stanton County, Nebraska. Louis remained with his mother, who moved to Iowa City, Iowa, where he attended school, and took a partial course in the Commercial College, at that city. In 1869, he went to Omaha, where he remained one year, and then went to Stanton, Nebraska, where he assisted in developing the prairie farm in warm weather, and went to school winters. He left the farm and engaged as a clerk in a general store at Stanton, and afterwards formed a partnership with W. A. Kearney, the firm being Kearney and Smithberger. Subsequently he engaged in the buying and selling of stock which he followed for two years. In 1887, he was elected as County Clerk, serving one term, and was the nominee for re-election, only being defeated by six votes. In the fall of 1891, he was more successful, for the records show he was elected by a majority of three hundred and thirty votes.

Politically, he is a strong advocate of Republican principles, and is one of the active forces in his party in eastern Nebraska. He is very popular in Stanton County, regardless of party lines, and makes an efficient, painstaking and obliging county official, his position being one of the most important within the county, as he is clerk of the Board of County Commissioners, as well as register of deeds, and ex-officio clerk of the District Courty.

Mr. Smithberger was united in marriage at Stanton, Nebraska, February 14, 1888, to Miss Minnie Zahn, daughter of Hugo and Lizette Zahn, who settled upon a farm in Stanton County, and subsequently moved to the village, where he clerked in a store and was appointed deputy clerk and deputy county treasurer. Mrs. Zahn died December 24, 1886. Mr. and Mrs. Zahn were the parents of six children, five of whom are

living—Earnest, Minnie, wife of the subject of this sketch; Bertha, Fannie and Lydia.

Mr. and Mrs. Smithberger are the parents of three children; two died in infancy, and the other, Wallace, was born April 10, 1892.

HON. JOHN F. ROBINSON, who lives on Section 6, of Humbug precinct, came to Stanton County in the spring of 1879 and bought the farm he now occupies. It was an eighty-acre tract of wild land. He rented a farm near by his land at first, but after four years lived upon his own. He built a small frame house, in which he lived seven years, and then built his present residence, which is thirty feet square, two stories high and a basement. It is built of brick and has a mansard roof. He also has a good barn, granary, double crib and numerous other out-buildings. His farm is graced by an artificial grove of three acres and an orchard of seventy-five trees. As he has prospered, from time to time he has added to his land, until he now has 240 acres, all under cultivation but ten acres.

Mr. Robinson was born in Indiana, March 12, 1850, the son of John H. and Christena Robinson, natives of Ohio, whose four children were John, Raena, George and William.

He of whom we write this notice remained in the "Hoosier" State until 4 years of age, when his parents removed to Polk County, Iowa, and he remained at home until he came to Nebraska. His education was of the common school order. His mother is deceased, but the father still lives in Polk County, Iowa.

November, 1878, marked a new era in this man's life, for it was at that time when he married Jennie, daughter of Philip and Jane Sullivan, who were the parents of ten children. They were natives of Pennsylvania.

Politically our subject votes the Independent ticket, and was a member of the Legislature in 1885.

JOHN BATIE, of Section 1, township 22, range 1, residing in Union Creek precinct, Stanton County, was born in Washington County, New York, August 19, 1814, and lived in his native county until four years of age, when his parents moved to Cayuga County, of the same State, where our subject remained until he was twenty-one years of age, then came West as far as Illinois, stopping in Chicago in 1835, when it was simply a fort and a boat landing. The best house in the place, at that time, was owned by a half-breed Indian; the same was a brick building, the only one of the place. The United States soldiers were stationed there near the lake shore. The emigrant company, with which our subject was traveling, went to Peoria, Illinois, and he settled in Peoria County.

He was married in January, 1841, and four years later bought a farm of one hundred and sixty acres in DeKalb County, Illinois, upon which he lived for nine years. He sold the place, started for Kansas, but changed his course and bought a quarter section of land in Lucas County, Iowa, remained two years, sold out and joined the Quincy colonization company and came to Nebraska. This was in 1855, and he stopped at Fontanelle, Dodge County, where he remained until 1883. In 1857 he built a hotel there which he operated for two years, and then sold for three thousand dollars. He also owned a quarter section of land where the town now stands, which he sold to the Town Company, he being president of the same. He then left Fontanelle, and bought land near Fremont and remained until 1864, and moved into the Elkhorn Valley, near where the village of Hooper now stands. In 1883 he laft that locality and moved to Wayne County, where he lived two years. He rented a farm west of Wayne, called the Westerbrook farm,

paying cash rent for the same. There he remained five years engaged in the stock business.

Mr. and Mrs. Frances (Young) Batie are the parents of seven children living, and one deceased—Matilda (deceased); Carrie, Libbie, Ellen, Frances, Mary, John and William.

In 1855, when our subject came to Fontanelle, two citizens of the place were out breaking prairie and were attacked by the Indians and murdered. The citizens rallied and followed the savages, but to no avail. The Governor issued a proclamation for the soldiers to go and defend the settlement, and two companies remained until autumn. In May, 1855, four hundred and fifty Sioux Indians came down the Elkhorn Valley to Fontanelle, but a white messenger made a circuitous route and warned the settlers of their coming. The Indians passed on down to a point where the Elkhorn and Platte rivers from a junction, and there had a terrible battle with the Pawnee Indians, with a great loss of life to both tribes.

The first winter Mr. Batie was in Nebraska there came a fearful snow-storm, lasting three days and three nights. Many of the settlers were illy prepared for such weather and a number were compelled to leave their homes. After the storm subsided the snow was four feet deep on the level. Omaha was the market for provisions and it took four days to make a trip there by ox team. In 1856 three teams started from Fontanelle to Omaha, our subject having one of them. They were caught out the first day in a storm about twenty miles from Fontanelle. The thermometer registered twenty degrees below zero, and so fierce was the storm that they were compelled to stop, and our subject walked all night in the blinding storm to keep from freezing to death.

During the Civil War he hauled freight for the Government along the Platte River, as far west as Fort Kearney. All in all, Mr. Batie has had an eventful life, and has, perhaps, seen as much real pioneer hardship as any man in the Elkhorn Valley.

HON. TOBIAS MACK, one of the representative German farmers of Stanton County, ranks among the pioneers of Butterfly precinct. His farm is on Section 8, township 22, range 2. He was born in Germany, January, 1839, and came to America in 1867. He landed at New York, and from there went to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he worked in a brewery seven months, and then came to Omaha, Nebraska, and worked in a brewery two years. In 1871 he took a homestead in Butterfly precinct. He provided himself with a dug-out, which served until he could build a frame house. His family remained in Omaha until his house was completed. His place is supplied with a good class of buildings, including house, barns, machine sheds, granary, etc. He al o has a good orchard, and five hundred grape vines. His landed possessions comprise twelve hundred and fifty acres, four hundred of which are enclosed with a wire fence. Six hundred acres are under cultivation and the remainder in hay and pasture land.

Of his domestic relation let it be said, he was united in marriage in 1871, to Josephine Rottler. Our subject's parents, who lived and died in Germany, had four children—Gottfried, in Cincinnati, Ohio; Anna, now a resident of Cheyenne, Whoming; Catharine, in Germany, and our subject, Tobias. Mrs. Mack's parents also lived and died in Germany. They had six children, she being the eldest.

Politically, Mr. Mack votes the Democratic ticket, and in religious matters the family belong to the Evangelical Lutheran Church. He was one of the first commissioners of Stanton County, and was also

elected two terms as county treasurer, one term as county clerk, and served one term as a member of the Legislature.

When he first came to the county, all was very new and wild and he saw many hardships, including the loss of his crops by grasshoppers, and hail. He hauled his first wheat to Fremont, and the streams being unbridged, he was compelled to carry the sacks of wheat across the streams on his back. He relates that in those early days the storms were much more severe, and the rainfall less, than at the present time.

He has made a financial success of farming and stock raising, and is now carrying a stock of thirty-three horses, one hundred and sixty head of cattle and two hundred and fifty head of hogs.

But few men in the Elkhorn Valley are more prosperous and stand higher for good citizenship and manly ways, than he of whom we write this notice.

ALONZO W. FORBES, treasurer of the city of Fremont, has been identified with the interests of that city since 1875, and hence very naturally finds a place in this connection.

He was born in Jefferson County, New York, April 22, 1840, and is the son of Darwin and Amy (Vaughn) Forbes. The maternal side were of German extraction. When fourteen years of age, our subject accompanied his parents to Illinois, where he spent seven years engaged in farming. When the Civil War clouds were beginning to darken the political sky, and traitorous hands sought to trail the flag of our country, and mar its loyal beauty, with the dust of secession, our subject, like thousands of other young men from the "Prairie State," in whose bosoms throbbed the heart of loyalty, enlisted in the cause of his country. His enlistment dated September 10, 1861, when he became a member of Company "B," Forty-sixth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and, as the sequel will show, his was a long and fierce conflict, he being mustered out of service January 20, 1866. Duty called him to participate in the following engagements: Fort Donaldson, Shiloh, siege of Corinth, siege of Vicksburg, Jackson, Mississippi, Spanish Fort, Fort Blakeley, siege of Mobile, and many skirmishes of less note. After his service he returned to Illinois and laid aside his suit of loyal blue, which had marked him as a Union soldier for four years and three months, and engaged in the peaceful occupation of agriculture, which he followed until 1875, and then removed to Fremont, Nebraska. One year later he removed to Hooper, near which place he opened up a farm of eighty acres, and there made it his home for three years. We next find him engaged in the hotel business at Hooper. This he followed one year and then returned to Fremont, where he operated a bakery and restaurant for one year. He then engaged in the lumber business as a clerk for a short time, after which he entered the county clerk's office where he was an assistant for two years. He was elected city clerk of Fremont, serving four years, and then elected to his present office, that of city treasurer.

Mr. Forbes is a member of McPherson Post No. 4, of the Grand Army of the Republic; Triumph Lodge No. 32; Knights of Pythias, and was one of the charter members of Company "E," First Regiment Nebraska National Guards, also a charter member of the National Union Lodge of Fremont.

He was united in marriage during the month of April, 1867, to Mariah N. Barr, a native of Illinois. By this union five children have come to bless their home: Hattie J., born March 27, 1868; William F., born

October 12, 1869; Robert O., born July 2, 1874; Mary, born September 1, 1878, and John A. Logan, born April 20, 1884. One child, Hattie J., is deceased.

Mr. Forbes stands high for respectability and good citizenship in Dodge County, being true and loyal to every known duty he has been called on to perform, both in public and married life.

HON. JOHN THOMSEN, one of the business factors of Fremont, whose office is on "F" street between Fifth and Sixth, is engaged in loan, real estate and insurance business. He represents many of the best insurance companies extant, among which may be named the "Home," "Continental," "German-American," "Connecticut," "Hartford," "Phœnix," "Insurance of North America," "Pennsylvania," "Franklin of Philadelphia," "Springfield of Massachusetts," "Imperial," "London and Lancashire," and the "Travelers Accident and Life" of Hartford, Connecticut. Mr. Thomsen has been a resident of Fremont since March, 1870. He is a native of Germany, and was born in Schleswig, March 4, 1862. He is the son of Claus C. and Margaret (Sprecher) Thomsen. His father died immediately after landing at Fremont, Nebraska. The mother, still surviving, lives with our subject. The family came direct from Germany to Nebraska. Our subject was reared on a farm and educated in the public schools. In March, 1881, he engaged in his present business with L. D. Richards. After one year with him, he was associated for eighteen months with G. W. D. Reynolds, when he bought out his interest and has since conducted the business alone. In connection with his insurance business he has a real estate and load agency, holding city and farm property for sale. He also has shares in several of the stock companies of Fremont and ranks high among the energetic business men of the place.

Politically, he is a Democrat. He has been secretary of the Board of Public Works, for the city of Fremont, since its organization; has held the office of city assessor three terms, and was twice city treasurer, and chairman of the Democratic Central Committee of Dodge County and was elected to the State Senate in the fall of 1892.

He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows; Centennial Lodge No. 59; Apollo Encampment No. 22; Canton Fremont No. 4; Rebecca No. 59, and is considered one of the social leaders of Fremont.

He was united in marriage in 1888 to Josie M. Otte, but was bereaved of his wife after three months of wedded life. He resides on East Military avenue and is the owner of considerable reality in the city and other points. He is pre-eminently a self-made man, and now occupies a position in the front ranks of the well-to-do business men of Fremont. He has been a member of the Fire Department since 1879, and has been an enthusiastic worker ever since. He remained with "Company No. 1" until 1883, when he, with fifteen others, resigned and organized the "J. C. Cleland Hose Company," of which he was secretary for five years. This company is among the best in the West, having carried off many honors in hose races. All but eight years of our subject's life has been spent in Nebraska, and but few of his age have been more successful in life than Mr. Thomsen.

GUSTAVE SONNENSCHEIN, a pioneer of Stanton County—the man who taught the first term of school in the county—is a resident of Section 21, township 22, range 1, of Union Creek precinct, and by reason of his long residence and pioneer associations is justly entitled to a personal sketch in this connection.

He came to the county in 1869, and took a homestead, to which he has added, from time to time, until he now has four hundred and eighty acres. At first he built a dug-out, as did most of the early settlers of Stanton County. In that rude abode he lived for three years, and then moved into a log-cabin, with a shingle roof, which served as a residence until 1881, when he built a two-story and one-half frame house 20x36 feet, also a good barn 44x60 feet, a granary, shedding, etc. He planted out four thousand trees, which have come to be a vast grove of artificial timber. He has two hundred and seventy-five acres under cultivation, and one hundred and sixty acres enclosed by fence. During the years 1875, '76, '77, the grasshoppers destroyed the most of his crops. He was county commissioner for three years, from 1875 to 1878, and taught school in Cuming and Stanton Counties twelve terms. When he located in the precinct, his neighbors and himself struck a furrow for sixteen miles so as not to get lost in going to Columbus, that place and West Point being their nearest market places. At that time several tribes of Indians were camped on Union Creek bottoms.

Politically, Mr. Sonnenschein supports the Independent party. To acquire the reader with more of our subject's earlier life, it should be narrated that he was born in Germany, February 8, 1839, and came to this country in 1852. From New York harbor he came to Chicago, where he lived with his parents until 1861, at the breaking out of the Civil War, when he enlisted in Company L, Fourth Missouri Cavalry. He served three years, was in the battle of Pea Ridge, Gun Town, Tennessee, Memphis, White Station and many smaller engagements. He was mustered out at St. Louis in 1864. The last year he was sick and in the hospital three months of the time. After he came out of the service he went to Chicago, and remained until 1868, then came to Omaha, stopped two or three months and located a homestead, as above related.

Mr. Sonnenschein is a son of Henry and Wilhelmina (Paul) Sonnenschein, natives of Germany, who came to America with a family of five children. They were the parents of the following children: Mary, Louise, Minna, Louis, Lisette and Henriette. Mary (Mrs. L. Repp), Louise and Henriette died in Germany. Minna (Mrs. Her Sontag) died in New York City. Lisette married Hugo Zahn and died in Stanton County; her first child (Mrs. L. Smithberger) was the first child born in Union Creek precinct, the date being December 28, 1869. Our subject was married June 11, 1865, to Anna Underburg, to whom has been born nine children: Emma Matilda, March 21, 1866, in Chicago; Clara L., February 10, 1868, in Chicago; Othilda L. H., April 1, 1870, in Stanton County, married D. Siders; Edward R., March 23, 1872: Ida F., April 5, 1874; Herman Theodore, April 25, 1876; Hulda A., January 1, 1879; Louis C., August 20, 1882; Walter G., November 8, 1884.

Mrs. Sonnenschein was born in Germany, March 15, 1847, the daughter of Theodore and Charlotte (Heere) Underburg. Her father died in Stanton County, and is buried on the farm among the trees set by his own hands. The mother lives with Mrs. Sonnenschein. They reared a family of seven children: Anna, Charley, Mary, August, Otto, Charlotte (deceased in infancy), and Emil.

AGGE AXEN, of Union Creek precinct, Stanton County, whose farm home is on Section 22, township 22, has been a resident of that place since 1878, but has been in the county since 1871. He took a

homestead three miles south of Stanton, upon which he lived for seven years, then sold and bought his present place. He has a good story and one-half house, out-buildings and an excellent orchard. He now has three hundred and fifty acres under cultivation. Besides his own residence, the place is provided with a small tenant house, in which his son-in-law now lives.

Mr. Axen was born in St. Peter, Schleswig, Germany, in the month of May, 1840, and came to America in 1862. He is the son of Nickels and Catharine (Fetterson) Axen, who never left their native country. Their four children were Agge, Peter, Lena and Sophia.

Mr. Axen was married in 1862, to Catharine Andreae, and by this marriage six children have been born: Bertha (Mrs. O. Reichow); Rosa (Mrs. Lewis Mewis); Emma (Mrs. D. Boe); Ida, Sophia and Arthur, at home.

Our subject's wife was born in Germany, in 1840. Her father is deceased and her mother still lives in Germany.

Mr. Axen was engaged in the furniture business in Manitowoc, Wisconsin, for several years. He enlisted in the Union army at the time of the Civil War, served six months in the Eighty-second Illinois (the Hecker) Regiment, was transferred to the Sixtieth Illinois, and served until the close of that conflict. In 1871, he took a homestead in Nebraska, and at the same time was in the furniture business at Stanton. He is also a carpenter by trade, and has worked at that considerable.

Politically, he votes the Republican ticket. He has been county commissioner for three years, and is at present justice of the peace. He is one of the directors of the Citizens' Bank at Stanton. His farm consists of six hundred and forty acres of choice land. He is now carrying one hundred and thirty head of short horn cattle, twelve head of horses, and two hundred head of hogs. He is a member of Treu Bund Lodge, and himself and family are members of the German Lutheran Church.

JOHN SAMPSON, a farmer living on Section 26, of Logan township, located in Fremont, Dodge County, January 5, 1868. He remained at Fremont one year and then took a homestead, which is a part of his present farm. February 8, after paying for his homestead, he had fifty cents left. Two other young men took homesteads in the same section—N. P. Johnson and Jonas Jackson, but they, not having the staying qualities of our subject, only remained about two years, when they left and have never been heard of since by Mr. Sampson. About six months after our subject had located on his homestead, he had completed a dug-out and hired fifteen acres of breaking done, paying therefor five dollars per acre; then, finding his cash running short, he worked on the railroad for nine months, sleeping one night each month on his place in order to comply with the law, thus making a good many miles travel between this and his work. There was no bridge across the Elkhorn, and at each trip to his claim, Mr. Sampson would, on arrival at the river, tie his clothes in a bundle, hold them over his head and wade across.

February 25, 1871, he married Maria Monson, who was born in 1853, the youngest daughter of John and Ella Monson. Our subject and wife are both natives of Sweden, he being born April 17, 1842, son of Samuel and Sarah Sampson, who had a family of nine children: Betsy, John, Engrey, Caroline, Martha, Solomon, Jones Peter, Mary, and one that died in infancy. Jones Peter and Mary are deceased.

Mrs. Sampson's brothers and sisters are: Nels, Hannah, Ola, Anna and Mons; Anna is deceased.

Our subject and wife are parents of eight children: Allie Ammanda, born September 11, 1873; Engrey S. Ellen, February 26, 1875; Victor Emuel, March 17, 1878; Anna Matilda, March 18, 1881; Emma Josina, July 1, 1884; Nels J. Morner, January 24, 1887; Ester Johann, March 19, 1890, and Luella Maria, September 1, 1892.

Our subject has seen the ups and downs coincident with pioneer life, commencing, as he did, on his farm, with very limited means, only one horse to work with and many other shortages, which required him to work very slow. In 1872 prairie fire burned nearly all he had but his land, and was obliged to commence anew; but to day sees him in possession of a valuable farm of 160 acres, mostly under fence, a five-acre grove, and two acres in orchard. Mr. Sampson politically affiliates with the Republican party, while he and his wife are both acceptable members of the Lutheran Church.

THOMAS KINGSTON, of Section 31, township 23, range 3, east, in what is known as Kingsburgh precinct, Stanton County, is counted among the pioneers of the Elkhorn Valley, coming as he did in April, 1874, when he took a half section of wild land, broke it out, made substantial improvements in the way of buildings, providing a well with wind power and planting out a grove. He has since added to his land until he has 635 acres, 300 being under the plow. He was in the country during the grasshopper years, and for four years they destroyed his crops, and another year they were destroyed by prairie fire.

Concerning Mr. Kingston's earlier career, let it be said that he was born in Ireland in November, 1851, the son of James and Sarah Kingston, whose nine children were: Mary, Richard, Sarah, James, Jane, Amelia, Samuel, John and Thomas. James, John and Thomas are the only survivors of the family, and the two former live in Ireland. Thomas, of whom we write this notice, remained in his native land until twenty-two years of age, and then sailed for America, and located as above related. He bought railroad land, paying $500 down, and during the never-to-be-forgotten grasshopper years he became discouraged and offered to give up his contract to the company on the half section of land providing they would give him a deed of the forty acres his house was on. However, they refused to do this, and he was compelled to give up the land, with the exception of the corn growing on forty acres. But as times brightened up, by good management and hard work he succeeded in making the payment on his homestead, and one by one brought the remaining "forties" named in the original contract until he finally owned the original half section of land.

Upon coming to America, he had $2,000 in money and a good common school education. He was united in marriage, January, 1874, to Elizabeth Northover, daughter of John and Mary Northover, of England, whose nine children were: John, Richard, Elizabeth, Martha, Mary, Thura (deceased), Ellen, Emily and William H.

Our subject and his wife are the parents of three children: Sadie, born September, 1875; Mary, born August, 1878, and James, born January, 1883.

Our subject and his wife are members of the Episcopal Church, and politically he votes the Democratic ticket.

The first few years he was in Nebraska he struggled hard for an existence, but finally is in possession of a handsome property and enjoying the life of an independent farmer, and as one views his well tilled land, and

observes his good buildings and comfortable home, which is in sight of two thriving railroad points—Pilger and Stanton—with swift-rolling trains whirling by nearly every hour of the day and night, his mind reverts back to the wild prairie landscape that he first looked out upon when he bought his land of the railroad company, nearly two decades ago.

FRANK PULS, a highly respected farmer of Spring Branch precinct, Stanton County, whose farm home is located on section 5, township 24, north, range 1, east, was born at Donop, Lippe-Detmold, Germany, April 13, 1844. His parents were Frank and Amelia Puls, and he is one of three children now living. He received a common school education, and when seventeen years of age began to work at brick making, and followed that business until 1866; that year he went to Sheboygan, Wis., near which place he worked on a farm for two seasons, laboring in the pineries during the winters. In the spring of 1868 he came to Nebraska, and bought college scrip, which entitled him to one hundred and sixty acres of land which he located in Jefferson County. This he afterwards sold, and in the fall of 1868 returned to Germany to settle up his father's estate. In the spring of 1869 he came to Stanton County and homesteaded his present farm. One family settled near him at the same time, but the next nearest neighbor was five miles away. He built a sod house, 16x20 feet, in which he lived one year, and broke twelve acres of land the first season, upon which he raised a small quantity of corn and vegetables. There was one cottonwood tree upon his place, and the same is still standing as a landmark of pioneer days. His present farm consists of six hundred acres, one-third of which is under cultivation. He keeps from one hundred to one hundred and fifty head of cattle, and about an equal number of sheep.

Mr. Puls was married May 1, 1869, to Louisa Steinhage, who was born at Humfeld, Lippe-Detmold, Germany. By this union the following children were born: Amelia, Hermann, Elise, Ernest, Frederick, Louise, Emma and Emil. Politically, our subject is a Democrat, and among the local offices held by him may be mentioned that of justice of the peace and clerk of election, etc. Dunop postoffice was established about 1873, and he was post-master for seven years. Both he and his wife with their family are consistent members of the Evangelical Reformed Church. Upon coming to this country he had $1,300, a part of which he loaned out and lost. A few years after he located, a neighbor boy, Frederick Shroeder, was lost in a severe storm, and he with his neighbors joined in the search, which lasted for two days, before the lad was found. He was badly exhausted, but recovered.

Our subject's present residence was built in 1884, and everything about this man's place is indicative of thrift and order.

FRANK SCHARFEN, a farmer of Section 24, Monterey township, Cuming County, and the owner of 250 acres of excellent land, was born in Germany, October 8, 1855. He came to America in 1866, landing at Baltimore, and from there came direct to West Point, Nebraska, by the way of St. Louis, going from Omaha to West Point with ox-teams, which journey consumed four days. He spent one year in Wyoming, burning charcoal, and in 1871 he bought eighty acres of land on Section 24, for which he paid $6 per acre. He held this land until 1880, and was compelled to give it up on account of the loss he had sustained by reason of the grasshopper plague, which destroyed his crops for four years. In 1878 he

purchased a quarter section of land, where he now lives, for which he paid $6 per acre. Here one finds good improvements, including buildings, a well 104 feet in depth, provided with a wind-power pump. He also has a good orchard and an eight-acre grove. One hundred and ninety-five acres of his farm is under cultivation, and the entire tract surrounded by wire fence, which cost him $400. His farm is well stocked with horses, mules, cattle and swine.

July 11, 1876, our subject was married to Katie Wortman, to whom eight children have been born—Joseph, Lena, Mary, Anton, William, Gertrude, Sophia and Frank.

Our subject's father is a native of Germany; and there died. His mother came to America in 1866, and subsequently married.

Frank was the second son of a family of four children: Casper (deceased); Frank, our subject; Anton and Sophia, all of whom are in this country.

In 1884 he of whom we write returned to Germany on a three-months' visit. His wife's parents, Joseph and Cecila Wortman, were born in Ohio and came to Nebraska in 1866, and are living in Cuming County at this time. Their children were named as follows: Kate, Mary, Lena, Frank, Joseph, Lizzie, Sophia (deceased), Dora (deceased), William, Cecila and Sophia Ann.

Upon coming to the country our subject's nearest market point was Omaha, and at times he had to grind their flour with a coffee mill. His trips to Omaha were made with an ox-team, he camping out by some stream each night. For seven years his crops were more or less destroyed by the grasshoppers, which at times were so numerous that they hovered along the railroad track, trains were obstructed by them. In 1886 his crops were destroyed by chinch-bugs. July 4, 1882, he was kicked by a horse, which accident laid him up for two months and his life was despaired of, and to add to this affliction, in 1884, his wife and three children were all down with the typhoid fever at the same time.

Politically, our subject is a Republican, and in religious matters the family is Roman Catholic. The first church he attended in Nebraska was the log meeting-house in St. Charles township. He is one of the trustees of the Monterey Catholic Church, and he belongs to the C. K. of A.

SAMUEL SMITH CAMPFIELD, of Section 30, township 24, Lincoln precinct, Stanton County, will form the subject of this biographical notice. He was born in Honesdale, Wayne County, Pensylvania, December 10, 1839. His maternal grandfather, Samuel Smith, was of Holland descent, and was one of the pioneers of Wayne County. Samuel Campfield, the father of our subject, was born in Sussex County, New Jersey, and was of English descent. He was born in 1799, and was a carpenter by trade. When a young man he settled in Wayne County, Pennsylvania, and built the first frame house in Smith's Hill. His grandfather was a Continental soldier, and his father, John Campfield, served in the War of 1812. Our subject's maternal great-grandfather was also a Continental soldier. Samuel Campfield married Sarah Ann Smith about 1821; the former died at Smith's Hill, Pennsylvania, in 1884; his wife surviving him four years. Their children were: Elizabeth (Mrs. G. Romey), David, John, William, Henry, Mary (Mrs. George Reed), Samuel S., Edward, Lewis, Lura (died in childhood) and James. Two others died in infancy. He of whom we write this notice received but a small amount of schooling; from a small boy, he was accustomed to drive oxen, and otherwise assist upon the farm and in the timber. After he was eleven years of

age, he worked out among the neighboring farmers, and when thirteen years of age was employed on the Delaware & Hudson canal. He became a captain after four years experience, and when eighteen years old went to South Canaan, Pennsylvania, where he worked in a tannery and on a farm. He also got out timbers several years. He and his brother furnished timber in 1859-60 for the Delaware & Hudson Coal Co., of Pennsylvania.

At the first call for volunteers made by President Lincoln, to put down the rebellion, in the spring of 1861, our subject enlisted in Company E, Sixth Pennsylvania Reserves. This company was soon disbanded, and January 14, 1862, he enlisted in Company I, One Hundred and First New York Volunteer Infantry. Subsequently he was transferred to the Thirty-seventh New York; and after the battle of Chancellorsville he was transferred to the Fortieth New York, known as the "Mozarts." In 1864 he re-enlisted in Company F, Fortieth New York, and served until the close of the conflict. He took part in the seven-days' fight—second battle of Bull Run, Chantille, the first battle of Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Manassas Gap, and several engagements on the Rapidan and Rappahannock rivers, at the Battle of Mine Run, Battle of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania Court House, sieges of Petersburg and Richmond.

At the battle of Chancellorsville he took part in the midnight charge. At the battle of Gettysburg he was slightly wounded in the right hand. At the battle of the Wilderness he was wounded in the breast, and the night before the fall of Richmond he was wounded in the left foot and sent to the hospital for several weeks at Washington, but was out in time to take part in the Grand Review. He was honorably discharged July 27, 1865, as orderly sergeant. He returned to Smith's Hill, Pennsylvania, and in the fall of 1867 came to Grand Island, Nebraska, where he worked in a railroad eating-house. In 1868 he moved to Cuming County and took a homestead, but in 1869 moved to his present location. The lumber in his first house he hauled from Fremont. The next winter he logged on the Elkhorn River and rafted logs to the saw-mill at West Point the next spring. In 1872 he sold his farm and removed to the village of Stanton and bought a hotel which he enlarged, the same being the first hotel building of the place. When he moved to Stanton there were but thirteen buildings, including stables and sheds.

A few years later, when the railroad reached the place, he removed his house to the site of the present village and built the Nebraska House. He also built a drug store, a saloon and other buildings. In 1884 he bought a part of his present farm, and in 1886 built a fine farm-house, one of the best in the county. He now owns four hundred and sixty acres, two hundred and twenty-five of which are under cultivation. The place has several large barns and other buildings. He is what may be termed a general farmer, and is also a breeder of Hereford and Durham cattle. At one time our subject followed bridge building and contracting for several years. He is independent in politics, at the present time. He was sheriff of Stanton County for twelve years and coroner for two years. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and also belongs to the Masonic Fraternity.

He of whom we write was married in December, 1869, to Eliza M. Randolph, who bore him one child—Amy R. (Mrs. C. Beebe). Mrs. Eliza Campfield died August, 1874, and March 12, 1876, he married Mary J. Mathers, who has borne him four children, one of whom died in infancy. The living children are—May, Ray and Nellie. The

mother of these children was born in Harrison County, Iowa. Her parents, James and Philena (Caywood) Mathers, were of Irish descent.

In a general review of this man's career, it may be said that during the grasshopper scourge, when he was sheriff, he frequently gave his fees to parties upon whom he was compelled to serve legal papers. While in the army he was three times offered a commissioned office, but declined. At Chantille, he was taken prisoner, paroled after a few weeks and joined his regiment. Although he had many narrow escapes, he received no serious wounds. Several of his comrades fell so near him that he was spattered with gore, and one man fell against his breast. Over seven thousand men were enrolled in the Fortieth New York Regiment during the war, but only eighty-four of the original regiment were discharged at the close, and but six of these were of Company F. After the war he paid off a mortgage on the old homestead before coming West. Upon arriving in Omaha, he had but a few dollars in money, and less than two hundred dollars when he came to Cuming County. He is an expert marksman, and has killed many deer in Nebraska.

He also had some lively experiences with the Indians, and while sheriff of the county was stabbed in the back at one time, and at another time received a blow over the head with a chair. But being blessed with an iron constitution, he is still in possession of health and happiness. Few indeed are the men who could survive the ordeals through which he has passed.

DR. NATHAN H. BROWN, one of the leading members of the medical fraternity at Fremont, has been a resident of Nebraska since June 1, 1882. The doctor is a native of Northumberland, New York, born March 30, 1851. His parents were Hilliard and Eliza A. (Hoyt) Brown. The father's people came to America with a Quaker colony, and located in New York, at Quaker Springs. On the mother's side of the family tree, they came from Scotland with the British Army; the original being James Hoyt. He served with the British Army during the Revolutionary war, and then located near Glenns Falls, and is the progenitor of the Hoyt family living in and about New York City. The parents of our subject died while he was yet a small child; the mother dying when he was five years old and the father when he was twelve; leaving him one brother and one sister, he being the youngest. His brother was Francis M. Brown, who died in Boulder, Colorado, where he was one of the leading attorneys. His sister is Mrs. N. D. Ward, of Viola, Richland County, Wisconsin. Our subject was reared in Warrenville, Du Page County, Illinois, from the time he was ten months old until he was seventeen years of age. He was reared on a farm and received his education in the public schools. At the age of eighteen, he began teaching school and reading medicine. He attended Clark's Seminary at Aurora, Illinois, for three years, and in 1873, when he was twenty years of age, he entered the Bennett Medical College, from which he graduated in the spring of 1875. Immediately after graduating, he located in Caledonia, Racine County, Wisconsin, where he practiced medicine seven years. He then spent one winter in Connecticut, and in June, 1882, came to Fremont, Nebraska, where he has been in constant practice ever since. He practices both medicine and surgery, and has a large, lucrative practice. In his manner he is affable and agreeable to meet. He is a self-made man in more than an ordinary meaning which men attach to that term, for it will be remembered that he was left an

orphan at a very tender age and commenced to work for wages at less than eight years of age. He must needs do something to earn a living, so at first he attended a flock of sheep, watching them while they grazed in the woodland. From that time forward, he sustained himself, and by hard labor educated himself and finally secured his present financial standing in the world. He is president of the Farmers' and Merchants' State Bank of Leigh, Nebraska, and is largely interested in realty at that locality, including farms and ranch land, to the amount of twelve hundred acres. He is local surgeon for the Elkhorn Railroad, having been appointed in 1885.

Like so many of the intelligent men of the day, our subject is a member of the Masonic Fraternity, belonging to Fremont Lodge No. 15, A. F. & A. M., of which he is past master; also Signet Chapter No. 8, of which he has been scribe. He also belongs to Mt. Tabor Commandery No. 9, of which he is eminent commander; Hiram Council No. 9, Royal and Select Masters. He is also a member of Tangier Temple, Noble of the Mystic Shrine at Omaha, also thirty second degree Mason of Southern jurisdiction.

Politically, the doctor has always been identified with the Democratic party, believing, as he does, that this party best subserves the interests of the people.

He was united in marriage December 22, 1875, to Miss Gratia C. Hamilton, at Caledonia, Wisconsin, who is a native of New York State, and the daughter of Judge William H. and Adaline (Palmer) Hamilton. Mrs. Brown is of Irish and old Yankee stock, her grandfather Hamilton being born in the north of Ireland; her great-grandmother was was buried at sea, leaving her three-weeks old babe, who was the grandfather of Mrs. Brown. The Palmer family of which we have any record came from Chittenden County, Vermont, and were five brothers who left the Green Mountain State at an early day, and went to New York State. The father of Mrs. Brown is a resident of Fremont, Nebraska, but the good mother is deceased.

Doctor and Mrs. Brown are the parents of two children: Frances Hilliard, born March 2, 1877, and Adaline E., born February 13, 1879.

Whoever reads the foregoing narrative of Doctor Brown will be impressed with several prominent characteristics, as well as striking events in his career. But only he who has passed through the deep water of affliction, occasioned by being left an orphan child, with neither father nor mother, at the age of twelve years, and having to face the adversities of a cold world, earning his own food and raiment, in the place of being fondled and cared for by indulgent parents, can in any degree fully appreciate the great struggle, the heartaches and labor it has cost our subject to raise himself to that almost enviable position which he holds in the world to-day. To educate one's self means more than to be educated at the expense of another. The student's brain becomes weary, but how much more weary it becomes, when perplexed by a fatigued body, which knows no play spell. Yet all that the doctor has passed through has not blighted him, but, on the contrary, each struggle seems to have nerved him for another, and whether one thinks of him as the young shepherd boy, working for a few cents per day, with which to purchase the little necessities of his boyhood life or his working his way through school, and finally being made the recipient of a well earned diploma—a crowning laurel of a college days—or of the present skillful practitioner of Fremont, they must think of him as of having ever been loyal to all that has possessed manly impulses.

DAVID W. BURKE, a farmer of Logan township, residing on Sections 3 and 4, where he has two hundred and forty acres of land, will form the subject of this notice. He is one of the representative men of the township, and is at present one of the members of the Board of Supervisors for his township. He was born in Canada, September 13, 1839, and came to the United States in July, 1865, and went into the employ of the Union Pacific railroad as a bridge builder; followed that two years and then came to Logan township, locating a homestead of eighty acres in June, 1869. Upon this land he placed good improvements, which took all the money he had. His house was 14x20 feet, and the same served him until the fall of 1884, when he built a more commodious one. At present he is one of the directors of the Citizens' Bank at Bancroft and he also is a stockholder in the Beemer Bank. When he commenced in Nebraska, all he possessed was a half interest in a yoke of oxen, a breaking plow and a cook stove. Among the incidents of early settlement he relates that in 1870, the Indians cut a man's head off, by the name of Munson, which frightened the people and caused great excitement.

Our subject was united in marriage, May, 1870, to Isabella Gilmour, the ceremony being performed at Fremont, in the parlors of a hotel, before quite a gathering of citizens. Immediately after their marriage and before any long expensive bridal tour was enjoyed their honeymoon commenced in Logan township, on their farm. Four children were born as a result of their marriage union—Addie, now married; Maud, Edmund J. and Allen G.

Our subject's father and mother were natives of Ireland, and came to Canada, where they passed the remainder of their days. They reared a family of seven sons and five daughters.

Politically, our subject is a staunch supporter of the Republican party. He was chairman of the Bridge Committee in 1889, and is still a member of such committee. In 1888 he was chairman of the County Board.

In 1875 Mr. Burke was ill for six months with pleurisy, which left him in a bad condition.

In 1882, he met with the greatest affliction of his life, in the loss of his companion, who died during that year. In religious matters our subject is identified with the Episcopalian Church.

HANS C. MARTENS, a farmer of Section 20, Pebble township, Dodge County, was born in Holsten, Germany, June 20, 1828. He came to America in 1858, landing May 15, and soon went to Moline, Illinois, and from there to Cleveland, where he worked at coal mining eighteen months, after which he worked in Rock Island County, Illinois, six years, the following six years being spent at farm labor in Henry County. He then came to Nebraska, and December, 1871, filed on his homestead, the necessary papers being made out at Fremont; he came to his newly taken possession in March, 1872.

August 16, 1857, he married Christena Sievers; they came to America about one year later, accompanied by her parents. Our subject and his wife are the parents of seven children, as follows: John, Lizzie, Lena, (deceased), Fred, Mary, Otto and Tena. The family belong to the Lutheran Church, and politically our subject supports the Democratic party.

His original homestead contained eighty acres, to which he subsequently added a quarter section, which is now all under culti-

vation. He has a good two-story frame residence, barns, out-buildings, a grove of one acre and an orchard.

When he came to this country he had no means, and for two or three years lost considerable by grasshoppers, besides losing five head of horses, yet he managed to keep adding to his land from time to time, until he possessed a large tract, which he has divided up to considerable extent among his children, retaining two hundred and eighty acres for his home farm. This is stocked with fifty head of cattle, nine head of horses and about fifty hogs; this he intends will keep his good wife and himself the remainder of their days, and eventually come into the hands of his youngest son. Mr. Martens has lived to see the dark clouds of adversity roll by and is now living within the sunshine of prosperity.

TROUGOTT FREDERICK SPORN, of Secton 31, towship 24, of Elkhorn precint, Stanton County, was born near Berlin, Germany, January 15, 1842. He is the son of Johanna (Schwefel) Sporn. She died at West Point, Nebraska, October, 1878. When our subject was two years of age, his mother with her parents came to Watertown, Wisconsin, where his boyhood days were spent. At nineteen years of age he left home and went to De Kalb, Illinois, and in the spring of 1863 accompanied his step-father, Martin Stuefer, to West Point, Nebraska. They came from Wisconsin with ox teams, and had intended to go to Grand Island, but were persuaded by John D. Neligh to remain at West Point. In November, 1863, he of whom we write this sketch took a homestead near that place, and in 1867 bought a part of his present farm, removing to the same in 1871. He now owns five hundred and fifty acres of land; one hundred and sixty of which is under cultivation and all well improved. His first residence in the county was at West Point and built of cottonwood and pine, the pine being hauled from Omaha.

When he came to the State he had but thirty dollars in money, and for several winters worked in a livery stable in Omaha, and conveyed the surveyors who run the line of the Union Pacific Railroad. He was also one of a party who looked up a location for the first settlers at Norfolk.

Our subject was united in marriage, May 3, 1868, to Fredericka Wagner, a native of Watertown, Wisconsin. By this union eleven children were born, four dying in childhood. The names of the children are: Louisa (Mrs. A. Hille); Anna, William, Ernest, John, Martin and Ida.

Politically, Mr. Sporn affiliates with the Republican party, and has held the offices of county commissioner and precinct assessor for a number of years. Our subject and his family are members of the German Lutheran Church, and stand high in the community in which they live.

Vast has been the change wrought out in the Elkhorn Valley since Mr. Sporn first looked out upon what was then a wild prairie landscape with but here and there a human habitation. Three decades have developed this portion of Nebraska, until it now ranks among the best in any part of the West.

MRS. HENRIETTE KRUTZ, of Section 17, township 23, range 3, in what is known as Kingsburg precinct, Stanton County, located there in the spring of 1884. Her farm consisted of one hundred and eighty-three acres, which is well improved, has good buildings, and an artificial grove of one acre and an orchard of fifty trees. She has added to her land as she has prospered, until she now has two hundred and fifty-three acres, one hundred and forty of which are under the plow.

Mrs. Krutz was united in marriage in 1866 to August Krutz, who died February 6, 1886. Mr. Krutz was born in Germany, September, 1841, the son of Franz and Almena Krutz, whose five children were—John, Charles, August, Henry and Henriette.

He came to America when twenty-three years of age and married Henriette Krans, daughter of Christian and Wilhelmena Krans, of Germany, whose eight children were: John, Henriette, Herman (deceased); Augusta (deceased); Stena, Charles, Augusta and Herman.

Our subject and her husband were the parents of eight children—Herman, Ferdinand, Charles, Louis, John (deceased); Henry, Fritz and William. Mrs. Krutz's father is deceased. Both herself and husband were members of the German Lutheran Church.

PETER SASPAIER, of Section 15, Logan township, came to Dodge County in September, 1864, and located on the site of his present place, which he took as a homestead. Five years later he pre-empted another quarter section of land and then purchased forty acres, making three hundred and sixty acres in all; eighty acres of his land he gave to his daughter in 1875. He also owns a half section of land in Box, Butte County, Nebraska. At first our subject lived in a dug-out, but after three years erected a frame building, which was finally burned, and then erected another, twelve by fourteen feet, which served as parlor, bedroom and postoffice for eight years. His present brick residence was erected in 1882.

Mr. Saspaier was born near Falun, Sweden, May 15, 1828, the foster son of Peter and Brieta Saspaier. He attended the public schools of his native country until sixteen years of age. He came to America in June, 1852, and immediately went to Chicago, and from there to Detroit, but soon returned to Chicago and remained until he came to Dodge County. He was married December, 1849, to Mary Anderson, by whom nine children were born.

Politically, our subject is identified with the Independent party, and stands high in the community in which he resides.

ANDREW N. BANK, a farmer residing on Section 8, of Cuming township, has been a resident of Cuming County since the spring of 1882. He first located on the farm he now occupies, which at the time, however, was a quarter section of wild land, which he broke, and erected a house upon, also built a barn, granary, cribbing, etc. He made more beautiful and valuable this tract of land, by the planting out of a four-acre grove and an orchard of fifty trees. He has ninety-five acres under the plow and the remainder in pasture and meadow-land.

He of whom we write was born in Denmark, February, 1847, the son of Nelson and Maren Bank, natives of Denmark, whose two children were Andrew N. and Robert, both living in America. The first twenty-four years of our subject's life was spent in the land of his birth, romantic and picturesque Denmark. He then came to this country and worked in Wisconsin, on the North-Western railroad as a laborer for two months, and from there went to Lake Superior, Michigan, where he worked in the Jackson mines one and one-half years, and then came to a point near Hooper, Dodge County, Nebraska, where he worked on a farm six months; then went to Burt County, where he purchased eighty acres of wild land and improved the same, living there until 1882, when he came to his present home. He had a good common school education in his native country, but came to America, ignorant of our language and without means. At one time he was a soldier in the regular army in Denmark.

Our subject was united in marriage May, 1877, to Trine Rasmussen, the daughter of Rasmus Crestensen and Mary E. Crestensen, who had nine children, all of whom took the name of Rasmussen. They were named as follows: Christen (deceased), Henry, Trine, Jacob (deceased), Henriette, Rasmus H., Christian, one who died in infancy, and Christ.

After coming to America and remaining six years, he returned to Denmark and met the lady of his choice, who doubtless had given him a promise before he had ever seen the New World, for as the sequel shows, she returned with him to America, and was married in Burt County, Nebraska, May, 1877. By this marriage union four children were born: Camilla, March 1, 1878; Henry, July 8, 1879; Lodvig, April 29, 1881; and Christian, September 12, 1885.

He of whom we write belongs to the Masonic order, West Point Lodge No. 27. He and his wife are members of the Lutheran Church, and in politics he votes the Republican ticket.

JOHN BAUER, an enterprising farmer of Section 26, and Supervisor of Lincoln township, Cuming County, was born in Germany, March, 1839, and came to America in 1867. He remained two years at St. Louis where he was employed in a general store, and in 1869 came to Nebraska and claimed a homestead in Colfax County, upon which he lived until 1879, when he moved to Olean, where he kept a country store and post-office, and there remained eight years, during which time he held the position of township assessor, school director and notary public for six years. Upon the building of the railroad to that point he sold out his property and moved to his present farm. His house is the one he occupied at Olean and was moved to its present location.

Our subject was united in marriage in 1873 to Lizzie Koerber, to whom ten children have been born, six of whom are living. The children's names were: Mary, Lena, Maggie, Christopher, John, Thresia, Anna K., Joseph, Katie and Clara. Our subject's parents were natives of Germany and are both deceased. They had a family of seven children: Christopher, John, Anna, Barbara, Mary, Joseph and Maggie.

His wife's parents were also natives of the German Empire, and came to America about 1846. The father died about 1887, and the mother is now living in Missouri.

Mr. Bauer lost heavily by grasshoppers for three years, and saw many of the hardships of early life in Nebraska.

He belongs to the Roman Catholic Church, and in politics votes the Democratic ticket.

DR. H. CHAMBERS, V. S., of Fremont, has been a resident of the place since 1883. He is a native of Hereford, England, where he grew to manhood. The foundation of his education was begun in the public schools after which he grew up to the profession under the tuition of his father, Samuel Chambers, who was so well known in the west of England as a veterinary surgeon. After the demise of his father, in 1878, he formed a partnership with his brother, W. Chambers, at Bromyard, England, and enjoyed a great practice until 1883, when he obtained a registration at the Royal Veterinary College as a qualified V. S. In this year he came to America, located at Fremont, where he now has a large practice. He is located at 332 Main street. He returned to England in 1887 and was united in marriage, February 13, 1888, to Clara Helen Whitlock, of Wolverhampton, England. One child blesses their home: Mary, born October 11, 1888.

Politically, our subject affiliates with the Democratic party.

During the nine years' residence in Fremont he has shown himself able to cope with the diseases and ailments which the animal-kind are subject to, and in the role of a veterinary, none are more skilled than the one whose name heads this sketch.

ZACHARY H. GARDNER, located on Section 32, of Cleveland township, Cuming County, has been a resident of the place since the fall of 1881. He bought two hundred acres of wild land, did some breaking and constructed a dug-out, twelve feet square, in which he lived five years and then built his present residence, which is a 16x24 foot structure, with an addition 14 feet square. He has a good barn, granary and other out-buildings, also wells with a wind-power pumps. A small orchard and artificial grove grace his premisés. He has one hundred and fifty acres under the plow, while the balance is in pasture and meadow-land.

He of whom we write this notice was born in Pennsylvania, May, 1854, the son of William and Charity Gardner, natives of Pennsylvania and Virginia respectively. Their seven children were: Z. H., our subject, Tobias, William, Jr., Ruth A., (deceased), Charlotte, Harvey and Cora.

Our subject remained in the Keystone State until one year of age, when his parents emigrated to Scott County, Iowa, where the father purchased a farm and remained there until 1871. Our subject worked out by the month on a farm until 1877, and then went to Marshall County, Iowa, and rented land for three years, and then came to Cuming County, Nebraska.

Eliza Crawford became his wife in April, 1878. Her parents were John and Margaret Crawford, natives of Canada. Their seven children were named as follows: Thomas, James, Elizabeth, Frank (deceased), Eliza, George and Irene.

Mr. and Mrs. Gardner's children are Charles H. (deceased), Mary, George, Edward and Troy.

Politically Mr. Gardner is a believer in the principles of the Republican party. He belongs to Wisner Lodge No. 114, of the Masonic order.

JOHN EBBERSON, a farmer of Section 18, range 9, Logan township, located on an eighty-acre homestead in 1868. He made the usual improvements for a prairie farm, lived in a dug-out for the first two years, and then built a story and one-half house. He also bought eighty acres of Section 7, and improved that, and now has five hundred and sixty-two acres of land in all. He has a fine artificial grove on each one of his places; also a good orchard and small fruits.

He of whom we write this biographical notice was born in Sweden June, 6, 1842, and came to Omaha city in 1868, landing May 20, and at once came on to Dodge County, Nebraska. He was united in marriage July 3, 1869, to Miss Anna Olson, whose parents had the following children: Betsy, Bengt, Anna, James, Nels and Hannah.

Our subject and his wife are the parents of three children: Matilda, born April 3, 1870; Arthur, born August 9, 1873; Olga (deceased) born June 9, 1875, and died January 13, 1880.

As one views this man's broad acres of well-tilled farming land and considers how that he had but three hundred and fifty dollars capital when he came to the country, it is almost needless to add that his has been a life of industry and frugality.

PROF. THEODORE R. HAMLIN, founder of the Fremont Business College, is a native of Coldwater, Mich., born June 22, 1842, the son of Jacob M. and Rachel M. (Stebbins) Hamlin: the former a native of Maryland and the latter a native of Pennsylvania. The mother was of French extraction. Both parents are now deceased. He of whom we write was reared on a farm in the Wolverine State, receiving his early education in the old log school-house, the sight of which would be a curiosity of crudeness, both interior and exterior, if erected in any township within Dodge County to-day. But in this primitive styled school-house our subject began his education, and later on he entered the high school at Coldwater, Michigan, which he attended for a time, but at the age of twenty-four years, at which time he was a fairly informed man, but not yet satisfied with the knowledge he possessed (for the more a man knows the greater interest he manifests to reach out a draw from the great realm from which a liberal education is to be obtained), he entered the Evanston College, where he took a select course, subsequently taking a business course at Coldwater, in Prof. J. S. Conover's Business College, and later graduated at the Northwestern Business College, Madison, Wis., conducted by Prof. B. M. Worthington, after which he took a practical course with Burton & Wrights' Commission House, where he completed his practical course, and was compelled to retire from the same on account of ill-health. We next find him connected with school work at Jonesville, Michigan, as special instructor in penmanship and drawing in the public school, which position he held for two years, after which he went to Rochester, Minnesota, and engaged in the same work for two years. The next three years he was professor of penmanship, drawing and book-keeping at Cedar Falls, Iowa. After the faithful performance of such duties as devolved upon him in that capacity, he went to Washington, D. C., where he was engrossing clerk, and while there entered into a most important era of his life, as it was upon June 21, 1881, that he was united in marriage to Miss Eva E. Wilson, a native of that city. After his year's sojourn in Washington, and the securing of a life companion, he was recalled to Cedar Falls, Iowa, to fill a similar position in the public schools, which he had previously occupied. One year later he resigned to take charge of the Business Department of the Sterling Business and Phonographic College, at Sterling, Illinois, where he remained almost three years, and at the end of which period he resigned, to take the principalship of the Business Department of the Fremont Normal School, at Fremont, Nebraska, with which institution he remained for four years, resigning for a position tendered him in the public schools of Clinton, Iowa, as special instructor for one year. At the end of that period he returned to Fremont and established the Fremont Business College.

The Professor is a wide-awake business man, as well as a most thorough business educator. He has endeared himself to the hearts of the people, both old and young, within the territory tributary to Fremont. He makes penmanship a special feature of his work, as he prides himself upon his expertness in the use of his pen.

Politically, he is a staunch supporter of the Republican party. In religious matters, both he and his estimable lady are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, he being an active worker in the Sabbath-school, having for the past three years been superintendent of the same.

Mr. and Mrs. Hamlin are the parents of five children, Clyde, Harry, Margaret, Alice and Rachelela.

To be a successful educator, in the day in which we live, requires the instructor to be highly trained in his chosen profession, which qualification our subject possesses to a good degree, and scores, hundreds and probably thousands, of young men and women in the various localities in which he has given instruction in business education are now holding lucrative and honorable positions, by reason of the knowledge he has imparted to them. And as the years of their lives come and go, he will be a central figure in their reflective hours, when the scenes of the busy school-room flit panoramic like across the stage of their vision.

G. W. WOLCOTT, a farmer of Section 26, Hooper township, has been a resident of Dodge County since the summer of 1857. He first located near Fremont, pre-empting a quarter section of land, upon which he made a sod house 14x20 feet, covered with a thatched roof, in which he lived three years, and then built a log house 16x20 feet. He planted out a few trees, did some breaking, and remained on the place about six years, when he sold and homesteaded his present place, where he again erected a log house 16x20 feet, which was covered with a shingled roof. He lived in this structure fourteen years, when he built his present residence, which is a 16x30 upright, together with wings. He also built a good barn, granary, cribbing, and other outbuildings; provided his place with good wells of water, brought to the surface with wind power. He made his place at once attractive and valuable, by the planting of a ten-acre grove and an orchard of four hundred trees. His present farm contains four hundred and sixty acres, one hundred and fifty being under the plow, and the balance in pasture and meadow land. During his residence in Nebraska, Mr. Wolcott has seen much of pioneer hardship, coming as he did in advance of railroads, and living in the country when the grasshoppers infested this region. At an early day, he was compelled to go four miles for corn, paying one dollar per bushel; shelled it by hand, carried it three miles, gave one-half for grinding into coarse meal, upon which, with a little salt, he subsisted, during one winter. When he came to the State he had about two hundred dollars, and Omaha was his nearest market point.

In 1863, he enlisted in Company "A," Second Nebraska, and was mustered into service at Omaha, under Captain Peter S. Reed, and was stationed at St. James, where they joined a regiment from Sioux City, Iowa, and went up the Missouri River to Fort Randall. He was in the service one year and was discharged at Omaha.

Mr. Wolcott was born in Trumble County, Ohio, April, 1835, the son of Lewis and Mary Wolcott, both natives of the Buckeye State, whose nine children were: Joseph, Henry, Orlow, Lyman, G. W., Nancy, Lucretia, Harriett and Florilla; only three of whom still survive. He of whom we write remained in Ohio until twenty-two years of age, and then came to Dodge County, Nebraska. He received a good common school education, and January 8, 1862, was married to Jane, daughter of Levi and Ruth Baker, natives of Maine, whose nine children were: Rachel, Hiram, Levi, Emily, Henry, Andrew, Jane, Charles and Matilda. Hiram, Emily, Henry and Matilda are deceased.

Mr. and Mrs. Wolcott are the parents of two children: Mary, deceased, born October, 1862, and Harland, born August 17, 1864.

In his political choice Mr. Wolcott votes with the Republican party. He is a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen at Hooper.

PETER BECKER ranks among the pioneers of Cuming County, coming, as he did, to Plum Creek in 1868. He was born in Nassau, Germany, May 16, 1825, and grew to manhood, as well as receiving a liberal education, in the land of his nativity. At that time, in part of the country in which he was raised, the compulsory school law obtained, which required eight years' attendance in the district schools.

He was united in marriage, November 19, 1849, to Katherine Hessler, who was a native of the same part of Germany from which our subject came. In 1854, our subject left for Quebec, Canada, coming across the ocean in an old-fashioned sailing vessel. Wisconsin was their objective point, but he was told that it was but lit le less than a dreary wilderness. So he went to Chicago, where he had friends, and after a few days' visit he went to St. Louis, where he worked at the trade of a ship carpenter for two years. He then went to Centralia, Ill., where he was employed on the Illinois Central Railroad, building depots, shops, etc. His health failed him, and he was advised to go West. So he found employment at railroad work in Omaha. He is a good mechanic, and was in the employ of the Government seven months on the Mississippi, working on a fleet.

While in Omaha, he concluded to take a homestead. He secured a quarter section of land in Grant township, Cuming County, upon which he erected a small cotton-wood house, did some breaking and planted some corn, which he says was the best crop he ever raised in the State. At that time there were numerous bands of Indians in the country, but by treating them kindly, he never experienced any trouble with them. One year after he came, his family arrived. About this time Mr. Munson was killed by the Indians, his head being cut off and found in a furrow. The soldiers came from Omaha, and Mrs. Becker thought the Indians were coming, and was terribly frightened, but when they came up they told her she need not be alarmed, as they would protect her. In the spring following, they built a new house, the lumber for which was hauled from Omaha, it requiring five or six days to make a trip. The route was the one opened up by Uriah Bruner, and crossed the same bridge he had built in order to get his steam saw-mill to West Point. In 1870 there was a drouth which ruined all the wheat, and he only harvested thirty-four bushels from a sowing of thirty bushels. The machine agents would not sell a machine unless good security could be given, and all he had was this crop of wheat. The machine that threshed this was the only one in Plum Creek. West Point at that time had but one store, and most of the goods were brought from Omaha. Under the foregoing hardships our subject started out to build him a home.

Mr. and Mrs. Becker are the parents of the following children: Katie, who died in 1858, at the age of eight years; Julia, wife of Michael Grohowske, one of the prominent farmers of Cuming County; John, who died in 1865, at the age of nine years; two who died in infancy.

He of whom we write this notice has always been identified with the Republican party. He voted for Abraham Lincoln in 1860 and for every Republican president since. He has served as school treasurer for ten years, and helped to build the first schoolhouse in district No. 16. In 1882 he came to West Point and is living upon his income.

He is one of the directors of the First National Bank. Upon his arrival in the county he found deer, antelope, buffalo and prairie chicken very plentiful. Great has been the changes wrought in the Elkhorn Valley since he first looked upon that fair domain

FRANK E. BREZINA, of Arlington, engaged in the harness business, will form the subject of this notice. Mr. Brezina was born November 22, 1864, in Manitowoc County, Wisconsin, the son of Joseph and Mary (Pecinovsky) Brezina, natives of Bohemia, where they were also united in marriage. The father was a farmer by occupation, and emigrated to the United States, about 1854. He settled in Manitowoc County, Wisconsin, where he was engaged in farming until 1867. At that time he came to Cuming County, Nebraska, and availed himself of the right, under the most liberal laws, of securing a goodly tract of land in the way of a homestead and a claim to which he added, until he had nine hundred and sixty acres. In 1876 he sold this land and removed to Fremont, Dodge County, where he engaged in the hotel and saloon business. After three years he sold to his son, John Brezina, and has since been living a retired life. His wife, the mother of our subject, died at Fremont, November 22, 1881, the mother of eight children—four sons and four daughters.

Our subject engaged in the confectionery business with his brother, Ned A., at Scribner, in 1891.

NED A. BREZINA, formerly of Brezina Bros., Scribner, Nebraska, but now manager of a hotel at Arlington, was born September 15, 1867, in Manitowoc County, Wisconsin. His parents were Joseph and Mary (Pecinovsky) Brezina, the facts about whose lives are stated in Frank Brezina's sketch. The family moved to Cuming County, Nebraska, in 1867, the father becoming a homesteader, but now is leading a retired life at Fremont, the mother having died in 1881. Our subject is the seventh child in a family of eight children. At this writing he is unmarried. He is a member of the Congregational Church at Linwood, Nebraska, where he united March, 1890. He is also a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, joining that society May 30, 1888

The father of our subject was one of the first settlers in Cuming County, there being only two houses at West Point, when he effected his settlement, and great has been the changes wrought out since the family first looked out upon that fair domain, now included in the well-tilled garden spot of the West.

PETER EBERHARD, located on Section 21, of Everett township, Dodge County, has been a resident since June, 1875. He first located at Hooper, working out by the day and month for seven years, when he purchased the farm he now occupies. It was an eighty-acre wild tract, upon which he placed substantial improvements, including a farm house, 16x24 feet, a good barn, cribbing, etc. He planted a two-acre grove of timber and provided his place with an orchard of seventy-five trees. His present farm comprises 160 acres, 120 of which is under the plow. He came to Dodge County with about $300, and now is in possession of a good home.

Mr. Eberhard is a native of Germany, born June 17, 1852, the son of Frederick and Margaret Eberhard, natives of the same country. Their four children were: Simon, Margaret, Peter and John (deceased).

Our subject remained in Germany until two years of age, at which time his parents came to America, landing at New York harbor, and from there went to Calumet County, Wisconsin, where his father engaged in farming.

Peter remained at home until he was 17 years of age, and for the next five years worked out for others, coming to Dodge



L. D. Richards

County, Nebraska, after that. The advantages he had for an education were poor. He was united in marriage in October, 1883, to Johanna Kassten, daughter of Peter and Henrietta Kassten, natives of Germany, who had four children—Johanna, Herman and two deceased.

Our Subject and his wife are the parents of three children—John, born December 17, 1884; Linda, born November 17, 1888, and Earnest, born December 18, 1891.

In his political belief Mr. Eberhard votes the Independent ticket.

LOUIS GRAUNKE, a farmer of Section 36, Elkhorn township, became a homesteader in Cuming County in 1867, when he located on Section 15 of the above township, where he lived six years; sold out, rented land for three years, and then purchased eighty acres on Section 34, where he remained ten years, and then sold again and bought the 120 acres he now lives upon. He was born in Germany in 1827, and came to America in 1854, landing at Quebec, Canada, where he worked by the month for twelve years, and then came West.

He was united in marriage in his native country to Sophia Schinke, by whom eight children were born—Otellia, Anna, William, Amelia, Elizabeth, Emma, Herman and Augusta.

Both our subject's and his wife's parents died in Germany.

When our subject came to Nebraska he was a very poor man and was compelled to work by the day in order to get a start to improve his homestead. He had to borrow money to pay for a cow, which cost him $50. He hired his breaking done at $3 per acre, and lived in a dug-out. The first year, when the assessor came to his place and asked him what he had, he replied, "My wife and children and one chicken!" For two years all our subject's crops, including his garden, were destroyed by the grasshoppers, but as time went on and the country became more developed, our subject prospered, and is now in the possession of a comfortable home.

LUCIUS DUNBAR RICHARDS, of Fremont, Nebraska, was born on a farm of poor parents, at Charleston, Orleans County, Vermont, November 26, 1847.

His ancestors were among the early settlers of New England, and fought in the French and Indian War, the War of Independence and the War of 1812.

Mr. Richards lived on the old homestead until he was eleven years old, when his home was broken up, and he went to work for his board and clothes for neighboring farmers until he was fourteen years of age. What education he secured during his youth was that acquired at the Yankee district school.

In 1861 the mutterings of Civil War were heard all over the land, and though he was but fourteen years old, he determined to enlist as a defender of the flag of the Union. On account of his extreme youth, he found this difficult to do, but finally succeeded, September 5, 1862, in enlisting as a member of Company I, Fifteenth Regiment Vermont Infantry for nine months. John P. Sartle, State Mustering Officer, forbade young Richards to attend the meeting when the company officers were elected, but disregarding the this order he succeeded in getting to Brattleboro, the rendezvous of the regiment, where, but for the intercession of the Colonel of the regiment with the United States Mustering Officer, he would have been thrown out.

His regiment was commanded by Redfield Proctor, afterward Secretary of War and Senator from Vermont, and was one of the five Vermont regiments constituting Stannard's Brigade, which afterward did such

effective service on Pickett's flank in his famous charge at Gettysburg.

Before leaving Brattleboro for the front, young Richards was detailed as orderly and general utility man for Colonel Proctor, and it was while serving in this capacity that a friendship was formed between the Commander and the boy soldier which has increased in passing years. He served in this capacity with his regiment until it was mustered out of service in August, 1863. In the summer of 1864 he re-enlisted in Company K, Seventeenth Vermont Infantry, carrying a musket until the close of the conflict. In the winter of 1864-65 he was with his regiment in the front line before Petersburg, most of the time at Fort Davis, on the Jerusalem plank road. On April 2, 1865, he was with his regiment when it charged and captured the works in front of Petersburg, going into that city bright and early on the morning of the 3d. The regiment then went with the rest of the army as far as Burksville, near Appomatox, where General Lee surrendered. During the halt at Burksville, the subject of our sketch was detailed to guard the property of a widow woman, with orders to remain until relieved. After Lee's surrender the army was ordered back to Washington and the boy was forgotten, but the second day after his regiment started on its return march he commenced a retreat across the country without orders, and reaching White's and Black's station, got into a freight car and rode to Petersburg, passing the regiment marching in the mud on the way; spent a day or so in Petersburg, when he continued his retreat to City Point where he went into camp all by himself, and waited until the regiment should arrive. When he reported for duty, he wore a high, white fur hat, bought from a negro, having lost his cap, and was greeted by the Sergeant, "where did you come from? You'll just get h—l:" but the war was over.

After being mustered out of service he went to Michigan, where his mother had moved in the meantime. Here he worked on a farm during the summer of 1865, and the following winter attended Eastman's Business College at Poughkeepsie, New York. In March, 1866, he went to Hannibal, Missouri, where for a time he was employed by his uncle, he being City Engineer. Later, he was employed at work about a lime kiln. While in his uncle's employ he acquired some rudimentary knowledge of engineering, which subsequently served him to a good purpose.

He remained in Hannibal until July, 1867, when he started for Colorado, but on his way west he ran out of money and stopped at Missouri Valley, Iowa, then the headquarters of construction of the Sioux City and Pacific Railway, and applied for a job, informing Mr. Burnett that he had some little knowledge of engineering. But the only thing to offer was work on a pile driver, which was accepted, and for six weeks he bathed more or less in the sloughs and lakes between California Junction and the Little Sioux river. He worked on the pile driver for six weeks, receiving $65.00 per month, when he went into the engineering department as axman at $40.00 per month. Here he studied and added to his engineering knowledge, and in April, 1868, was promoted to transitman on the survey of the Sioux City and Pacific Railway from California Junction to Fremont, and after the completion of this work the engineering party under the direction of Mitchell Vincent, made the survey for what is now the Illinois Central from Sioux City to Fort Dodge. After this work was finished, Mr. Richards returned to the Sioux City and Pacific road, and in the winter of 1868 and '69 assisted in laying out the town sites. While at Arlington, the party

boarded with Mr. Calvin Morley, a farmer living a mile or so away. One night, Superintendent of Construction Burnett stopped at Morley's, and the next morning laid a letter upon young Richards' plate, which read in substance as follows: "You will take charge of all railway work between the Missouri river and Fremont, and will be respected and obeyed accordingly," and further said that "the track-laying, the pile-driving and the bridge force are not working well together; you must straighten them out." It was a responsible position for a young man twenty-one years of age. The tracklaying was completed to Fremont in February, 1869. From Fremont Mr. Richards went to Cherokee, on the Sioux City and Fort Dodge line, where he had charge of construction of a division crossing the Little Sioux River, where he remained until November, 1869, when he was ordered to Fremont, and in about six weeks built the first ten miles of the Fremont, Elkhorn and Missouri Valley Railway, which was, during the year 1870, under his charge, completed to West Point, and to Wisner early in 1871.

Railway construction having for the time ceased, he was appointed road master and superintendent of bridges and buildings on the line from Sioux City to Wisner, where he remained till August, 1872. Meantime he had exercised his right under the land laws of the government, and homesteaded eighty acres of land near Scribner, Nebraska, which constituted his first real estate possessions.

In January, 1871, Mr. Richards returned to Vermont, and was on January 9th united in marriage to Miss Carro E. Hills, at Burlington, returning with his wife to Fremont, and later moving to Missouri Valley, where they lived until the fall of 1872, when Mr. Richards took his wife and child back to her Vermont home and went to Costa Rica, Central America, where he was engaged in engineering and railway construction until November, 1874, when he returned to Burlington, Vermont.

In April, 1875, he brought his family to Fremont, expecting to make it his home. He had come to be considered a fair railroad man and tried to get work in that line, but the hard times had put a stop to all railroad work, and he could find nothing to do. He had saved about fifteen hundred dollars with which he bought a modest home, and not knowing what else to do, embarked in the real estate and insurance business with W. C. Ghost, as a partner, continuing for about one year. He was afterwards associated with a Mr. Reynolds, and later without any partner until the present firm of Richards, Keene & Co. was formed.

His business career in Fremont is known by all his fellow citizens as one absolutely above reproach. He has been a man of untiring industry and successful activities, and has become to be recognized as one of Fremont's foremost citizens. He has been closely identified with a large number of the leading industries of the place, and an important factor in making Fremont a manufacturing center.

He is a member of several civic societies, being Past Grand High Priest of the Grand Royal Arch Chapter of Nebraska; Past Commander of Mt. Tabor Commandery No. 9, Knights Templar; Past Commander of McPherson Post No 4, G. A. R., and was chosen by the Department of Nebraska as delegate-at-large to the National G. A. R. Encampment at Boston, 1890.

Politically, he is a stalwart Republican. He has been Mayor of Fremont two terms, and Surveyor of Dodge County three years. Our subject is not a politician in the ordinary acceptation of the term, but has always entertained a conviction that it is the duty of every

man to identify himself with some political party, and assist in directing it in proper channels for the public good. He commenced forming a state acquaintance in political circles in 1886, when he was a member of the State Central Committee. Two years later his excellent judgment and splendid executive ability came to be fully recognized, and he was elected chairman of the Republican State Central Committee by acclamation. In 1889 he was re-elected to the same position at the Hastings Convention, again by acclamation. It was this party service, together with a great popular confidence he had acquired through his extended acquaintance as a man possessing in an exceptional degree, the qualifications for Governor, for which he was the Republican nominee in 1890. The manner of the nomination was unprecedented in the history of Nebraska. No candidate ever before received on a regular ballot, by roll call, all but *two votes* of the entire convention, as was the case in the convention in which Mr. Richards was nominated, he receiving eight hundred and twelve out of the eight hundred and fourteen cast. His speech of acceptance was as follows:

"I am deeply mindful of the high honor you have bestowed on me by this nomination. I accept it with a realizing sense of the grave responsibilities which attach to the office, and with not the fullest confidence in my ability to discharge satisfactorily the duties devolving upon the Chief Executive of this grand commonwealth. If elected, as I hope to be, I pledge you that so far as it lies within my power, the laws shall be faithfully executed and the financial affairs honestly and economically administered."

A combination of circumstances defeated him in the election, which he accepted with the same good grace that he would have accepted an election.

ROBERT STUART HUME, a farmer of Section 27, Stanton precinct, Stanton County, is a native of Scotland, born at Strathmore, October 25, 1835. He is a son of John and Christina (Stuart) Hume, whose children were: William, Ellen (Mrs. J. Bruce), Peter, John and Robert. The last named is the only one of the family who ever came to America. His boyhood was spent in his native town, and when nineteen years of age he began to work as a slater, serving an apprenticeship of four years. In 1869 he came to America, and in September of the same year to Stanton County, Nebraska, and homesteaded his present farm. Four of his neighbers located at the same time. After having secured his land under the homestead act, he returned to Fremont and worked on the Union Pacific Railroad until the following spring, when he bought a yoke of oxen and after a journey of eight days landed his family upon his homestead. He had built a small cabin at Fremont, which he removed in the spring. As he had never been accustomed to farming, he did not make a very skillful teamster or plowman. However, he set to work, with a right good will, to build for himself and family a home. He now recalls, with considerable amusement, some of his first experiences as a husbandman. With the exception of the grasshopper years, he has been favored each recurring harvest time with an abundant yield from his soil. His present place contains a quarter section of land, all fenced and provided with good improvements.

July 16, 1858, Mary A. Jameison, daughter of James and Margaret (Stuart) Jameison, became his wife.

Mr and Mrs. Hume are the parents of seven living children (three having died in childhood)—Margaret (Mrs. E. Dollan), James, Robert, Johanna, William, Alexander and Charles.

Politically he, of whom we write, votes the Independent ticket. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity and is one of the trustees of the Old Settlers' Association.

Mr. Hume and his family endured much hardship and privation the first few years they were in the county, but he is now one of the forehanded prosperous agriculturists of the Elkhorn Valley. Besides his own farm he has been able to purchase several farms for his children.

HENRY MITTELSTADT, one of the pioneers of Stanton County, has been a resident since the autumn of 1868. Of his earlier career it may be stated that he was born in Prussia, near Berlin, Germany, June 6, 1828. He there grew to manhood, and received his education in the district schools common to that country. In 1856 he was united in marriage to Paulina Shlusser, and in 1857 he emigrated to America and purchased forty acres of an oak opening in Dodge County, Wisconsin. In 1868 he sold this place for sixteen hundred dollars, and came to Stanton County, Nebraska, where he took a homestead of one hundred and sixty acres, upon which he built a log-house. He subsequently parchased more land until he had four hundred acres. In 1883 he sold this place and built a comfortable home in the village of Stanton, where he is now living off of the work of his earlier years. He started in with nine hundred dollars in Nebraska, and has added to that until he is now one of the wealthiest men of his county. Himself and brother Carl were the first to establish the name they bear in the United States. At the time he made his settlement here there were but few settlers scattered here and there over the prairies, and Indians were not unfrequently their callers.

Politically, our subject is identified with the Democratic party. Both Mr. and Mrs. Mittelstadt are members of the Congregational church. The names of their children are as follows: Henry (deceased), Emma, Ida and Pauline.

LEVI MILLER, President of the First National Bank at Stanton, Nebraska, was born in Franklin County, Ohio, October 28, 1838. He is a son of Daniel Miller, born in Lebanon County, Pennsylvania, 1812. His mother was Catharine (Winey) Miller, of the same county, born in 1818, of German descent. When young people they crossed the Alleghany mountains to Ohio, where they were married. After that event the husband followed carpentering for a livelihood a for several years, but later became farmer, in which role he was very successful. They were the parents of eight children —Anna, wife of Oran Pratt, of Nebraska; Levi, the subject of this sketch; George, who settled at Fort Madison, Iowa, where he died June 7, 1888; Rebecca, wife of Alexander Wymans, of Indian Territory; Daniel, a farmer of Wright County, Minnesota; William A., of Keokuk, Iowa; Joseph, residing at Peoria, Illinois, and John H., deceased, John H., Levi, William A., and Daniel served in the Civil War.

Mr. and Mrs. Miller moved to Iowa, in 1852, and settled in Van Buren County, they being among the pioneers of that locality. The mother died in 1857, and the father in 1864. They were members of the Lutheran Church. The subject of this notice was educated in the district schools, attending about three months each year, the remainder of the time being employed assisting his father on the farm. He remained at home until February 12, 1862, when he enlisted in the Second

Missouri Cavalry, he being mustered in at Alexandria, Missouri, and was in a raid against the rebel leader Marmaduke, which lasted for nine days and nights, with a fight each night. He remained in the service until April 9, 1865.

1864 marked a new era in this man's life, for it was during that year he was married in Van Buren County, Iowa, to Lucretia Tutenviler, born near New Lexington, Ohio, in 1843.

After the war closed our subject went to farming in Lee County, Iowa, where he remained four years, and then moved to Marengo, Iowa, where he engaged in the mercantile business, continuing until 1872, and then formed a partnership with F. McGiverin. They sold out in 1872, when our subject engaged in business at Avoca, Iowa. In 1881 he came to Stanton, moving his family the next year.

In politics, our subject is a stanch supporter of the Democratic party, and while living in Iowa held several local offices. Having access to law libraries, he read law, and was admitted to the Bar in 1881. After coming to Stanton, he was elected County Attorney.

Mr. and Mrs. Miller are the parents of five living children—Alfie, wife of Dr. Nixon, a dentist of Stanton; Harry D., assistant cashier of the First National Bank; Walter, a harness-maker; Gertrude and Bessie at home.

Mr. Miller is a member of Hebron Lodge No. 148 of the Odd Fellows Order at Merengo, Iowa. He has always manifested a lively interest in educational matters and has been chairman of the board since the organization of the high school.

G. L. EMIL KLINGBEIL is a prominent merchant at Hooper, and the son of C. W. Klingbeil, also of the same place. Of our subject's father it may be said he located in Dodge County in the autumn of 1867. He first settled in Cuming township, where he took an eighty acre homestead, which he improved and added to, until he had three hundred and twenty acres of land, two hundred of which was under cultivation. He broke up his land, provided the place with good buildings, including a small frame house, 12x14 feet, in which he lived one year and then erected a house 14x28 feet, with a wing twelve feet square, the upright being a story and one-half building. He planted out a grove of four acres, set out an orchard, and built a barn 30x64 feet, granaries, a blacksmith shop, and dug good wells upon the premises. He remained upon this farm eighteen years, when he sold out and removed to the village of Hooper, investing in town property. When he came to Nebraska he brought about three thousand dollars with him. He met with quite severe losses during two or three years of the grasshopper siege.

C. W. Klingbeil, is a native of Germany, born November 23, 1814. He is the son of Daniel G. and Christena Klingbeil, also natives of Germany, whose three children were: August (deceased), Caroline (deceased), and our subject, G. W., who remained in Germany until forty-nine years of age, when he sailed for America, landing at New York harbor, and from thence made his way to Dodge County, Wisconsin, where he purchased forty acres of land upon which he lived until he came to Nebraska.

An important event in this man's life occured March 1834, when he was united in marriage to Dorathy S. Schultz, daughter of Carl ane Dorathy Schultz, natives of Germany, who were the parents of seven children, born in the following order: Dorathy, Frederica, Caroline, Louisa, Albertina, Wilhelmena (deceased), and William (deceased.)

The home of our subject and his wife has been blessed by the following children: Thressa, Emma, Helen, Augusta, Agnes, Herman (deceased), and G. L Emil.

Like every other loyal, adopted or free-born citizens of this country, Mr. Klingbeil, who appreciates the advantages found in our form of government, gives politics due consideration, and he casts his ballot with the Republican party, believing it comes nearer to measuring up to the just administration of governmental affairs, than any other party now contesting for supremacy.

HERMAN J. MASKENTHINE, of Section 15, township 23, Elkhorn precinct, Stanton County, was born at Hustisford, Dodge County, Wisconsin, July 10, 1860, the son of John and Christena Maskenthine, who came to Wis onsin in 1854. In 1866 the family removed by ox team to Stanton County, Nebraska, being seven weeks on the road. Many of the streams had to be bridged before they could cross. John Maskenthine took a homestead on Section 20, the present site of the village of Stanton. Here he commenced the erection of a log cabin, but before it was completed he was taken sick and died, October 13, 1866. Mrs. Maskenthine afterwards married John Mather, of Rock Creek, Cuming County. She bought the original homestead claim of the United States Government, at one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, and retained the same until 1878. John Maskenthine and wife had two children—Herman John and Frank. After her marriage she removed to Wisner, and by her second marriage three children were born—Amelia, Amanda and Lawrence. Mrs. Mather now resides with our subject. At the age of seventeen, he of whom we write this notice began life as a farm laborer. In 1878 his mother bought a farm on Section 10, township 22, which he carried on until 1885, at which time he removed to his present place. His farm consists of two hundred and sixty acres, upon which he carries on general farming.

Politically Mr. Maskenthine is a Democrat. He is the present assessor of his precinct.

He was married November, 1885, to Theresa, daughter of Vincent and Rosa Schwartz, now residents of Washington. Our subject's wife was born in Austria. She has borne her husband two children—Ludwig and Paul. Mr. Maskenthine is a member of the Lutheran Church, and it may be added that he is one of the most intelligent and progressive agriculturists of his precinct. It was in honor of his father that Maskenthine Creek was named.

JAMES J. McFARLAND, editor of the Stanton *Weekly Register*, was born in Marion County, Indiana, March 9, 1857, the son of Alexander and Elizabeth (Cowger) McFarland, natives of Indiana, who were married in and settled in Marion County, Indiana. They were the parents of eight children: Ann E., wife of C. N. Lowry, of Stanton County, Nebraska; James J., of whom we write this notice; Samuel R., of Dodge County, Nebraska; Milton H., of Stanton; Martha E., died at the age of sixteen years; Eva, a teacher in the public schools at Stanton; Albert C., a printer; Etta B., at home.

In 1868, Mr. McFarland, the father of our subject, came with his family to what is now Stanton County and settled upon a homestead, where he remained for several years, and then moved to the village where he still resides. James J. came with his parents to the county when all was yet wild and undeveloped. He attended the pioneer schools, assisted his father in improving his homestead; but being possessed of a studious

nature, he soon became a teacher and followed school teaching for six years, after which he entered the office of J. H. Slater, editor of the *Register* and commenced to learn the printer's trade. He remained with him two years, when he entered the office of the Stanton *Democrat* and in 1886 purchased one-half interest in the same, and one year later became sole proprietor, and continued to operate the paper for three years, when he sold the plant to its present owner, and a few weeks later purchased the *Register*, the history of which is given in the village history of Stanton.

Our subject was married August 14, 1878, to Miss Hannah E. Lovett, a native of Indiana. This union has been blessed by four children; Lillie V., born October 14, 1879; Chester R., born October 28, 1881, and died April 28, 1884; Elmer M., born March 2, 1882; Orvil, born December 5, 1887.

Mr. McFarland is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, has passed all the chairs of that order, and represents his lodge at the Grand Lodge. He was also one of the charter members of the Modern Woodmen of America, at Stanton.

No man stands higher in the estimation of his fellow citizens than does Mr. McFarland. He has long been associated with every interest of the Elkhorn Valley, and, though a young man, has been an important factor in the development of his community. He is one of those quiet, thoughtful and true men, of which the world has none too many. In the role of a local journalist, he is indeed the right man in the right place.

HERMAN R. NEUMAN, a farmer of Section 25, township 23, of Elkhorn precinct, Stanton County, was born near Horicon, Wisconsin, August 23, 1863. He is the son of Christ. and Mary Neuman. Soon after his birth, the family removed to West Point, Nebraska, where his father took a homestead. Herman R, spent his youthful days there. He attended the German school, but has picked up the most of his knowledge of the English language by observation. He spent one season at carpenter work. In 1881 the family removed to the village of Stanton, and the next season he and his brother took charge of a twelve-hundred-acre ranch in Elkhorn precinct. They kept 150 head of cattle and about 700 head of sheep, together with swine in proportion. He spent the summer of 1885 in traveling over the western portion of Nebraska, and in 1886 he took possession of his present farm of 200 acres, upon which he has placed good improvements, and is now contemplating the erection of a fine residence. In 1888 his entire corn crop was destroyed by hail.

He of whom we write this notice was united in marriage, February 26, 1889, to Emma Koch, daughter of Frederick Koch. Their two living children are Awald and Alexa. One child died in infancy.

Politically, Mr. Neuman affiliates with the Democratic party. Both he and his estimable wife are members of the Lutheran Church.

When this family came to West Point, Omaha was their nearest trading and milling point, and our subject well remembers a time when the family were obliged to subsist upon bread made of bran. It usually required a four days' trip with an ox team, and upon the occasion just referred to a storm had delayed them.

GUSTAF NAST, whose farm home is on Section 10, of Evert township, Dodge County, Nebraska, has been a settler since the spring of 1873. He first located in Ridgley township, where he rented land for three years. He then bought the farm he now occupies, upon which he placed

substantial improvements and added to his original tract, until he now has one hundred and seventy-seven acres, one hundred acres of which is under the plow. It was his ill-fortune to live in the country during the plague of grasshoppers, by reason of which he lost much, but time changes all things, and he has lived to see Nebraska develope into one of the grandest States in the Union.

Our subject is a native of Germany, born April 15, 1844. He is the son of Jacob and Anna Nast, who were also born in Germany, and the parents of the following children: Charles (deceased): Fred, Paulina, Louis, Rose, (deceased); Gustaf, Tena and Minnie. Gustaf remained in his native country until he was twenty-six years of age and then bid farewell to the scenes of his childhood, and came to America, where for the first three years he worked for others, in New Jersey, after which he came to Dodge County, Nebraska. The advantages afforded him for an early education were very poor. He was in the German army two years, in the war between Germany and Austria.

He was united in marriage, in 1869, to Augusta Meister, daughter of Frederick and Minnie Meister, natives of Germany, who had six children: Fred, Augusta, Adolph and Matilda, (deceased); Bertha and Gustave.

Our subject and his wife are the parents of four children, born in the following order: Rosa, May 7, 1872; Henry, August 7, 1873; Frederick, August 12, 1878, and Matilda, March 16, 1880. Mr. and Mrs. Nast are members of the Lutheran Church, and politically he adheres to the Democratic party.

EDWARD C. OWEN, a farmer of Section 28, Grant township, has been a resident of Cuming County since the autumn of 1882, when he located on Section 32, purchasing a quarter section of land, with forty acres of breaking on the same. He built a house, stables, granary, and other outbuildings, planted a grove of five acres and an orchard of eighty trees. He had one hundred acres under the plow and remained on this place five years. He then exchanged for a half section of land in Stanton County, which had one hundred and five acres under the plow. He made the necessary improvements, remained one year, sold out and purchased his old farm in Grant township, upon which he lived another year; sold out, and went to Sheridan County, where he bought an improved farm upon which he lived one year, and then returned to Cuming County, and purchased a quarter section of land, one hundred and twenty acres of which he had broken up this year, 1892.

Our subject was born in Marion County, Iowa, in 1861, the son of Ora and Sarah Ann Owen, natives of Indiana, whose ten children were: Virgil, Alice, deceased; Edward, Etta, deceased; an infant, deceased, Charles, Nellie, Ada, deceased: Alva, and an infant deceased.

When fourteen years of age our subject went to Mills County, Iowa, where he worked on a farm by the month for five years, after which he rented land for two years and then came to Cuming County, Nebraska. His mother died when he was eleven years of age and his early advantages for obtaining an education were poor. He was married October, 1882, to Ella, daughter of Daniel Cook and wife, natives of Illinois, and Kentucky. Their ten children were: Mary, Willis, deceased; Lizzie, William, Julia, Etta, Ella, John, Cynthia and Webster.

Mr. and Mrs. Owen have three children: Mable, Ray and Edna.

He belongs to the Sons of Veterans, is a stanch supporter of the Republican party and both himself and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

HERBERT E. SCRIPTURE, a representative farmer of Maple Creek precinct, Stanton County, residing on Section 3, township 21, range 2; was born in New Hampshire, September, 1856. He is a son of George and Maria (Wheeler) Scripture. His father was born in New Hampshire, and his mother died when he was but five years old, so he knows nothing of her ancestry. After the death of his mother, he lived with an uncle nine years, after which he worked out for others until seventeen years of age, and then came to Stanton County, Nebraska, where he followed farm life, working by the month for five years. In 1888 he came to his present place and bought one hundred and sixty acres of land.

Our subject's father died in 1880, leaving a family of four children: Frank (deceased), Josephine (deceased), he of whom we write this sketch and Anna; she is now Mrs. Wilford and lives in Massachusetts.

Mr. Scripture started in life with no capital save his own energy, and now owns, besides his good farm, seventeen head of horses and a one-half interest in one hundred and twenty-five cattle and one hundred and seventy-five hogs.

Politically he is identified with the Independent party, and is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

JOSEPH SMITH, an enterprising farmer of Cuming County, residing in Blaine township, on Section 16, will form the subject of this notice. He was born in Austria, January 17, 1861, and is the son of Joseph and Catharine (Rohatch) Smith. The former was a soldier in the German and Austrian war of 1866. He died of cholera while in the service. He also had another son, Stephen, now a resident of Humphrey, Nebraska. When our subject was thirteen years of age he with the balance of the family went to Baltimore, Maryland, where our subject served an apprenticeship at the shoemaker's trade. Later, he worked on a farm near Baltimore, coming to Nebraska in 1879. In 1884, he purchased his present farm in Blaine township, which was then a wild tract of land.

He of whom we write was united in marriage March 8, 1883, to Addie Sharp, of Beemer, Nebraska, the daughter of Cyrus and Lydia (Wheat) Sharp, who were the first settlers of Beemer township.

Mr. and Mrs. Smith are the parents of five children: Howard S., Thomas K., Lee R., Oliver E and Paul R.

Politically, Mr. Smith is in harmony with the Peoples' party of to-day. He has served as justice of the peace in his township for several years. He belongs to Camp No. 1061, Modern Woodmen of America.

WILLIAM GLAUBIUS, a representative farmer of Cuming County, residing on Section 29, of Wisner township, is justly entitled to a place in this connection.

He was born near the City of Berlin, Prussia, March 23, 1840. He is the son of Michael and Louisa (Witte) Glaubius, who were the parents of three children, our subject being the eldest. One sister, Mrs. Breitkreutz, resides in Bismark township. William received a good common school education and his boyhood days were spent between the school-room and labor on the farm. When fourteen years of age, he left home for the first time. In 1868, he came to Nebraska, and homesteaded a quarter section of land, now embraced in his present farm. His nearest neighbor on the east was four miles distant, and on the west ten miles intervened. He now owns eight hundred acres of land, devoted to grain and stock raising. For the first five years, he was obliged to draw his grain to Fremont by team.

December 31, 1865, our subject was united in marriage to Emilie Miller. They have seven children: Otto, Ida, Walter, Emerette, Ottilie, Paul and Gustav. Since 1890, Mr. Glaubius has retired from active labor, leaving the management of his farm largely to his sons. Politically, he is an Independent, although he has usually supported the Democratic party, but has hever been an aspirant to public office. He came to this country with borrowed money, and began business one hundred and thirty dollars in debt. Both himself and family experienced many hardships during their early settlement. Their crops were repeatedly destroyed by the grasshoppers, and in the month of February, 1876, incredible as it may seem, at that time of the year, all of his out-buildings and personal property were destroyed by a prairie fire. His present residence was erected in 1885. For three years, his only vehicle was a sledge which he made by splitting a log. He often worked for his neighbors six or seven miles away, walking from home each day and upon returning, work nearly all night to take care of his own crops.

EDWARD GAMBLE, a farmer of Everett township, residing on Section 29, came to Dodge County in the spring of 1870, locating on the farm he now occupies, which at the time was but two hundred and forty acres of wild land. He at once set about to improve the place by breaking and erecting buildings and fences. He set a small grove, the trees of which now tower up in their strength and beauty, as monuments of those pioneer days. He has an orchard of one hundred and fifty trees, and a willow hedge around his entire place. When he came to Nebraska, all that he possessed was the above wild land, his team and wagon. He was a resident during the famous grasshopper raids in the seventies, by reason of which he lost much.

He of whom we write was born in Waukesha County, Wisconsin, April 7, 1840, the son of George and Mary Gamble, natives of Ireland, whose nine children were as follows: Maria, (deceased); Elizabeth, an infant, (deceased); Edward, William, Robert, Margaret, Sarah and James.

Edward remained in Wisconsin until he was thirty years of age, and followed farming for a livelihood. His father came to Nebraska, in 1876, and died October, 1888. Our subject received a common school education and thus far has led a single life.

Politically, he votes the Republican ticket, and in religious matters is a Roman Catholic.

PROF. WILLIAM H. CLEMMONS, President of the Fremont Normal, School and Business Institute (a history of which appears elsewhere in this work), is a native of Madison County, Ohio, born April 6, 1857. His parents were Wm. M. and Ellen O. (Bethards) Clemmons, who were natives of Virginia and Ohio, respectively, and of English and German ancestors. They are both deceased; the mother when our subject was but eight years of age The father was a farmer and died in Van Wert County, Ohio, in 1885. Our subject was but a mere babe when his parents removed to Van Wert County, in which section he was reared. At the age of nine years, he was bound out to a farmer, to remain until he was twenty-one years of age, at which time he was to receive for his labors a suit of clothes, horse, saddle and bridle. At the age of sixteen, he became tired of his bonded life, and thought to liberate himself. Consequently, he agreed to clear forty acres of timber, and fence the same into ten-acre lots, which he faithfully did, and completed his task only six months before his time would have expired. Up to the time he became of age, he received but about two months' of schooling out of the year; this being at the

district school. After reaching the year of his majority, he worked until he had secured some money, with which he entered the Valparaiso school, where he took a thorough course. He also took a supplementary course, at the Indiana State University. After completing his course, in 1880, he at once took charge of the schools, at Tipton, Indiana, and remained there in that capacity until 1886, when he came to Nebraska, to take the professorship of the sciences, as taught by the Fremont Normal School; but not finding things to his liking, he accepted a position in the city schools, for one year, after which he took charge of the schools at Ponca, Nebraska, where he taught one term. He then returned to the Fremont Normal School, as its assistant.

Mr. Clemmons was united in marriage, at Tipton, Indiana, Oct. 8, 1885, to Miss Dell U. Harding, who was a native of Indiana. Our subject was a member of the Masonic fraternity, belonging to Austin Lodge, No. 152, A. F. & A. M. at Tipton, Indiana. He is now a member of the A. F. & A. M. No. 15, at Fremont, Nebraska. Both he and his wife are members, of the Congregational church, and are highly prized for their many accomplishments in the community in which they live.

Some men achieve success in life, by having it thrust upon them, as it were, by being the heirs of wealthy families, surrounded by social advantages, not known to the poor class. But such was not the case with our subject, for his success has been chiseled out by his own high aim in life, backed up by an untiring industry, which originated during the earliest years of his life. The best friend the world ever afforded him—his mother—died when he was but seven years of age, and two years later, he was by the old-time custom "bound out" among strangers, who intended to care for him until he grew to manhood. While this custom is not as popular as in former years, the present spirit of the age devising better means for the support of orphans than that custom, which made a tender youth little less than a slave; but notwithstanding the heartaches and hardships endured by the boys, who were bound out in those times, there was a certain degree of reward, as the pages of history contain more biographies of truly great and strong men who were thus chafed and aggravated by the perplexities, only known to the orphan boy, who had but an adopted home, than of almost tenfold the number who have been nurtured in the cradle of luxury, being the pride and pet of their own father and mother. It will be well for the young generation, who read this sketch, to reflect upon the vast amount of labor, the perspiration, backaches and calloused hands, it would require upon their part, to fell the timber, clear up the underbrush, and build rail fences with no reward at the end, save having their own time for a few months or years at most. Such was the task our subject elected for himself; but as "Antagonism is the law of development," the very hardships above named gave a strength of body, mind and character, which has influenced for the good all the subsequent years of our subject's life. And while such early, youthful hardships cannot be coveted by the present generation, the narration of these facts ought to give them a higher appreciation of home, parents and all of the hallowed influences which cluster around these words.

GEORGE CLOSE, whose valuable farm home is located on Section 25, of Elkhorn township, was the son of one of the settlers who wended their way to Dodge County in the springs of 1867. His parents first located on a farm in this township and he remained at home until he was of age, when

he bought the farm he now occupies, which at the time was a partly improved, eighty acre tract, upon which he built a house 14x26 feet, provided the necessary out-buildings, a well, a grove of shade trees, and planted a small orchard.

He of whom we write was born in Crawford County, Wisconsin, February 7, 1856, the son of John A. and Nancy Close, natives of Pennsylvania and Ohio respectfully. Their eight children were: Sarah M., Mary E., Henry C., Caroline E. (deceased), George, Frank (deceased), Martha M. and Rebecca E. When eleven years of age our subject accompanied his parents to Dodge County, Nebraska.

September, 1881, he was united in marriage to Martha Clay, daughter of Robert and Ellen Clay, natives of England and Scotland respectively. This lady died February 27, 1886, and for his second wife he married July 3, 1888, Nettie M. Gwynn, daughter of Samuel and Lucy Gwynn, natives of England and New York respectively, whose three children were William, Arthur and Nettie.

By this marriage our subject has three children: Earl F., born March 25, 1889; Myrtle I., born October 29, 1890 and Ralph E., born July 26, 1892.

Politically Mr. Close is identified with the Independents, and has held the office of justice of the peace three terms. Both he and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

HIRAM BURGER, one of the representative farmers of Union township, residing on Section 28, came to Dodge County in the autum of 1866 and rented a farm from Mr. Graham, which is still owned by his widow. In the fall of 1867, he took the homestead, where he has lived ever since. He has sold forty acres of the homestead, but bought one hundred and twenty acres more, giving him a quarter section of land in one body. His first house was erected in 1868; it was a frame structure one story high, 14x22 feet, and is now used as a dining-room. In 1884 he built a commodious barn, calculated especially for cattle.

Mr. Burger is a native of the Empire State, born in Steuben County, N. Y., Aug. 21, 1845. His parents were John and Permelia (Hauber) Burger, both natives of New York. Our subject remained at home with his parents until he became of age. When he was nine years of age his parents removed to Illinois, where he remained until he came to Nebraska.

August 8, 1866, he was united in marriage to Miss Emma Mason, daughter of Rev. J. F. and Maria (Tyler) Mason, the father being a native of New Hampshire and the mother of New York. Our subject and his wife are the parents of four children: Ella, born July 20, 1867; Millie (Mrs. Kern), born December 29, 1868; Cora, deceased; and Lewis, born April 2, 1879.

Emma (Mason) Burger was born in Cattaraugus County, New York, July 8, 1847, and in the autumn of that year her parents moved to Franklinville of the same county: her father being a minister, their home was in various places. Our subjects wife remained at home in New York until her mother died, July 28, 1856. Her father at the time was in Nebraska, and returned in 1857, and brought his son H. O. Mason: and again in 1860, for his two daughters, Mrs. Burger and her sister, now Mrs. Smith of Burt County. Mrs. Burger's father, Josiah F. Mason was born in Cheshire County, New Hampshire, May 22, 1803. His father (Joseph) was a farmer and a native of Massachusetts and served as a "Minute Man" in the first company that fired the first gun at

Lexington Ridge, Boston, during the Revolutionary War, in April, 1775.

Mrs. Burger's father remained at home with his parents until twenty-one years of age, teaching school the winter before he was twenty-one. He went to work May 1 (his twenty-first birthday coming on the twenty-second of that month) and had to pay fifty cents per day for his time, until his birthday. After six months, he went to the academy at Alstead one term, after which he went to the high school in Walpole, New Hampshire. March, 1825, he started by stage, for Rochester, New York, taking him seven days and nights to make the journey. He rented a saw-mill and remained until the autumn of 1829, when he went to Cattaraugus County, and followed lumbering until the fall of 1843, but during that time he had made a visit home and found that a great many of his friends had joined the church, and he, being convinced that his duty, also became a member, and commenced to preach about 1832 as a local minister. From 1843 to 1856, he devoted all his time to the ministry. He came to Burt County, Nebraska, in July, 1856, and calculated to enter land here, and leave a nephew who had come with him to hold the land for him and he would return and go to preaching. But he had not been here long before he received the intelligence that his wife was dead, so he made up his mind that he would remain in the West, and in 1857 bought a horse, rode to Topeka, Kansas, for the purpose of getting an oppointment and admission into the conference. The presiding Elder was a Southern man and did not introduce his case before the Conference, so he did not do a great deal of preaching as the result of his journey. He entered a homestead in Burt County, Nebraska, and proved up on it. Upon failing to get an appointment to go to preaching, he turned his attention to gardening in Tecamah, where he had twenty lots. He was elected probate judge of Burt County in the fall of 1860, holding the office for six years. He was superintendent of schools in Burt County; a justice of the peace and one of the commissioners to lay a road from Simpson's Landing to Briggs Mill. He has made his home with his daughter, Mrs. Burger, for about three years.

He was married in Cattaraugus County, New York, February 12, 1829, to Miss Maria Tyler, daughter of Alvin Tyler and wife. Mr. and Mrs. Mason had three childen who grew to manhood, and three who died in infancy. Our subject's wife being the fifth child.

JOHN ARPS, a farmer living on Section 32, of Pleasant Valley township, came to Dodge County in March, 1873, and bought the claim upon which he now lives by paying the original owner $140, after which he homesteaded it. There was a sod shanty on the place, and twelve acres of breaking done. Mr. Arps never lived in this shanty, but dug into the hill side about four feet and then built a small frame structure over the excavation, covered it with shingles, and this served as a house for five years. He then built a frame house, 16x24 feet, one and one-half stories high, and in 1879 added a kitchen. In 1890 he built what is now the main part of his house, and as a whole he has one of the finest residences in his part of Dodge County. In 1888 he erected a barn 50x56 feet; also a granary, corn-crib, buggy and wagon house, with numerous other out-buildings. After getting into the county and purchasing a yoke of oxen and two cows he had *ten dollars* to start through the winter with. He worked on the Elkhorn River, chopping wood for *twenty-five cents* per day; That was the beginning of the hard-time period, which lasted until after the grass-

hoppers had taken their final departure from Dodge County, some five years afterward, during which time our subject met with great losses. During one year he had in seventy-five acres of wheat, and thrashed fifty-two bushels of very poor quality of wheat.

Our subject's present farm contains 320 acres of land, 200 of which are under cultivation. He generally keeps about sixty head of cattle and fourteen head of horses. Everything about his premises indicates that he is a man of more than ordinary business ability.

Our subject was born in Holstein, Germany, February 15, 1837, the son of Peter and Lena (Motig) Arps, both natives of Germany. From the time our subject was twelve years of age until 1870 he worked out on a farm. In June of that year he sailed for America, and went direct to Detroit, Michigan, accompanied by his wife and one child. He landed at Detroit, among strangers, with only twelve dollars in his pocket, but he came with a determination to accomplish something in the way of securing a home, so he went to work on a farm, where he remained two months, and then went to Freeport, Illinois, where he had friends living. There he worked in an elevator, and chopped cord-wood the following winter, coming to Dodge County the next spring.

He was married in Germany, May 4, 1871, to Miss Lena Dahl, daughter of Henry and Wilkie (Halda) Dahl, who was born in Germany in 1851. Our subject and his wife are the parents of thirteen children: Peter, Henry, John, Mary, Emma, Herman, Christian, Lena, Dora, August, Frederick (deceased), Hans and William.

Mr and Mrs. Arps, together with their family, are members of the German Lutheran Church, and politically he is a Democrat.

About 1876 he had his granary burned, with 550 bushels of wheat worth $1.25 per bushel. Also all of his farm machinery, including a new harvester: also 400 bushels of corn, worth $900. This was a great loss, and he did not have any insurance upon the property, and was still living in his dug-out and calculated to build that season, but had to live in the dug-out three years longer. But he bore all this manfully, and is now surrounded with all the comforts of life, and has the satisfaction of knowing that he has honestly earned every dollar he possesses, as well as every acre of land he owns.

JAMES P. MILLIGAN, of Cuming County, who is a farmer on Section 21, of Wisner township, was born near West Newton, Penn., January, 26, 1860. He is the son of Joseph and Margaret Milligan. His paternal grandparents, James and Debora Milligan, were natives of scotland. Joseph Milligan was born in Pennsylvania and now resides at Manilla, Iowa. When James P. was five years old, the family removed to Cedar County, and in 1873 to Crawford County, Iowa, where he spent the remainder of his days. Our subject's boyhood was spent upon the farm and at twenty years of age he engaged at breaking prairie, following that and running a threshing machine for the next three years. In the spring of 1884 he removed to Wisner township, and purchased a quarter section of land. Considering the length of time since he effected his settlement, Mr. Milligan has succeeded in producing one of the best improved farms in the township. He now owns two hundred and eighty acres.

Politically, he affiliates with the Republican party, and has been township assessor for three years.

February 20, 1883, marked an important era to our subject, for upon that day he was united in marriage to Miss Callie Hayes, and by this union they have five living children:

Alta M., William A., Eugenia B., Lulu M. and Guy.

FRANZ KRUEGER, a farmer of Section 32, Wisner township, Cuming County, was born near Koenigsberg, Germany, July 23, 1842. He is the son of Christian and Louisa (Engle) Krueger, who were the parents of six children, of whom five now reside in the Elkhorn Valley. Franz received a common school education and began his active life as a farm overseer, at the age of twenty-two years. In 1867 he came to Dodge County, Wisconsin, and in the fall of the same year to Nebraska, and homesteaded one hundred and sixty acres of his present farm, which is now included in Wisner township. He brought about one thousand dollars with him, the most of which he used to get other emigrants to remove thither and locate. His first house was a small log affair and his team was oxen. His wagon was the only one in the neighborhood for several years and was borrowed by every one who had to make a trip to Fremont, then the nearest market and railroad point. Mr. Krueger now owns three hundred and twenty acres of land all well improved. His present residence was built in 1889, and is a model farm-house.

Politically, he affiliates with the Democratic party, but does not aspire to public office. He is a member of the Lutheran Church, and donated the site for the church building and cemetery, on his farm. The building was subsequently destroyed by fire and was rebuilt on another site.

He of whom we write was united in marriage November 15, 1869, to Louisa Hoehne. They have three children: Frank A., Edward W. and Ottelia. Frank A. is naturally ingenious and skillful with tools, and assisted in building the family residence, and performs the carpentering, blacksmithing and cabinet work for the farm.

SARAH (JOHNSON) HALVERSON, widow of Halver Halverson, who died May 17, 1890, will form the subject of this sketch. Her home is on Section 34, township 22, range 1, in Union Creek precinct, Stanton County.

Mrs. Halverson's maiden name was Sarah Johnson, whose parents were natives of Norway. She married Mr. Halverson in 1866, in her native country, and two years later they sailed for America, being nine weeks crossing over to Quebec. They came direct to Stanton County, where Mr. Halverson took a homestead. The following eleven children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Halverson: Julia, now Mrs. Andrew Thompson: Mary, Henry, Minnie, Nellie, Emma, John, Clara, Olof, Sadie, and Hannah. Nellie, Emma and Clara are deceased: the latter died October 28, 1891.

Mr. Halverson was born in Norway, December 3, in 1828, and his wife April 6, 1844.

Upon coming to his homestead, our subject's husband built a dug-out and log-house together, in which he lived until 1876, when he built another log-house, which the widow still lives in. One hundred and twenty acres of her land is in cultivation and the balance in hay and pasture land. Upon coming to the county he was very poor, financially, and took work near Wisner, his wife accompanying him and working for her board. One year after they took their homestead, they lived permanently upon their place. For nine years prior to his death, Mr. Halverson lingered with consumption. But he was able to work, until the last year before he died, since which time the widow has operated the farm, which in all consists of three hundred and twenty acres. The family are all members of the Lutheran church, as was Mr. Halverson. The Indians came to our sub-

ject's house in the early days of their settlement, which greatly alarmed them. They gave them whatever they asked for, and hence avoided any trouble. The grasshoppers destroyed their crops for three years, all but enough to live upon. They saw great hardships. In the fall of 1887, Mr. Halverson was caught out in a storm about two miles from home, and walked back and forth all night on the banks of Union Creek, and could not find his house until daylight He kept from freezing by rubbing his horse and walking constantly. He never fully recovered from that exposure to the elements. Misfortune seldom goes single-handed, which action proved true in this family's case. In November, 1878, their four-year-old daughter fell from a wagon and was killed by the wheel running over her. Another child was born a cripple, and died six years afterwards. In 1887, one of their boys while hunting prairie chickens, placed the gun between his legs; the hammer caught his pantaloons which discharged the gun and shot his arm off at the shoulder.

Mrs. Halverson is entitled to much credit for keeping her family together and managing the farm so well. In the spring of 1892 she had the misfortune to break one of her limbs, caused by a team running away. This accident leaves her crippled for life.

LOUIS E. HUNTER, editor and proprietor of the Beemer *Times*, was born at Paw Paw Grove, Illinois, March 17, 1861. He is the son of Cyrus E. and Mary E. (Agler) Hunter, who came to Nebraska in 1869, and became the first settlers in Wayne County, Nebraska. They now reside at Wakefield, Nebraska.

George Hunter, grandfather of our subject, was born in Tioga County, Pennsylvania. Emaline (Weeks) Hunter, wife of George Hunter, was of Welsh descent. She now resides at Wakefield, Nebraska. Our subject was the eldest of a numerous family of children and was eight years of age when the family moved to Nebraska, and his schooling was necessarily limited. At the age of fifteen he began to work in the office of the Wayne *Review*, which was established by his father. One year later, he took full charge of the mechanical work of the office. He continued at that point until 1882, when he engaged in the hardware trade at Clarke, Nebraska. In 1888, he removed to Beemer, and purchased the Beemer *Times*, which he has since published. Politically, he is a Republican.

November 27, 1884, he was united in marriage to Susan, daughter of George and Sarah Knag, of Merrillan, Wisconsin.

Mr. and Mrs. Hunter have three children: Claude, George and Aileen.

IRA GOOD, a photographer of West Point, was born in Adams County, Pennsylvania, September 17, 1866, and came to Dodge County in 1889, locating in West Point in 1891. He was educated in the district schools, and when twenty years of age went to Harrisburg, to learn the photographic art, in a first-class gallery. While there he took crayon work, in which he is quite skilled. His parents were Hiram J. and Anna M. (Zug) Good. They were married in the Keystone State. In the spring of 1891 they removed to Waterville, Kansas. Their six children were, Florence, wife of William Christ, of Altoona, Pennsylvania; Ira, the subject of this notice; Carrie A., wife of Theorus Bernheisel, residing at Bixler, Pennsylvania; Harry C., Letitia and Charles, of Kansas.

Politically, Mr. Good is non-partisan. He is a young man of good address, takes great interest in his profession, and keeps abreast with the times.

DANIEL J. CRELLIN, a resident of West Point, came to Cuming County, in October, 1869. He was born on the Isle of Man, England, December 3, 1830. His great-grandfather, Matthew Crellin, was a native of Lancashire, England, and moved to the Isle of Man. His grandfather was also named Matthew and his son Thomas, the father of our subject, was a native of the Isle of Man and married Ann Connal. They were the parents of six sons and one daughter. William, of the County of Cumberland, England, was a railroad conductor. The next child was the subject of our sketch; then came George; Thomas died at about the age of fifty-one years; Joseph, a shoemaker by trade, living in Colby City, Isle of Man; Ann died at the age of fourteen years; Edward, living a retired life at Scranton, Pennsylvania. The parents both died in their native country, the father aged eighty-seven and the mother forty-five years. After the death of our subject's mother, the father married a lady named Cundra, by whom he had two children, Matthew and M.

The subject of this sketch was educated in a subscription school, which required his sixpence every week and a piece of coal or turf, which was a rule of the school. Mr. Crellin was united in marriage in 1851 to Miss Hannah Cornwall, a native of the Isle of Man, who became the mother of five children. The three daughters died before coming to maturity; a son, William H., of Keya Paha County, Nebraska; James D., of Indian Territory.

Our subject landed in New York May, 1866, and went to the copper mines of Lake Superior where he was engaged four years and a half at mining. He then came to West Point, Nebraska, where he assisted in the survey of the town Platte, and subsequently took a claim in Logan township, finally securing three hundred and twenty acres of land, one hundred and eighty of which is under the plow. In May, 1870, he removed his family to his newly built house. In 1880 his wife's health failed and he purchased a lot on Lincoln street, in West Point, where he built himself a residence. His good wife died November 7, 1881, and December, 1882, he married May E., the widow of John Herring.

Mr. Crellin is a supporter of the Republican party, and while a resident of Logan township was elected justice of the peace, serving four years, and was also assessor and road commissioner. In 1890 he took the United States census in his township. In religious matters he was raised an Episcopalian.

LEWIS M. KEENE, President of the Fremont National Bank, and who was County Clerk of Dodge County, from 1871 to 1875, resides in the City of Fremont, where he has attained a good degree of prominence. The following is a record of the principal events of his life.

He is a native of Maine, having been born in Knox County of that State, September 16, 1844. He is a descendant of Benjamin and Elizabeth Keene, who came to the coast-bound State of Maine, in a very early day from Connecticut. Benjamin Keene was a thrifty New England farmer, who spent the latter part of his life in the Pine Tree State. They had a family of five children, four sons and one daughter, all deceased. Charles A., the father of our subject, was the youngest son. He was brought up in Maine, devoting his early life to the lumber business, after which he became a country merchant. He ceased from his labors in June, 1881, when he died at the advanced age of eighty years. He was married to Jerushia McLain, who was a native of Maine, born in 1804, and died March, 1890. She was the daughter of Alexander McLain, of Irish extraction. He


L. W. Keene

was a man of considerable prominence in the locality in which he lived. During his early life he lived in the town of Bremen, on the coast, but in an early day moved back into the country, in Knox County, or what is now thus known. Here he erected some woolen and grist-mills, being one of the very first settlers in that region. He also founded a village, known as McLain Mills. For twenty years he was one of the officers of his town, and served several years in the Legislature, giving his principal attention to milling and lumbering. He was a man of great worth and broad business capacities. His family consisted of ten children, of whom the mother of our subject was one of two daughters.

L. M. Keene was one of a family of children, of which six survive—Charles A., a resident of Rockland, Maine; Horatio N., a merchant of Rockland, Maine; Mary E., wife of Harrison Pease, a resident of McLain Mills, Maine; Almeda, Melissa and Alma deceased, also Alonzo, a resident of Boston, Massachusetts; Maria, wife of Morris Hewett, of Minneapolis; our subject, L. M., being next to the youngest child. He was reared in his native village and there received his education in the public and high schools of the place, with three terms in a graded school. When eighteen years of age he began teaching school, and at twenty went to Massachusetts, where he engaged for two summers in the manufacture of shoes. But, owing to the custom of those days, he was expected to remain at home until he was twenty-one years of age, so he hired a man to take his place at home, while he went out in search of a broader field of labor. He taught school several terms in the East, and in the spring of 1867 came West to Nebraska, arriving in Fremont the last day March of that year, since which time he has made that his home. The first summer he was here he rented a farm, but having no team with which to attend his crop, he got the use of a team by putting his time against that of the team, dividing his share of the crop with the owner of the team. By thus doing and getting odd jobs of work he managed to pay his board, so that at the end of the season he had his crop clear. This he gathered and stored into cribs where the Farmers' and Merchants' Bank of Fremont now stands. This being done he was ready for anything that might open up in the way of legitimate work. He was soon waited upon by a delegation of school officers from the little settlement of Maple Creek, they having heard that he was a school-teacher. He engaged to teach their school, and was retained in the same district three winters, and during the summer months he engaged at anything that he could find to do; making brick, clerking in a store and at farm labor. He was determined to make a success of life and not to let any opportunity escape, whereby he could add to his little store of wealth and so by degrees he saw it growing in magnitude. In 1868 he preempted a quarter section of land on Maple Creek, eight miles from Fremont. After he had this claim secured he purchased eighty acres of a homestead which adjoined it, and devoted himself to the improvement of his land, and in 1870, was elected to the office of County Superintendent of Public Schools, serving one year. November 30, 1871, he was married to Miss Lizzie Dorsey, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton Dorsey. She was born in West Virginia, and died in June, 1873. In the autumn of 1871, Mr. Keene was elected to the office of County Clerk, which office he filled for two terms, ending January 1, 1876. The office was also ex-officio of the District Court; but during his official career as county clerk, the office was changed to one of appointment by the County Judge, so he was appointed to continue as clerk of the District Court, which position he

held until 1880 During this time he was engaged in real estate, loan and abstract business, and after he retired from the office as clerk of District Court he formed a partnership with L. D. Richards in the loan and real estate business, in which they are still engaged. Later, he was one of the principal promoters of the Western Trust and Security Company, being one of its directors and stock holders; also connected with the Security Savings Bank, being one of the organizers and directors of that institution; also treasurer of the Fremont Stock Yard and Land Company; one of the directors of the Nye-Schneider Company; one of the directors of the Fremont Carriage Company, and treasurer of the Fremont Manufacturing Company. He is also interested in the Union Block, of Fremont. He and L D. Richards erected the Post-Office building, aside from others of minor mention. He is president of the Masonic Temple Craft of Fremont.

For his second wife our subject married Jennie Marr, daughter of Solomon and Bridget Marr, that event occurring in December, 1875. Mrs. Keene is a native of Canada. By this marriage union, two children have been born: Lewis M., Jr., aged twelve years; Charles A., aged seven years. He belongs to the Masonic fraternity, being a member of Fremont Lodge No. 15., A. F. & A. M.; Signet, Chapter No. 8; Mt. Tabor Commandery No. 9; Hiram Counsel No. 6. He was High Priest of the Chapter for two years; Eminent Commander two years, and was Grand Commander of Nebraska one year.

In addition to the property interests already enumerated, our subject has an excellent farm of thirteen hundred and twenty acres, south-east of Fremont some five miles, where he propogates horses, cattle, sheep and hogs; making a specialty of the higher grades of swine. He has several good farms in Nebraska. Aside from his landed interests in company with L. D. Richards, he owns nearly two thousand acres in all.

Some men rise to eminence in the role of professional callings; others through fortunate speculations; some through the judicious investments of money bequeathed to them, while still another class only reap the harvest of their own sowing, which is the case with our subject, who commenced life's battle single-handed, possessing nothing but a sound body, pressed forward by the determination to achieve something in life for himself, and how well he succeeded this brief review of his life will tell.

HENRY C. SHARP, of Section 35, township 24, Humbug precinct, came to Stanton County in June, 1867. He first located where he now lives, took a homestead of 160 acres, where he built a house, the lumber of which he hauled from Sioux City, Iowa, and from Omaha. He set an orchard of fifty trees and had 130 acres under cultivation, all well fenced. At first his grain market was Fremont. He met with the usual amount of discouragements in those early years, occasioned by the grasshoppers.

Mr. Sharp was born in Virginia in June, 1839, the son of Milton and Mary L. Sharp, who reared a family of nine children, only three of whom survive. When he was seven years of age his parents moved to Clinton County, Indiana; remained a year and a half, then moved to Richland County, Wisconsin. Our subject remained at home on the farm until he was of age. In 1864 he went to Colorado; remained one season, went to Wisconsin, and from there to Nebraska, bringing $1,200 with him.

Mr. Sharp was married in October, 1867, to Clara A. Webb, whose parents were natives of New York and reared a family of fourteen children.

Mr. and Mrs. Sharp are the parents of eight children—Bertha, Alice, Allen, Eugene, Henry, Roy, Claude and May. Alice is deceased.

Politically our subject is a supporter of the Democratic party, and has held the office of county superintendent of schools of Stanton County two years. He is an acceptable member of the Masonic Lodge No. 41, A. F. & A. M. at Stanton.

OLE HANSEN, a resident of Section 26, Maple township, has been a resident of Dodge County since the summer of 1866, when he located at Fremont, where he worked by day and month for about three years. In 1869 he homesteaded the place he now occupies, which was at the time eighty acres of wild land, upon which he placed his time and energies. At first he lived in a dug-out, 12x16 feet, which was provided with a shingle roof. He also had a sod stable. He occupied this primitive form of a residence for three years. His farm now consists of two hundred acres, one hundred and forty of which is under the plow. In 1880 he built a house, 18x26 feet, with a wing 14x16 feet. He also built a barn, 30x74 feet; a granary, 12x16 feet; double cribs, twenty-four feet square, shedding for fifty head of cattle; planted a six-acre grove of timber, and an orchard of two hundred trees. During the grasshopper plague years, our subject was a heavy loser, as he was one year by hail, which destroyed his small grain.

Mr. Hansen is a native of Denmark, born in February, 1849, the son of Hans Johnson and Anna Catharena Johnson, whose seven children were as follows: Rasmus, Mary, Ole, Hans, James, Dorthea and Christian. All of these children, except one, and also their mother live in Nebraska. Our subject was eighteen years of age when he came to America. From the age of fourteen years to the time he was eighteen he was on the seas with a fishing craft. His advantages for an education were somewhat limited.

In the month of November, 1874, he was united in marriage to Sine Anderson, daughter of Andrew and Martha Anderson, natives of Denmark, who had a family of seven children, all of whom are deceased except our subject's wife.

Mr. and Mrs. Hansen's home is blessed by the following children: Celia, born August, 1875; John, November, 1876; Edward, born November, 1878; Andrew, born February, 1881; Walter, born September, 1883; Trenie, born September, 1888.

Politically, our subject casts his vote with the Democratic party, and in religious matters both he and his good wife are identified with the Lutheran Church. He belongs to Centennial Lodge, No. 59, of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, at Fremont.

GEORGE WEIGLE, a retired resident of Hooper, ranks among the earliest of pioneers of the Elkhorn Valley, locating, as he did, on Logan Creek in the spring of 1863. He claimed a quarter section of land, and commenced improving the same by breaking, building a log house, etc. He lived there about seven years in his original log cabin, which was 12x14 feet. His next residence was a frame building, 16x24 feet, two stories high. He has since added to his land until he now has seven hundred and forty acres, one-half of which is under cultivation, while the other is pasture and meadow-land. He remained on that place until 1890, when he moved to the village of Hooper, where he purchased a place and now resides. When he first came to the county he lived upon fish for two weeks, Omaha being the nearest point at which groceries could be bought, while Calhoun furnished the nearest mill, and not

unfrequently meal was ground in coffee mills. He was in the county before there were any bridges over the streams, and also when there were grasshoppers enough to carry off the entire crop. Indians were very numerous in those early days and they stole one of his oxen, and in order that he might have a team he yoked a cow and an ox together, which was not exactly according to Scriptures, but was not in violation to any pioneer law, as ends justified means in those days. He worked this kind of a team for three years. When our subject came to Nebraska, he only had twenty dollars in money and a family of eight children on his hands. Upon one occasion the Indians came to the house and threatened to kill him unless he gave them something to eat, but his good wife said she could not spare him, as she had so many children, so the Indians took two bushels of potatoes, which was all they had, and left the premises.

Mr. Weigle was born in Germany, September 14, 1820, the son of Frederick and Catharine Weigle, natives of Germany, whose eight children were: Frederick, Catharine, Godfried, Jacob, George, Rachel, Dora, Frederica. Our subject remained in his native country until twenty-seven years of age, when he came to this country. He landed at New York, and went from there to Buffalo, where he remained two years, and then came to Lake County, Illinois, where he remained two years. He rented eighty acres of land just prior to coming to Dodge County, Nebraska.

It was in 1848 that our subject was married to Christena Kirmer, the daughter of Ludwic and Dora Kirmer, of Germany, whose five sons and five daughters were as follows: Louisa, Christena, Paulina, Dora, Gotlogen, Ludwick, Godtope, Frederick, Gustave and August.

Mr. and Mrs. Weigle are the parents of eight children: Paulina, Rachel, Godfred, Louisa, John, George, Jr. (deceased), Gustave, Mary. Our subject and his wife are both members of the Lutheran Church and politically he votes the Democratic ticket.

PETER F. ZIMMERMAN, one of the present county commissioners of Madison County (representing the third district), and an agricultural implement dealer at Battle Creek, was born in Grant County, Wisconsin, September 5, 1861. He was the son of Charles Zimmerman, of Baden, Germany, born in 1828, and Mary E. (Brechler) Zimmerman, of the same place. In 1849 Charles Zimmerman emigrated to America and located at Poughkeepsie, New York, and in 1851 was married in New York. In 1857 the family moved to Grant County, Wisconsin, where the father pre-empted land and cleared up a farm. He first built a log-house which served well its purpose, and is now displaced by a two story frame dwelling. Upon the premises may be found a four-acre bearing orchard. By dint of industry this worthy man has succeeded in accumulating a good property. Our subject is of a family of ten children. The following lived to be adults: George, of Battle Creek; Christena, wife of Charles Lampert, of Humphrey, Nebraska; Peter S., our subject; Katie, Mary, single; Charles, at home; William M., at home; Anna, a student of Boscobell College, Wisconsin

Politically, Mr. Zimmerman, the father of our subject, is a Democrat. The parents are both living in Wisconsin, enjoying the fruit of their labor.

Peter F. was educated in the public schools of Grant County, Wisconsin. He remained on the farm and at home until twenty-four years of age. In 1886 he came to Battle Creek, Nebraska, and entered into partnership with his brother George in the agricultural implement business. He was mar-

ried in 1888 at Battle Creek. By this union two children were born.

Politically, he affiliates with the Democratic party, and in the fall of 1891 was elected as county commissioner, and re-elected in 1892 for three years. The family were brought up in the German Presbyterian church.

WILLIAM B. LAMBERT, of Neligh, (retired), was born at Nockamixon, Bucks County, Pa., May 6, 1843. His parents were Michael and Ellen (Deemer) Lambert, the former born in that county. His father represented the fifth generation of the family in America. They were originally English Quakers and settled at or near Chester, Pa., about the close of the seventeenth century. Michael Lambert was a farmer, and died in Warren County, New Jersey, in 1844. Mrs. Ellen Lambert is also a native of Bucks County, her present residence being at Milford, N. J., opposite her former home. The Deemer family settled at Germantown, Pa., early in the eighteenth century. Three brothers of that name came at that time from "Palatinate-upon-the-Rhine," Germany. Two of these brothers were named Jacob and George. Jacob assisted in organizing one of the first German Reformed churches in the United States, it being located at Skippack, Montgomery County, Pa. This was in 1727. Our subject represents the fifth or sixth generation of the latter's descendants. Solomon Deemer, maternal grandfather of our subject, and his sons carried on a freighting business between Philadelphia and Pittsburgh and other Western cities. As early as 1830 their teams made a trip as far as St. Louis. Several members of the earlier generations of the Deemer family were employed in the iron works at Durham, Pa., one of the earliest furnaces of the State. One of these, Joseph Deemer, served through the Revolutionary War. He enlisted from New Jersey, and served in the following organizations: Captain Longstreet's Company and in the First Regiment New Jersey troops, also in the State troops.

After her husband's death, Mrs. Ellen Lambert married Henry Beckman, and removed to the village of Bridgeton, Bucks County. Here our subject spent his youthful days. He attended the public school and Milford Academy in winter time. In the summer he worked in a butcher shop, and part of the time as a drover. When the war broke out he offered to enlist, but was rejected on account of disability. He then taught school for a year, and in the fall of 1862 went to Washington, D. C., and was employed in the quartermaster's department. In the latter part of 1863, he sold newspapers in the army of the Potomac, and in 1864 returned to Hunterdon County, New Jersey, and worked on his step-father's farm and canvassed for county maps. In the spring of 1866 he came to Omaha and worked at different pursuits, and was clerk and porter in a wholesale ane retail grocery store a part of the time. In March, 1869, he went to West Point, Cuming County, and clerked in the store of Neligh, Douglas & Bruner, and the next year engaged in the hardware business in company with A. Clemens. This firm was the first to start in that business north of Fremont. He was a member of the first Village Board at West Point, when the town was first incorporated. In 1873, in company with John D. Neligh and J. B. Thompson, he went to Neligh and was one of the founders of the town, which Mr. Lambert himself named "Neligh." He built a store building on the town site, 24x40 feet, drawing the lumber from West Point. He also drew a stock of goods from that place by team, and opened up his store the latter part of July. July 4, 1873, was celebrated by a dance held in Mr. Lambert's store building,

this being the first celebration in the new town. Mr. Lambert continued to deal in general merchandise until 1878, when he sold out. In 1874, he sold an interest in the same to Mr. Galloway and the new firm also purchased the grist-mill and saw-mill, and about one-third of the town site. In June, 1892, Mr. Lambert sold his interest in the mill to his partner.

January 14, 1880, he was appointed by President Hayes, as receiver of the United States Land Office at Norfolk and in 1884 was re-appointed by President Arthur, continuing to hold the office until October 1, 1888.

In politics, Mr. Lambert has always been an active Republican, casting his first vote for the re-election of President Lincoln in 1864. He represented Antelope County in the Nebraska House of Representatives, in 1877-79, and took an active part in the election of Alvin Saunders, to the United States Senate. During 1881, he took an active interest in securing the location of Gates College, at Neligh, and contributed liberally toward that enterprise. He was elected as one of the first trustees, which position he still holds. He was also treasurer from the organization of the college up to 1892, when he resigned, having served eleven years.

During the infancy of the institution, he often used his private means to tide over pressing financial difficulties. He was the first notary public appointed in Antelope County, the date being 1874. In 1875-6, he served as postmaster at Neligh, and during his administration it was made a Money Order Office.

Mr. Lambert was married January 2, 1875, to Sarah K. Galloway, who was born at Scotland, Loudoun County, Virginia. Their children are: Schuyler C , a student of Gates College: Grace Virginia, who attends the Conservatory of Music connected with Gates College.

Mrs. Sarah K. Lambert is a member of the Congregational Church.

Mr. Lambert's library contains many volumes of history and biography and he is one of the best informed persons of the State on the subject of biography. Being a thoroughly posted man, it is not to be wondered at that he has represented the people in so many official and public capacities.

JOHN O. LICEY, an attorney of Norfolk, is presented in this connection as perhaps the youngest representative man whose biography will appear in this work. He is not yet 27 years of age, yet his ability, industry and application to business have already made him a prominent business factor in the community, and it is predicted for him that in the near future he will rank among the most successful business men of the country. He is a member of the well-known firm of Mapes & Licey, who have distinguished themselves as among the best citizens of Norfolk.

He was born in Medina County, Ohio, April 11, 1866. He is the son of Hon. Alvan D. Licey, a prominent attorney of Medina, Ohio, who was born in Philadelphia in 1832. He was a Quaker and always adhered to that faith. When 18 years of age he crossed the Alleghany Mountains with his parents and became a pioneer in the wilds of Ohio, where he assisted in opening up a farm in the heavy timber. There he remained and grew to manhood, becoming a prominent factor in that part of the State. He was honored by being elected as a member of the Constitutional Convention, State Board of Equalization, four years in the House of Representatives, and four years in the State Senate. He was united in marriage in Medina County, Ohio, to Miss Martha Wilson, a

native of that county, born in 1833. By this union there were four children born: Desdemona, wife of Dr W. S. Rowley, of Cleveland, Ohio; Ilzaide, wife of M. E. Shontz, of Akron, Ohio; Kate, widow of C. S. Bisbee, and John O. In early life our subject's father was a Whig and a great admirer of Henry Clay, and being opposed to the extension of slavery he joined the Republican party. His life has been distinguished by that liberality which caused him to interest himself in those matters pertaining to the general welfare of the people, and has given a cordial support to the projects calculated to insure their standing, socially, morally and financially. He numbers his friends by hundreds among the good people of Medina County, Ohio, who have rendered appropriate tokens for his generous labors among them. Our subject's mother died in 1887, a sincere Christian and a devout member of the Disciple Church.

John Wilson, the grandfather of our subject, was a soldier in the War of 1812, and is credited with being the first regular manufacturer of matches. He engaged in manufacturing matches at Medina, out of which grew the great Diamond Match Company, now located at Akron, Ohio.

John O. Licey, the subject of this notice, was educated at the Ohio State University, at Columbus, and at the law department of the State University at Ann Arbor, Michigan, from which institution he graduated in 1885, after which he returned home, and for three years engaged in farming, and then entered the office of his father and commenced the practice of his profession, coming to Norfolk, Nebraska, in 1888. No young man ever came to Nebraska better recommended, as he brought letters from many of the leading public men of Ohio, among which was one from the Hon. John Sherman, which reads as follows:

UNITED STATES SENATE, *Nov. 23, 1878.*

To the Members of the General Assembly of Ohio.

GENTLEMEN: John O. Licey, the son of my old friend and former member from Medina County, will be a candidate for Journal Clerk of the House of Representatives. He is highly spoken of as a competent and worthy man for the place and a good Republican, and as such I recommend him to your friendly consideration.

Very Respectfully Yours,

JOHN SHERMAN.

He has equally as strong recommends and complimentary notes from Charles Foster, George W. Crouse, President of Aultman, Miller & Co., manufacturers of the Buckeye reaper and mowing goods; also from McKinley, General Gibson, Governor Conrad and others.

In the fall of 1892 our subject was elected county attorney for Madison County. To show his popularity it only needs to be said that he was elected on the Republican ticket by a majority of 21, while the county went 300 Democratic majority on the State ticket.

CARL FERDINAND BRUMMUND, of Spring Branch precinct, Stanton County, whose farm home is situated on Section 23, township 24, range 1, was born at Pflugrad, Pomerania, Germany, April 27, 1856. His parents were August and Anna (Scheaneman) Brummond. The family came to Stanton County, in 1873, the father taking a homestead upon which he remained until his death, February 1, 1890. His wife now resides at Norfolk. They were the parents of five children: William (deceased); August (deceased); Carl F.; Herman F. (now publisher of the Norfolk *Anzeiger*), and an infant son (now deceased). Our subject attended the day and night school in Germany, and when seventeen years of age accompanied the family to America, and three years later he bought a

farm near West Point, which he sold after one year and became a renter in Stanton County, until 1881, when he bought his present farm of one hundred and sixty acres, one-half of which is under cultivation, It was railroad land, without any improvements when he purchased it, but is now a well improved place, containing good fences, farm house and out-buildings. The residence, which was built in 1891, is surrounded by a pleasant grove and orchard, both of which he planted himself. Like many of the most successful farmers of Stanton County, our subject pays special attention to raising stock. Although he received no schooling in this country, by observation he has come to be well versed in our language.

He was united in marriage May 10, 1877, to Mary Brockman, who was born at Middletown, Wisconsin. Her father, Carl Brockman, settled in Cuming County, Nebraska, in about 1863, but now lives at Los Angeles, California. Mr. and Mrs. Brummund have one child—Otto.

Politically, Mr. Brummund is a Democrat, while his wife and himself in religious matters are members of the Reformed Church.

MARY JOHNSON, (widow of John Johnson), living on Section 35, township 22, range 1, in what is known as Union Creek precinct, Stanton County, was born in Norway, September, 1843. The following sketch is concerning her own life and that of her late husband:

Mr. Johnson was born in Norway, December, 1833, and came to America in 1866, landing at Montreal, from which city he went to Iowa, and worked one year by the day. In 1867 he with his wife came to Nebraska. They drove overland by the way of Sioux City, he taking a homestead upon which the widow now lives. He built a log-house in which the family lived fourteen years. Like most of the homesteaders, they came to the country without means. They had an ox team, which he brought from Iowa, where he paid one hundred and eighty dollars for them. Mr. Johnson was the first white settler on the south side of the Elkhorn River in Stanton County. In 1874 he leased a quarter section of school land, which he held until the time of his death, since which time the widow has bought it. He also bought eighty acres in 1878, making her present landed interests three hundred and sixty-six acres.

Mr. and Mrs. Johnson were united in marriage in 1862, in Norway, and to them nine children were born: John, Lena, Henry, Martin, Albert, Louis, Sr. (deceased): Samuel T., Clara, Lewis, Jr.

Politically, Mr. Johnson was a Republican and never voted any other ticket. He and the family were consistent members of the Lutheran Church. He strove hard to provide a comfortable home for his family, and had succeeded quite well when he was cut off from the scenes of life, May 14, 1884, by inflamation of the bowels.

Mr. Johnson's father died in Norway, but at this time his mother is living in Stanton County. Mrs. Johnson's parents, both natives of Norway, died in that country.

EDWIN CARSON, of Kingsburgh precinct, Stanton County, residing on Section 16, township 23, range 3, came to the county in the spring of 1885, and the first two years rented a farm in Humbug precinct, and then bought a quarter section where he now lives, which was partly broken out at the time. He built a story and one-half house 18x26 feet, a good barn, granary and machine house, also provided an excellent well over which he erected a wind-mill. He planted a grove of one

acre and an orchard of one hundred trees. His present farm contains three hundred and twenty acres, two hundred and fifty of which are under the plow, and the balance in pasture and meadow land.

He of whom we write was born in North Carolina, June, 1837, the son of John and Ann Carson, natives of Ireland, whose eleven children were: John, Margaret, Robert, William and Thomas (twins), Jane, Smith, James, Edwin, Andrew and Edwin.

Our subject lived in North Carolina until twenty-four years of age and then went to Virginia and lived there until he went to Nebraska. His early advantages for an education were poor. He was united in marriage in October, 1860, to Sena, daughter of Cox and Violet Edwards, natives of Virginia, whose five children were: Mary, Sena, Jennie, Susan and Houstan.

Our subject and his wife are the parents of ten children, named as follows: William, Rufus, Monrovia, Thomas, Jane, Susan, Virondia, Inez, Charles and John.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Carson are members of the Baptist Church and politically he affiliates with the Democratic party.

JAMES BRADBURY, one of the enterprising farmers of Everett township, residing on Section 28, came to Dodge County in July, 1874. He first located at Fremont, where he worked at the carpenter trade one season, and then came to Everett township, where he leased land for three years, during which time he bought eighty acres of the farm he now occupies. Subsequently he bought eighty acres more, and built a house 16x30 feet, with a wing 14x24 feet, and an additional wing 12x14 feet. He built a barn 18x40 feet, together with a tool house, shedding, etc. He provided his place with a good well, with wind-power attachment. He has an artificial grove of ten acres and an orchard of two hundred trees. From time to time, he has added land, until he now owns two hundred and forty acres, one hundred and sixty of which is under fence. During the grasshopper years, our subject met with considerable loss.

Mr. Bradbury was born in Pennsylvania, March, 1850, the son of William and Ann Bradbury, natives of England, whose fourteen children were as follows: Nelson, Sarah (deceased), Elizabeth, Mary A., William, James, Wilbert (deceased), Emma, Benjamin (deceased), Abraham L., and his deceased twin; John (deceased), Paul (deceased), and one who died in infancy.

He of whom we write remained in Pennsylvania until twenty-four years of age, when he came to Nebraska. His advantages for obtaining an education were good. After leaving the common school he attended the high school for several terms. His father was superintendent of a coal mine in Pennsylvania for thirty years.

Our subject was married July, 1874, to Mary Swinehart, the daughter of Fred and Esther Swinehart, natives of Pennsylvania, whose three children were: Mary, Ellen and Howard. The last two are deceased.

Our subject and his wife are the parents of ten children: William H., Esther, Alice, Ella M., Luruqua, Mary A., James M., Fred C., Charles and Josie.

Politically, our subject believes in the principles of the Republican party. He belongs to Aqua Lodge No. 737, of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows of Pennsylvania.

CHARLES AXEN, a farmer of Section 7, Everett township, came to Dodge County in the spring of 1883. He first located upon the farm he now occupies, which consisted of one hundred and sixty acres of partly improved land, which he has increased to one hundred and eighty acres, one hundred and fifteen acres being under the plow.

Our subject was born April, 1867, in Germany. He is a son of August and Dorette Axen, natives of Germany, whose family consisted of three children: Henrietta, Ernst and Charles.

Our subject lived in Germany until he was seventeen years of age, at which time he came to America and direct to Dodge County, Nebraska. His parents still live in their native country.

June 27, 1890, marked a new era in this man's life, for it was upon that day he was united in marriage to Amelia Ellerman, daughter of Peter and Sophia Ellerman, natives of Germany, who had seven children: Margaret (deceased); Henry, Amelia, Nicholas, William, Charles and Tena.

Our subject and his wife are the parents of one child, August, born September 18, 1891. Both Mr. and Mrs. Axen are members of the Lutheran church, and in politics he votes the Independent ticket.

DR. LUTHER J. ABBOTT, of Fremont, Dodge County, is the son of Doctor Nicholas Abbott, of Troy, Ohio. Luther J. was born at Blue Hill, Maine, Sept. 15, 1831. His mother was Mira (Jewett) Abbott, the daughter of Doctor Luther Jewett, of St. Johnsbury, Vermont. Our subject's parents were both of old Puritanic stock, and trace their ancestry back to about 1680, when they first settled in Massachusetts. The paternal grandfather was a soldier in the Revolutionary War.

Luther Jr.'s early schooling was received at Troy, Ohio, under a private tutor, Reverend Doctor Rice. When fifteen years of age, he entered St. Johnsbury (Vermont) Academy, remained there three years, and then entered the Ohio Medical College at Cincinnati, where he remained three years; then spent two years at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, and received a diploma from that institution March 12, 1854. He commenced the practice of his profession with his father at Troy, Ohio, continuing there six years. In the autumn of 1880 he came to Douglas County, Nebraska, and purchased a claim at what is now Irvington, Douglas County. He developed the claim and practiced medicine, as settlement came in, and demanded his services. His chief business, however, at that time, was raising sheep; he being the first large sheep raiser in Nebraska. He continued this until the spring of 1866, when he sold his land and moved to Fontanelle, where he practiced medicine two years, and then located at Fremont; in which city he has lived and practiced medicine ever since. In pioneer days the doctor has driven fifty miles to see a patient, and is known up and down the Elkhorn and Platte valleys as the pioneer doctor. He jocosely remarks: "They had to have me whether they liked me or not."

Dr. abbott enjoyed a liberal practice, and has performed most of the difficult obstetrical and surgical operations.

To the request of Dr. Livingston, of Plattsmouth, for a meeting to organize the Nebraska State Medical Society in 1868, he gave a ready assent, becoming a member in 1869, and from the date of his admission to 1891, when he severed his connection with it, he was always active and diligent in promoting its best interests. Dr. Abbott was elected president of the society in 1877, and for years before and after was a frequent contributor on professional subjects.

He was United States examining surgeon for pensions from 1871 to 1881. He has ever taken great interest in all educational matters, and was a member of the School Board at Fremont six years. He has been a member of the Board of Insanity for Dodge County for over twenty years; and represented Washington County in the last session of the Territorial Legislature, and in February, 1866, when that body was in a dead-lock, and Speaker Chapin was thrown out of the chair, Dr. Abbott was chosen speaker.

Indeed, his has been a truly busy life. He has devoted much time to literary work, which has always been a pleasant line for him to follow. Much of the valuable data found elsewhere in this volume has been carefully gleaned together by him in 1876.

By request of the City Council of Fremont, he delivered the historical address at the Centennial Fourth of July celebration in the public park. The matter contained therein has since become authority of the early history of Dodge County. His journalistic work, both professional and secular, has been valuable.

By request of the supervisors of Dodge County, he delivered the address on the laying of the corner-stone of the court-house, an account of which is given elsewhere in this work.

He of whom this sketch is written was married September 12, 1854, to Miss Clara Culbertson, youngest daughter of Colonel Henry Culbertson, a pioneer of Ohio. Her father served in the War of 1812. Dr. and Mrs. Abbott have been blessed with eleven children—seven sons and four daughters, seven of whom still survive. Their children's names are as follows: Anna E., Henry N. (deceased), Ephraim B., drowned in the Platte River in 1877; Catherine S. (deceased), Katherine O., John W., a prominent attorney of Fremont; Jane H., of Chicago; Luther H. (deceased), Luther J., a student at the Lincoln Law School; Ned C., also a student at the Nebraska University; L. Keene, at home.

Mrs. Abbott is an active member of the Episcopal Church.

Politically, the doctor votes the Independent ticket.

GRACE BULLOCK, widow of Thomas Bullock, will form the subject of this notice. They came to Dodge County in the spring of 1872 and settled on Section 19, in Hooper township. In December, 1882, Mr. Bullock died after a serious illness which lasted through a period of nearly ten weeks. When they first came here they bought eighty acres of land, which is yet embraced in the present home farm of one hundred and eighty five acres. As was usual with the early pioneers, their first buildings were rather rude affairs, but as the country progressed they were improved upon until at the present time the farm house is more pretentious than many a city residence.

Mr. Bullock was a gilder by trade, and came to this country from England a poor man. He settled first in New York, removing from there to St. Louis, and then to Nebraska, and with the balance of the early settlers saw hard times during the grasshopper plague.

Mr. Bullock was the fourth child of Samuel and Elizabeth Bullock, and was born August 12, 1831. He was twenty-seven years old when he came to this county. In July, 1858, he was married to Grace Hughes, the youngest of the thirteen children of John and Margaret Hughes of England. This marriage was solemnized at St. James Episcopal Church in Liverpool. To this worthy couple were born the following nine children: Mary E. (deceased), born January 18, 1855; Thomas, born November 2, 1856; William, born October 26, 1858; Alfred, born January 12, 1861; Grace (deceased,) born December 26, 1863; Edward, born September 16, 1865; Ida, born October 6, 1867; Eunice born June 4, 1870; George, born September 15, 1872.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Bullock were members of the Presbyterian Church.

CHARLES HIGH, a farmer of Section 28, Cotterell township, came to Dodge County in the spring of 1880, and rented a farm near North Bend for one year, and then bought eighty acres where he now lives. The same was a partly improved tract which he broke out, and erected a small house upon. He finished the house and built an addition to it, and has added to his farm until he now has two hundred and forty acres. When he purchased his farm, he gave one thousand dollars for the eighty acres and got the crop, which brought the place down to eight hundred dollars. In two years he purchased the other one hundred and sixty acres with no improvements on except a fence, and he gave twenty-five dollars per acre, which shows how fast the country advanced. Mr.

he first came, he was one and one half miles from a school-house, and now there is a school-house on his own land, built in the fall of 1885.

Our subject was born in Knox County, Illinois, July 30, 1452, the son of Lemuel J., and Sabina (Reed) High. The father was a native of Ohio, and the mother of Indiana. The father was reared in Knox County Illinois; his father, E. M. High, was a pioneer of that county. Our subject remained at home until he was twenty-three years of age. His father died when he was but seven years of age, after which his mother married J. W. Kays. When twenty-three years of age, our subject commenced farming for himself, and continued until he came to Dodge County, Nebraska, bringing one thousand dollars with him.

He was married in Knox County, Illinois, July 3, 1874, to Miss Susan Edwards, daughter of Robert and Ann (Minsninger) Edwards-both natives of Virginia.

Susan (Edwards) High was born in Virginia October 11, 1853, and when she was quite small she came with her parents to Knox County, Illinois, in about 1860, and there remained until the date of her marriage.

Mr. and Mrs. High are the parents of three children: Sabina, Bertha and Robert. Mr. High is a member of the Masonic Order, belonging to the Lodge at North Bend, but had belonged prior to his coming West.

In political matters our subject, until recently, has always been identified with the Democratic party, but now favors the Independent movement. He was appointed to the office of County supervisor in the spring of 1886 and the following autumn was elected to that office for one year. In the fall of 1887, he was elected township treasurer, and collector during 1888–89, and in the fall of 1889 was again elected county supervisor, his term of office expiring Jan. 1, 1892. In the fall of 1891, he was again elected collector and treasurer of his township, for one year. He has been a member of the school board ever since he has been a resident.

Our subject is a thorough-going farmer; keeps one hundred and thirty head of cattle, feeds from forty to sixty head, and keeps fifteen head of horses. Since his coming from Illinois here, several families have been induced to come from the same place, among whom may be named his two brothers-in-law—Albert McGahey, and George Sindlinger, both of whom settled in Cotterell township.

Our subject's mother still lives in Knox County, Illinois, aged fifty-nine years. By her former husband she had four children, of whom our subject was the oldest, and by her last marriage she had two children. She is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Our subject's father died in the spring of 1859, aged thirty-six years.

CHRISTOPHER JOHNSON, a farmer of Section 21, Nickerson township, came to Dodge County in the spring of 1887, and bought the farm he now occupies, which at the time was partly improved. He built a house, 22x36 feet; a barn, 26x34 feet; double corn crib, 24x28 feet, and provided his place with a well and wind-mill. He also made his place valuable by setting out an orchard of one hundred and fifty trees, together with a large grove of shade trees. In addition to his home farm, he has ten acres of meadow-land on Section 35.

Mr. Johnson was born in Denmark, January, 1850, the son of Jogen and Dortha (Christophersen) Johnson, natives of Denmark, and who had a family of eleven children, as follows: Christopher, Jacob, Carrie, Anna, Louis, Stena, Christian, Andrew, Anna, Inger and Mary. Nine of this family are living: one in Denmark, four in Wisconsin and four in Nebraska. Our subject left his native land and came to America when he was twenty years of age. From New York harbor, he came to Kansas City, Mo., where he became a month or day laborer, as he came to this country a poor young man. He went from Kansas City to Utica, Mo.,

where he had the ague for five months. After his recovery he chopped wood three months, and then went to Osburn and went to work on the railroad, and finally shifted about until he got into Chicago, where he followed day labor for six months. He then went to Morton, Ill., and worked in a gravel pit one year, and from there went to Milwaukee, Wis., and followed railroading until he came to Nebraska. He had the misfortune to have his leg broken by being struck by an engine in 1878.

July 5, 1874, he was married to Anna Christensen, daughter of Christian and Barbara Christensen, natives of Denmark, who were the parents of ten children: Mary (deceased), Dorothy, John, Nels, Anna (deceased), Anna, Mary, Paulina, Louis and Chritena. Our subject and his wife are the parents of nine children, born in the following order: George C. (deceased), born September, 20, 1875; Barbara D., November 12, 1876; George C., December 27, 1877; Andrew C., May 15, 1880; Julius M. (deceased), born July 15, 1882; Theodore W., July 23, 1884; Louis P. and James (twins), June 3, 1886 (James died); Anna M., April 27, 1889.

Our subject belongs to Fremont Lodge No. 15, of the Masonic Fraternity.

Politically, he votes with the Republican party, and in religious matters both he and his wife are members of the Lutheran Church.

HERMAN MONNICH, located on Section 1, of Everett township, is a son of one of the early settlers of Dodge County. His father effected settlement in the spring of 1857. The father took a squatter's claim, which forms a part of his present farm. He built a log-cabin 12x16 feet, which was covered with a thatched roof. This building served for about four years, after which a hewed log-house was built, and again, after nine years, the third house was built on the place. The father died in the spring of 1878. Our subject remained at home unil 1886, at which time he and his brother divided the old homestead. His half was about four hundred and thirty acres, about two hundred of which was under the plow. When our subject's father crossed the Missouri River, he had but twenty dollars in money and a wife and four children to look after and support. Their nearest milling point was forty miles distant, and Omaha was their nearest market place. The streams at that date were all unbridged.

To acquaint the reader with our subject's earlier life, it may be said that he was born in Iowa County, Iowa, November, 1855, the son of Jerd and Anna Monnich, natives of Germany, who had eleven children, named as follows: George, Mary, Tonges, Henry, Herman, John, Dora, Bernard; three died in infancy.

Our subject lived in Iowa City until he was two years of age, when his parents moved to Dodge County, Nebraska. In December, 1881, he was married to Maggie Parkert. By this marriage union five children were born: George, November 27, 1882; John, January 26, 1884; Benjamin, December 10, 1886; Nettie, March 20, 1888; Edward, April 5, 1890.

Politically our subject affiliates with the Democratic party. He belongs to the Masonic Order, being a member of Hooper Lodge No. 72. He is also a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

JOHN JOEHIM MOHR, one of the representative farmers of Everett township, residing on Section 19, came to Dodge County in the spring of 1868, and first took a homestead of eighty acres, which he improved and lived upon one season, and then paid for his land and went to Omaha, where he worked at the carpenter's trade one year, and then made a trip to Chicago and Germany. He remained in Chicago until 1875, and then came back to Dodge County, Nebraska, and began to farm on the land he had owned before. He added valuable improvements to his place in the way of buildings, water-works, a beautiful grove and an orchard of fifty trees. He now

owns four hundred and forty acres of land, two hundred and seventy of which is under the plow. When he came to the country, Fremont was his nearest market and on account of the roads he was compelled to go with an ox team.

Of his earlier career let it be said our subject was born in Germany, April 19, 1841, the son of Hans and Anna Mohr, natives of Germany, whose four children were Nicholas, Anna, John J., and John Fridrich.

John remained in Germany until twenty-five years of age, when he came to America. He landed in New York and from there came to Chicago, where he remained one year and a half, and then came to Omaha, stopped six months and then located in Dodge County.

In May, 1878, he was united in marriage to Anna Harder, whose parents were natives of Germany, and whose three children were: Hans, Catharine and Anna. By this marriage union, there were two children born: William Mohr, born April 19, 1879, and Mary Mohr, born March 21, 1883.

Politically, our subject affiliates with the Democratic party.

NICHOLAS MOHR, a farmer of Section 19, Everett township, came to Dodge County in August, 1875, and bought a quarter section of railroad land, which he improved in a substantial manner, including the erection of good buildings, fencing, planting a three-acre grove and a small orchard. From time to time he has added to his land until he has one half-section, two hundred acres of which is under the plow.

Our subject was born in Germany, March 17, 1837 (see sketch of John Mohr for family history). He came to America in the spring of 1872, spent three years, and over, in Chicago, and then came to Dodge County, Nebraska. He was united in marriage February, 1872, to Anna Wessel, daughter of Jacob and Abel Wessel, who had a family of six children.

Our subject and his wife are the parents of seven children: Walter, Anna, Arthur, Barney, Hugh, Henry and Wale.

Politically, our subject affiliates with the Democratic party.

JAMES C. NELSON, whose valuable farm home is situated on Section 22 of Maple township, came to Dodge County in the spring of 1867, first locating at Fremont. He was then a young, single man and worked by the day at railroad work, which business he followed for two years and then took a claim of eighty acres, included in his present farm. Here he built a dug out of sufficient size to accommodate himself and wife in one end, and his team, cows and hens in the other. In this primitive style he lived for two years, when a part of his present residence was built. From time to time he made good improvements on this place, including buildings, a magnificent grove of nine acres, and an orchard of forty trees. His farm now comprises two hundred acres, one hundred and sixty of which is now under the plow, while the balance is in meadow and pasture land. Upon coming to the county our subject had but little means with which to operate, for he related that he was compelled to borrow money to come to the country with.

He of whom we write was born across the sea, in Denmark, the date of his birth being March 16, 1842. His parents were Nels Christ Otterson and Mary Johannah Otterson, whose nine children were as follows: Lena, Martha J., Carrie, Mary, Christena, Jorgan S., James C., Maria, Senie.

James C. lived in Denmark until he was twenty-four years of age, when he came to America. He landed at Quebec, Canada, and went from there to Milwaukee and from there to Manistee, Michigan, where he worked in a saw-mill one year, and then came to Dodge County, Nebraska. For three years he did not raise much of anything on account of the ravages of the grasshoppers. September, 1868, he

was married to Carrie Clauson, the daughter of Rasmus H. and Ann Christena Clauson, natives of Denmark, whose three children were John, Mary and Carrie.

Our subject and his wife have been blessed with the following children: Carrie, born February 16, 1874; Christ, born July 11, 1876; Hannibal, born October 21, 1878; Matilda, born March 7, 1881; Annie, Hannah, and John are deceased.

Politically, our subject is an Independent.

Much credit should be attached to a man coming from a foreign shore, with not enough means to pay his passport across the ocean, but who by hard work and a conformance to our form of government, succeeds in building for himself so good a home as is possessed by our subject.

PETER PARKERT came to Dodge County July, 1868, and first located at Fremont, as he accompanied his parents. He went to work on a brickyard, worked one season, and then went on the farm he now occupies, consisting of six hundred acres of wild land. Here he made substantial improvements, including the building of a house 16x24 feet, with a wing 16x20 feet; a barn 26x56 feet, a granary 24x26 feet, double cribs, dug wells, erected a windmill, set out five acres of a grove, and planted seventy-five fruit trees.

Our subject was born in Germany, January 17, 1849, the son of Nicholas and Anna Parkert, natives of Germany, who had three children: Barbara, Maggie and Peter. He remained in Germany until he was four years and a half of age and moved with his parents to Wisconsin, where he remained five years; then went to Michigan, and from there to Nebraska. His early advantages for obtaining an education were poor. He was united in marriage February, 1876, to Louisa Went, by whom one child was born. The same was a boy and is now deceased.

In 1883, for his second wife our subject married Mary Tillman, daughter of Frank M. Tillman, whose family sketch appears elsewhere. Our subject and his wife have been blessed by four children: George M., March 15, 1884; Peter, Jr., August 30, 1887; Annie F., December 25, 1889, and Ella M., October 13, 1891.

The family are members of the Roman Catholic Church, and the subject of this sketch is politically a Democrat.

ANDREW QUIGLEY, a farmer, living on Section 18, of Union township, came to Dodge County in the spring of 1869, and rented land where he now lives. He took a homestead of eighty acres; built a house 14x24 feet, and made other substantial improvements. In the spring of 1886 he built his present residence, which is 16x24 feet, with an ell sixteen feet square. He has good out-buildings and all about his premises shows him to be a man of thrift and order. He has three hundred and sixty acres within his farm, and forty acres of hay land on the bottom.

He was born in Ireland (County Benygall), about 1829, the son of John and James (Ramsey) Quigley. At the age of twenty, our subject bid farewell to his native land and came to America. It required six weeks for him to make his passage over the briny deep, as he came in the old-fashioned sail vessel. Soon after he landed in Philadelphia, he went to work in a rolling mill and worked for one firm seventeen years, and until he came to Dodge County.

Mr. Quigley was united in marriage at Philadelphia in 1855 to Miss Mary J. Johnson, daughter of Edward and Jane (Platt) Johnson, both natives of Ireland.

Mr. and Mrs. Quigley are the parents of seven children: Jane, John, Edward, Mary, Andrew and Isabel (twins), and Benjamin.

Mr. and Mrs. Quigley are members of the Presbyterian Church, and in his political belief, he is in sympathy with the Republican party.

Of their children, it may be said that Jane married R. Hunt, and lives in Ottawa, Kansas;

Mary married Frank Darling, and lives in Union township; Isabel married Edward Hughes and lives in Union township.

E. W. RENKIN, one of the prominent business factors of Hooper, will form the subject of this sketch. Mr. Renkin was born in St. Clairsville, Belmont County, Ohio, July 24, 1854. He came to Nebraska and settled in Dodge County in the fall of 1883. His first occupation was teaching school, and he was engaged in this pursuit for eighteen months when, in the summer of 1886, he purchased the *Sentinel* at Hooper and turned his attention to journalistic work. In 1889 he, in company with Mr. E. H. Airis, purchased a stock of drugs, which he runs in connection with his newspaper business. Mr. Renkin is an enthusiastic Democrat and thoroughly believes in the principles of his party. He was postmaster of Hooper during the last year of President Cleveland's first term. As soon as Mr. Harrison was inaugurated he resigned to make room for a Republican, believing in the old Democratic doctrine, that "to the victor belongs the spoils."

Our subject is quite prominent in secret society circles, belonging to the Masonic, Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias and Ancient Order of United Workmen societies.

He was married in June, 1888, to Miss Ida Bullock, daughter of Thomas and Grace Bullock, old and respected citizens of Hooper township.

GERHARD RASTEDE, a farmer of Section 27, Cuming township, was born in Germany, September 9, 1850, and came to New York, and on to Dodge County, Nebraska, September 27, 1869, and bought one hundred and twenty acres of land upon which he erected a house 12x14 feet, in which he lived several years and then built a story and one-half house, with many more conveniences. He has a good orchard and fine grove.

Our subject was united in marriage in the spring of 1878, to Anna Tunges. To them were born five children: Sophia A., Henry J. Gerhard H., Mary G., Johanna.

Our subject's mother came to America and lives with him, his father having died in the old country.

Our subject now has one hundred and eighty acres of land, and at present has one hundred and forty head of hogs, sixteen horses and sixty head of cattle. He has been eminently successful in agriculture, as he only had three hundred dollars when he came to this country, one-half of which he paid for a yoke of oxen, and then paid for his land. He passed through the grasshopper plague, and was also injured by the hail storm which destroyed his crop.

Politically, he affiliates with the Democratic party, and in religious matters is a Lutheran.

EDWARD RANNIE, a farmer of Section 15, Maple township, came to Dodge County during the month of May, 1872, when he located on the farm he now occupies. At first he had a quarter section of wild land upon which he built a story and one-half house, 14x26 feet; a barn, 12x20 feet; double cribs, 18x25 feet; a single crib, 10x18 feet; a stable, 14x36 feet; granary, 12x16 feet, and additional granary, 10x18 feet, and a cow barn, 12x32 feet. He provided four bored wells, beautified and made more valuable his farm by the planting out of a five-acre grove and an orchard of eighty trees. He now has one hundred and thirty acres under cultivation and the balance in pasture and meadow-land. When he came to the township there were but very few houses to be seen; all was yet new and wild. There were no fences, and wagon tracks went diagonally hither and yon across the country without regard to lines. Since his residence in the county he has been greatly annoyed by the vast army of grasshoppers, which made life a burden for the Nebraska farmer in the "seventies."

Our subject was born in Midlothian, Scotland, May 26, 1822, the son of Alexander and Ann Rannie, natives of Scotland, whose seven children were: Mary A., Robert, Ellen, Edward, Joseph, Jesse and Ann. Our subject remained in Scotland until he was seventeen years of age, and went from there to England, where he worked as a fireman in a cotton manufactory. After six years thus employed, he came to America, landing in New York, and from there went to Pennsylvania, and engaged as an engineer in the mining regions and there remained for twenty-four years, after which he forsook the Keystone State and came to Dodge County, Nebraska. In his native land he was fortunate in being given a good education.

February, 1846, he was united in marriage to Elizabeth Marland, daughter of James and Sarah Marland, of England, whose three children were: Ruth, Ann and Elizabeth.

Our subject and his wife have been blessed with the following children: James M., born December 10, 1846; Robert (deceased), born September 12, 1849; Alexander, September 6, 1851; Joseph, July 4, 1854; Edward, January 14, 1857; William A., July 16, 1862.

Mr. Rannie is a Republican in his political affiliations. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias Order, belonging to Mt. Carmel Lodge No. 181, of Pennsylvania.

PETER SULLIVAN, a farmer living on Section 9, of Maple township, became a citizen of Dodge County in the spring of 1888, when he located on one hundred and sixty acres of wild land which now comprises his present farm. He made the necessary improvements upon the land, including breaking, buildings, an orchard of sixty trees, etc.

Mr. Sullivan was born in New Jersey, February, 1863. His parents were Abraham and Caroline Sullivan, who were also natives of New Jersey, and the parents of three children: Peter, Charles L. and Albert T. Peter lived in his native State until he reached the years of his majority, when he went to Henderson County, Illinois, and there worked on a farm four years, after which he came to Dodge County, Nebraska. His educational advantages were of the common school order.

December, 1887, he was married to Henrietta Durling, daughter of Abraham and Mary A. Durling, natives of New Jersey, whose four children were: Gorgianna, Augusta, Mamie and Henrietta.

Our subject and his wife have been blessed by the advent of one child: Edgar M., born February 15, 1891.

Politically our subject is a supporter of the Republican party, and in religious matters he and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

HANS P. STOLTENBERG, a highly respected citizen of Pleasant Valley township, residing on Section 28, came to Dodge County, Nebraska, in the month of April, 1871, and located where he now lives. He took a homestead which had been claimed by another man, paying him for his improvements and right of title. He found a small frame building upon the place, 12x16 feet, papered inside with tar paper. He has since made additions to this house until it is now a comfortable residence. In 1887, he built a barn 26x26 feet, also large corn-crib, wagon shed and granary. His farm now comprises one hundred and twenty acres. He was here during the grasshopper years and for three seasons he did not make a living. The country was sparsely settled, and his nearest schoolhouse was a sod shanty two miles away, but it was not until several years after that date that our subject had any need for schools, for he was yet a single man.

Mr. Stoltenberg is a native of Germany, born April 9, 1843, the son of Hans H. and Angie (Paustian) Stoltenberg, who were the parents of five children, four sons and one daughter, our subject being the second child.

His father was born in 1808, and died in Dodge County in 1874. The mother was born in 1811 and lives with her daughter, Mrs. Ladehoff.

When our subject was ten years old, he commenced working out on a farm, receiving about ten dollars a year for his work besides his board, wool for stockings and linen for pants and jacket. As he grew older, his wages advanced, and when he was able to do a man's work he got thirty-two dollars per year. In the spring of 1865, he sailed for America, and for the next four years worked on a farm in the vicinity of Davenport, Iowa, where he received three hundred dollars per year, which, compared to the wages he had been receiving in the old country, seemed to be a large pay. The man for whom he worked owned over a section of land, and our subject, after working for him seven months, became manager of the farm. In 1869, he came to Omaha and peddled milk as a hired man for two years, and then came to Dodge County.

July 2, 1871, he was united in marriage in Dodge County to Miss Frederica Dunker, daughter of Henry and Pauline (Clausen) Dunker, both natives of Germany, and the parents of nine children, Mrs. Stoltenberg being the eighth child. Her father died in Germany in 1860 at about the age of forty-two years. Mrs. Stoltenberg was born in Germany, September 8, 1856, and accompanied her mother to America, direct to Omaha, in the spring of 1869. The mother came on to Dodge County the same year, but Frederica worked out in Omaha two years. Our subject and his wife are the parents of nine children: Anna P., born August 17, 1872; Max Edward, born March 27, 1874; Henry C., born September 9, 1875; Martha W., May 26, 1878; Albert D., born August 26, 1880; Hans H., born December 10, 1881; Hertha M., born May 2, 1884; Frida M., born December 4, 1885; Gerhart, January 11, 1887. Henry C. died February 10, 1889 and Gerhart died July 6, 1887.

Mr. and Mrs. Stoltenberg are members of the German Lutheran Church. He has been a member of the Grange ever since the organization started in 1873.

Politically, he affiliates with the Democratic party.

CHARLES W. SHELDON, who resides on Section 11, of Platte township, came to Dodge County in the autumn of 1881, and bought the farm he now occupies, which at the time consisted of a quarter section of wild land which he broke out and erected a house upon, 16x36 feet, with a wing 18x20 feet. He built the necessary out-buildings, including stables, shedding, ice-house, bank cellar; provided drive-wells with a wind-mill and water tank. He also set out an orchard of one hundred tress, aside from a large amout of shade trees, a large vineyard and considerable small fruit. He has eighty acres under the plow, and is one of the independent, thorough-going farmers of his portion of the township. He pays much attention to dairying—having as fine a herd of grade Holsteins as can be found in the State.

Mr. Sheldon was born in La Grange County, Indiana, August 21, 1853, and is the son of Thomas J. and Mary E. Sheldon, the former a native of New York and the latter of Indiana. They were the parents of the following children: Their first born died in infancy, Charles, Sumner, deceased; and Bayard, deceased. Charles lived in Butler, Indiana, until he was eight years of age, when his parents removed to Cleveland, Ohio. His father was a physician and druggist, but after two years in that city moved to South Bend, Indiana, and finally retired. Our subject lived in Indiana until he was eighteen years of age, when he went to Michigan and entered the Agricultural College, where he remained four years, graduating with the class in 1875. He spent the following year in Indiana, and then went to Burr Oak, Michigan, where he purchased a farm and followed farm life until August, 1881, and then came to Dodge County, Nebraska, bringing with him about fifteen hundred dollars, as his earthly possession. He was united in marriage



J. H. Meyer

in the month of May, 1882, to Helen B. Parsons, the daughter of Chauncey and Amelia Parsons, natives of Vermont and New York, respectively. In her father's family were: Julia, Charles and Helen, as the children.

Mr. and Mrs. Sheldon are the parents of three children: Dotte, born December 13, 1883; Bessie, born January 31, 1885; Warren, born April 1, 1889.

He belongs to Fremont Lodge No. 15, A. F. & A. M., and the Chapter of the Masonic Order. He is also a member of the Phi. Delta Theta.

Politically he affiliates with the Republican party. In religious matters he makes no profession; his wife, however, being an acceptable member of the Congregational Church.

FRED MEYER, whose residence is 1223 Nye Avenue, Fremont, is one of the prominent business and social factors of the city, and a brief review of his life, both in this and in his native land, cannot fail to be of interest to the reader of this volume, narrating, as it does, the history of a man born beyond the big seas; who left the land of his birth for the purpose of bettering his condition in life, and how well he has succeeded the sequel of this notice will reveal.

Mr. Meyer was born in Hannover, Germany, April 8, 1845. His parents were Fred and Maria Magaretha (Mammen) Meyer, who were natives of Germany, there lived and died. They had a family of seven children, our subject being the youngest, and the only surviving member of the family, and the only one who immigrated to this country. He remained in Germany until he was twenty-three years of age. When he was about fifteen years of age, he went with his uncle, as an assistant in the banking, grain and lumber business, and was thus connected for four years. During that period, he went through the great fire in Esens, in Hanover, of 1860. After he left the employ of his uncle he engaged with Pauls & Knoll, wholesale dealers in groceries, tobaccos and cigars and traveled for them four years. In the autumn of 1867, he sailed for America, spending the first eighteen months in Toledo, Ohio, engaged as book-keeper in a grocery and queensware establishment, after which he came to Fremont, Nebraska, arriving April 4, 1870. Four days after his arrival he rented a store room in company with E. H. Andreesen, under the firm name of Andreesen & Meyer, and opened a small grocery and crockery store May 8, 1870, with a capital of two hundred and thirty-five dollars, which was sufficient to pay the rent for a short time, and put in the shelving required for their goods, and purchased their stock on credit, which they paid for in as short a time as possible. They were very conservative, doing a strictly cash business, boarding themselves. In this way they did business two years, in order to cut down their expenses, and place themselves on a firm solid basis. As time passed on their stock was gradually increased and their prospect became more flattering. In 1874, his partner, Andreesen, died, when his brother E. M. Andreesen succeeded him, the firm name standing the same. When the first partner died, E. H. Andreesen, and the new firm succeeded, they paid to the widow of the deceased member of the firm, for her interest, between fifteen and sixteen thousand dollars, which was the outgrowth of the small investment of a part of the two hundred and thirty-five dollars capital. E. M. Andreesen and Mr. Meyer continued in business until 1880, making a marked success of the same. When the latter Andreeson came into the firm, he put in three thousand dollars cash. In 1880, Mr. Meyer succeeded the firm of Andreesen & Meyer and paid Mr. Andreeson twenty-two thousand dollars for his interest. When our subject made the change, he took in as his partner his brother-in-law, E. Schurman, and the firm name stood Meyer & Schurman. Previous to this time, the firm of Meyer & Andreeson had been doing a wholesale and retail business, but when the firm changed to Meyer & Schurman,

they did a wholesale business exclusively, dealing in groceries, produce and liquors, covering the territory of Nebraska, Wyoming and Dakota, and having an annual sale that reached as high as four hundred and fifty thousand dollars. This firm existed until 1888, when it was dissolved and the business closed up; Mr. Schurman entering the banking business, while our subject has turned his attention toward looking after his large volume of business which covers almost, or rather has an interest in nearly all of the manufacturing plants of the city of Fremont. His landed interests amount to between eighty and ninety thousand dollars. These lands are located in Nebraska, Kansas, Colorado and Wyoming. His heaviest interests, however, being in Nebraska and Kansas. In the first named, he possesses over fifteen hundred acres of land, and between six and seven thousand acres in the other States named, besides over a thousand town lots in different towns in Kansas, in Logan, Thomas and Wallace counties. He possesses two thousand acres of land in Weld county, Colorado, and in Wyoming considerable town property, at Cheyenne. In the city of Fremont, he is interested in the principal enterprises and was one of the principal factors in securing the Fremont brewery; also the stock-yards and land company. He is one of the directors of the Continuous Brick Kiln Company; also a director of the Fremont Street Railway, and is an owner in the Fremont Foundry and Machine Shops. Besides the above interests, he is a stockholder in the Fremont Manufacturing Company and Fremont Carriage Factory, Equitable Loan and Building Association, vice-president and stockholder of the Hemp and Twine Factory, one of the directors in the Fremont National Bank, a director in the Scribner State Bank and Central Nebraska National Bank, of David City. He is also president of the Farmers and Merchants Bank, of Cedar Bluffs, Nebraska, formed in 1892, and one of the Board of Directors of the Nebraska State Guarantee Building and Loan Association. During 1892 he had 1,760 acres of wheat in Kansas, from which he harvested over 30,000 bushels.

He has been one of the leading men in all of the enterprises that have had for their object the benefit of the city of Fremont and the country surrounding it, always working for the public good, yet carefully guarding his own interests in a praiseworthy and commendable manner, in the light of correct business principles.

Politically Mr. Meyer is a Democrat.

He was united in marriage November 6, 1872, to Justine M. Looschen, who was a native of Hanover, Germany, born October 3, 1848, the daughter of Pappe O. and Johanna (Janssen) Looschen, who now reside in Fremont, coming to the city in 1882, and are now quite well advanced in years. Mr. and Mrs. Meyer are the parents of three children: Poppeline Johanna, born December 24, 1874; Eimo Haaren William, born April 15, 1877, died August 23, 1881, and Justine Willelmine, born November 21, 1884. Our subject has an elegantly appointed office in the Masonic building. He is a member of the Northwestern Traveling Men's Association, and is among the most popular men doing business in eastern Nebraska.

It has been perhaps truthfully said that no two individuals in the world look exactly alike, and it is certain that no two persons mark out the same course, think the same thoughts, and accomplish the same ends, in their passport from the cradle to the grave. Some men and women might do better than they do; while others cause success to come out of the wreck of other men's failures; while circumstances largely control and fashion the destiny of nearly all. Some men have the faculty of blending the circumstances and environments of life so that they are enabled to write success and good to themselves over nearly all of their undertakings, and this peculiar trait of character has been the touchstone which has led to our subject's exceptional financial success in life.

And again, his success is all the more striking when one considers that the first twenty-two years of his life were spent in his native land, reared under an inferior form of government; educated in ideas foreign to this government, and schooled to different habits and tastes than are found in this country. It will be observed by the above, that he was but twenty-five years of age when he became a resident of Fremont, and during his twenty-two years residence here, commencing with a capital of less than two hundred dollars, he soon arose to business distinction, and was the half owner in a business, the annual sales of which at one time amounted to nearly half a million dollars. After having made a complete success of that enterprise, sought out still further conquests in the business world; made profitable investments in wild lands, throughout the West, and became interested in home enterprises at Fremont, which have given a growth and prosperity to the place that nothing else could do. To thus invest one's accumulated wealth is indeed laudable, furnishing, as it does, employment and an interchange of business relations which could not be carried on by men of smaller means. So long as the history of Fremont shall be referred to, by this and the succeeding generations, the name of Fred Meyer will be prominent.

CHRIST MARTIN SASS, of Section 34, Cuming township, is a son of John and Sophia (Croeger) Sass, who had eight children, four of whom still survive. The subject of this notice was born March 19, 1868, in the township where he now lives. His father located land on Section 34 in the autumn of 1868. His father and mother came from Germany in 1867 direct to Dodge County, Nebraska. They only found one house in the whole country in which they located.

He of whom we write this sketch was married June 30, 1891, to Anna Meyer, who was born in Germany and came to America in 1880.

Politically our subject votes the Democratic ticket, and in religious matters the family are German Lutherans.

Upon our subject's farm one finds every evidence of thrift and order. The land is well cultivated, and among other improvements may be named the story and one-half farm house, barn, a grove of two acres and an orchard. He has six head of horses, fifteen head of cattle and about fifty hogs.

His parents saw many hardships in an early day in Dodge County, for they were there during the years 1876–77–78, when the grasshoppers worked such sad havoc with the growing crops, and also the years of 1882–83, when the chinch-bugs ruined the wheat crop.

FRED. ZARMSDORF, of Section 20, Pebble township, Dodge County, was born at Mecklenburg, Germany, December 21, 1834, and came to America in 1863. He worked in Chicago for five years by the month, and then went to Geneseo, Henry County, Illinois; remained two years and then came to Nebraska, in October, 1869, when he took a homestead, forming a part of his present place, which is now all well improved, including a story and one-half house, a good barn, an orchard, and a five-acre grove.

Our subject was united in marriage in Chicago in September, 1864, to Bertha Kleemann, by which marriage union three children were born—Lena, Fred W. and Ella F.

Our subject's father, Fred Zarmsdorf, died in Germany, as did the mother, Sophia (Brance) Zarmsdorf. In religious matters our subject and his family are Lutherans. He usually votes the Democratic ticket, but favors the best man for the best place, regardless of party.

EUGENE M. TARBELL, whose farm is situated on Section 17, of Maple township, came to Dodge County in the spring of 1878, and first located on section 8, of the same township, where he bought forty

acres of land, upon which he remained two years, and then sold out and bought the farm he now occupies, consisting of one hundred and twenty acres of partly improved land. He had but $450 when he came to Dodge County, and was obliged to borrow $50 to make the first payment on his land. He has built a two-story house, 26x28 feet; a barn, 28x56 feet; a double crib, 26x28 feet; a hog house, 24x64 feet; ice house and shop, 16x32; set of Fairbank's scales covered by a building, 28x28 feet, together with a granary and carriage house, wind mill and shedding for eighty head of cattle, and a beautiful grove of three acres. Fruit trees and small fruit graces the place. His present farm consists of two hundred acres, one hundred and sixty of which is under the plow, all free from incumbrance.

Mr. Tarbell was born in New Hampshire, in June, 1855. He is the son of William and Mary A. Tarbell, natives of New Hampshire and New York, respectively, and who were the parents of six children: Edna, Will, Eugene, Emily, Charles and Clarence, all of whom live in Nebraska. Our subject remained in his native state until he was three years of age, when his parents moved to Hillsdale County, Mich., where he grew to manhood. He received a common school education. From childhood he worked out and supported himself.

He was united in marriage in June, 1880, to Candace Martin, of Hillsdale County, Mich., daughter of Rev. Winslow P. and Emeratte A. Martin, natives of Massachusetts and New York, respectively.

Politically, our subject is a Prohibitionist, and in religious matters he is a member of the Congregational Church.

CHARLES GUENTHER, a farmer of Section 4, St. Charles township, Cuming County, was born in Germany November 25, 1861, and accompanied his father to Canada. His father's name was Conrad Guenther, they moved to this country, when our subject was one and one half years old. They landed at New York harbor and came direct from there to Cuming County, Nebraska, where his father located a quarter section of land, on Section 4, under the homestead act. He filed on the claim, in the summer of 1862, at Omaha. At first they lived in the sod-house and later a log-house was provided. The father died in 1875, and the good mother survived until the autumn of 1886.

Our subject was united in marriage February 27, 1889, to Elizabeth Herbst, to whom has been born one child—Mary. The family belong to the Roman Catholic church, and in the exercise of his franchise, Mr. Guenther, affiliates with the Democratic party.

When our subject's parents first came to the county, all was yet wild and new, their nearest market place, being Omaha, the trips requiring about one week's time. His first team was an ox team, which was a slow manner of transportation, as compared with the fast trains of to-day. The grasshoppers, caused a great loss in crops, for four or five years, which gave the country a great set back. Our subject relates that while crossing the Elkhorn River in a boat, with his mother, the boat upset and they came near drowning, which incident will be remembered by him as long as he lives. He also states that the first meal of victuals they had in Cuming County, was made up chiefly of a big fish they caught in the Elkhorn River.

HANS JORGENSON, a farmer living on Section 15, of Cuming township, has been a resident of Cuming County since the autumn of 1868. He first located at West Point, and worked by the day and month for about two years, when he purchased the the farm he now occupies, which consisted of a quarter section of wild land at that time. He turned over the virgin sod, built a log-house 12x16 feet, and lived in the same for eight years. He then built a frame house 12x16 feet, to which he has since added an up right 12x24

feet. He has also provided his place with a good barn, granary, machine house, and cribbing. He has a fine artificial grove of four acres and an orchard of two hundred trees. From time to time he has added to his land, until he now has three hundred and twenty acres, one hundred and seventy of which is under cultivation. It may be said, our worthy subject commenced his pioneer life in Cuming County, with no capital save his two hands and a stout heart, which were both needed during the grasshopper invasion and general hard times.

Mr. Jorgenson first saw the light of day, in Denmark, in December, 1843. He is the son of Jacob and Catharena Jorgenson, whose eight children were as follows: Peter, Frederick (deceased), Hans, Nicholas (deceased), Mary (deceased), Ellen, Helen and Margaret.

Our subject remained in Denmark until twenty-two years of age, which was in 1866, when he came to America. He spent the first three months in St. Louis, Missouri, and went from there to Davenport, Iowa, where he worked one year and then went to Winona, Minnesota, stopped one year and from there to La Crosse, Wisconsin, where he stayed a short time. We next find him in Omaha, where he halted two months and then came to West Point. He received a fair common school education in his native country, and was married November, 1884, to Dora Esenberg, the daughter of Cresen and Catharine Esenberg, natives of Germany, whose four children were named as follows: Christian, John, Catharine and Dora, all living in America.

Our subject and his wife are the parents of one child: Emma, born March, 1885.

In his political affiliations, he of whom we write this notice is a supporter of the Republican party, and takes great pride in the institutions of his adopted country.

HENRY LUHENS, a farmer of Section 2, township 20, range 6, Cuming County, was born in Cook County, Illinois, June 11, 1844, and lived on his father's farm until he enlisted, October 1, 1861, when not quite eighteen years of age, as a soldier in the Union Army, serving three years and three months, participating in seven battles. He was a member of the Thirteenth Illinois Cavalry. After leaving the service, he went to St. Louis and engaged in the grocery business for one year, after which he went to Omaha, and remained until the spring of 1872, and then came to West Point and located a homestead, where he has since lived. His place contains good buildings and is generally well improved.

Our subject's father and mother both died in Chicago, Illinois, the father in 1881, and the mother in 1884. He was the youngest of six children, and the only one now living. When he first came to the county, his market place was West Point, at which place he filed on his homestead, the land office being there at the time.

Politically, our subject affiliates with the Republican party, and in religious matters is a member of the German Lutheran Church. He belongs to the Masonic and Knights of Pythias fraternities.

MARK N. LONG, a representative farmer of Cuming County, living on Section 35, of Sherman township, was born in Ohio March 26, 1862, and is the son of Josiah and Mary A. Long. He was born March 3, 1812, and she October 19, 1819. He came to Nebraska with his mother when he was five years of age. She located on a homestead which she filed on in Omaha in 1866. She came to Nebraska with $3,000 in money and a family of ten children, two being married, our subject being the youngest. His father, Josiah Long, died in Ohio December 6, 1863, when our subject was eighteen months old. Upon this Nebraska homestead the mother built a two-story house, which burned in 1871; when a story and one-half structure was erected. The place is supplied with a small orchard and five acres of a grove. Fifty acres are under culti-

vation and the remainder in pasture and hay land. Our subject had only a limited education, and was married in the winter of 1883, to Emma C. Masten, born June 20, 1862, to whom five children have been born: Alvin D., Mary S., Myrtle M., Norval N. and Worthy E.

Our subject's father and mother were married in Ohio, August 27, 1837, and were typical pioneers, and bore the respect of the entire communities in which they lived from time to time. Much credit should be placed to the life and character of our subject's mother, as one views her homestead life, and considers how that she had to go to Omaha, eighty miles distant, to procure her family supplies. Then, again, the section of country in which she lived was infested by the grasshoppers for a number of years, and they destroyed the crops which her children had raised.

Our subject votes the Republican ticket. Both he and his estimable family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

RICHARD PETER McGUIRE, a farmer of Section 18, Blaine township, Cuming County, was born in Peterboro, Ontario, January 31, 1854. He is a son of John and Ellen (Lehane) McGuire, both of Irish descent and now residents of Peterboro. Michael Lehane, the maternal grandfather of our subject, came to America in 1825. Lawrence McGuire, his paternal grandfather, also came to this country in the same year. Lawrence married Eliza Power, near Peterboro, in 1829. She still lives there at the age of eighty years. Her father, Richard Power, came to this country in 1825. These several families all came from the county of Cork. Richard Power was a warrior under Robert Emmett, in the Irish conspiracy of 1798. His death occurred at Peterboro, April 1868, at the advanced age of one hundred and eight years, nine months and seven days. Ellen (Simcex) Lehane, maternal grandmother of our subject, was a descendant of General Patrick Sarsfield, who held the city of Limerick against the British forces.

John McGuire had fourteen children, all of whom are living at this writing: Richard P., Frances M. (Mrs. M. Ryan); Elizabeth, Thomas, Michael (a priest of a Jesuit Order in Montreal); John F., Louis B., Margaret E. (a Nun of the Franciscan Order in Montreal); Andrew, Martin, William H. Sarsfield, Catharine and Mary.

Our subject lived at Peterboro, until twenty-three years of age, there receiving a common school education. In 1877, he went to Saginaw, Michigan, and worked in the pineries. Two years later he engaged in farming at Plymouth, Wayne County, Michigan, and in 1884 removed to Cuming County, Nebraska, and purchased a part of his present farm in Blaine township, where he now owns a half section of valuable land, devoted chiefly to stock raising. For several years he has made a specialty of breeding Poland China Swine, and light Brahma fowls.

Politically, he is in sympathy with the Democratic party. He is supervisor of Blaine township, and chairman of the county board. He is a member of the Roman Catholic Church.

He was united in marriage January 7, 1880, to Margaret E. McMahon of Peterboro, Ontario. Her parents, Matthew and Julia (Murphy) McMahon, were natives of Cork county, Ireland. Mr. and Mrs. McGuire have six children: Furgus V., Mary T., Richard S. Julia L., Michael D., and George F.

Mr. McGuire is now one of the most successful, and highly respected farmers of Cuming county.

In the fall of 1892 he was candidate on the Democratic ticket for State's Representative, but owing to the race prejudice among the German Republicans he was defeated.

CASPER RIEF, of Section 3, Garfield township, came to Cuming County in the spring of 1874, when he located on one hundred and sixty acres of wild land em-

braced in his present farm. He built a farm house of cotton-wood lumber, which he hauled from Decatur, twenty-six miles away. He lived in this house six years, when a part of his present residence was built. His building improvements are all first-class, and he has an improved system of water-works for stock purposes. He has an artificial grove of five acres and an orchard of one hundred and fifty trees, besides grapes and small fruits in abundance.

From time to time he has added to his land until he now has seven hundred and twenty acres, six hundred of which are under the plow and all enclosed by a good fence. Since he has been in Nebraska his crops have been damaged at different times by grasshoppers and hail-storms. One year he lost forty-five acres of wheat, besides oats and corn. He of whom we write this notice was born in Germany, October, 1839, the son of Joseph and Sophia Rief, whose six children were Adam, Catherine, Casper, Joseph, Jr., Agnes, and Elizabeth (deceased). Our subject remained in Germany until twelve years of age, and then accompanied his parents to this country. The father settled in Dane County, Wisconsin, where he bought a farm. Casper remained at home until twenty-three years of age, when he bought forty acres of land, which he continued to farm until he came to Cuming County. He did not have a first-class opportunity for obtaining an education, but observation and experience have taught him much. In February, 1862, he was united in marriage to Anna M. Zander, daughter of Constantine and Anna Zander, both natives of Germany, whose three children were: Anna M., Sophia and Ursala (deceased).

Our subject and his wife are the parents of the following children: Anna, born December 8, 1863; Adam, June 18, 1867; Joseph, September 22, 1869; Peter, September 4, 1872; Constantine, April 3, 1876; Elizabeth, January 16, 1878; Sophia, August 20, 1879; and Casper, Jr., March 20, 1882.

Politically, our subject is identified with the Democratic party, and in religious matters both he and his wife are members of the Roman Catholic Church.

TIMOTHY D. RICH, a farmer of Section 28, Grant township, came to Cuming County in the spring of 1868, and first located on the farm he now occupies, which was then one hundred and sixty acres of wild land. His breaking was the first in the township. He hauled lumber from Omaha to build a frame house 12x16 feet. In this house he lived for twelve years, when his present one was erected. He has a good class of buildings, a handsome artificial grove of five acres, and an orchard of fifty trees, with small fruit in abundance. He now owns two hundred and forty acres of land, one hundred and seventy of which is under the plow. He came to the county, one hundred and twenty-five dollars in debt, and met with great discouragements, during the grasshopper years.

Of his earlier life it may be related, that he was born in Grant county, Wisconsin, June, 1838, the son of David and Elizabeth (Bath) Rich, natives of Massachusetts and Vermont, respectively, whose six children were Lucius (deceased); an infant (deceased); Elisha, Mary, Timothy D., Walter P.

Our subject lived in Wisconsin until he was thirty years of age, when he came to Cuming County, Nebraska, having worked and supported an aged mother previous to this time. His father was appointed justice of the peace, when Wisconsin was yet a Territory. Timothy D., spent one summer in Minnesota, breaking prairie, and one year in Colorado, prospecting for gold.

He was united in marriage September, 1869, to Helen Hall, daughter of Daniel and Margaret Hall, natives of Vermont and New York, respectively, and whose six children were: Helen, Hettie, Emma, Hannah (deceased); George (deceased); Arthur. Our subject and his wife have been blessed by the advent of eight children: George D., Elisha, Mary E., Cora, Roy, Albert, Gertrude, Fannie; Mary E.

has just graduated from the Normal School at Fremont, and has engaged to teach at Ord, Nebraska.

Our subject takes great interest in the subject of education, and intends that his children shall have a liberal education. He belongs to the Masonic fraternity, at Wisner, having been made a Mason in Wisconsin. Politically, he is a Democrat, and was a candidate for the Legislature in 1886. His wife is a member of the Congregational Church. She is a devoted and consistent Christian lady.

Mr. Rich springs from a Puritan family on both sides. They participated in the struggle for independence and some of them were in the war of 1812. When he came West he settled on the borders of the Indian reserve, and was exposed to all the dangers of frontier life.

FIELDEN J. HALE, one of the prominent business men of Battle Creek, Madison County, ranks among the early settlers of that section of Nebraska, and is a native of Virginia, born in Grayson County, on the north side of the Blue Ridge Mountains, March 3, 1842, and comes from German ancestry, who were early setlers in Virginia. John Hale was the grandfather. He married Miss Rosa Blair, and they were the parents of fifteen children, all males, thirteen of whom lived to be adults. Our subjects father was Warner Hale, also a native of Virginia, born in October 1818. He married Miss Mary Cox, of Grayson County, Virginia, born in 1821. By this marriage union the following children were born and all still survive: Fielden J., of whom we write this notice; David A., of Humphrey, Nebraska, who at the time of the Civil war, war a member of the forty-fifth regiment (Virginia), belonging to the army; of the Confederate States; Rosamond, wife of Floyd Osborne, of Grayson County, Virginia; John D., who served in the Confederate army, and now resides at Tilford, South Dakota; Johnson T., of Loup City, Nebraska; Elizabeth, wife of James Roberts, Spearfish, South Dakota; Mary A., wife of M. M. Killinger, of Norfolk, Nebraska; Alice, wife of J. A. Sutherland, of Madison County; Flora, wife of Zachariah Cox of Battle Creek, Nebraska; Charles R., of Meadow Grove, Nebraska. The parents of our subject, are now living at Battle Creek, Nebraska, and have lived fifty-two years as man and wife.

Fielden J. Hale, the subject of this notice, grew to manhood in his native county, attending school on the subscription plan in a rude log-cabin school-house. In 1862, he enlisted in the forty-fifth Virginia Regiment, Confederate States of America, and participated in the engagements at Mercer Court-house, Harisburg, Narrows, Lewisburg, White Sulpher Springs, Raleigh Court-house, Fayette Court-house, Kanwaha Falls, Cloyds Farms, and was captured at Piedmont Virginia in July 1864, and imprisoned at Indianapolis, nine months and seven days, and was then paroled and sent home. In 1867 he came to Omaha where he was engaged in business. In 1870, he came to Battle Creek, where he laid the first foundation and erected the first building and also sold the first goods, west of Norfolk, in that line. He was one of the founders of that town.

He established the first Post-Office west of Norfolk. He first located on a homestead twelve miles southwest of Battle Creek, and there made a sod-house, in which he lived one year and then erected the first frame-house in all that vicinity. In the last named building, he placed a small stock of general merchandise, his wife attending that business, while he conducted a similar business near Battle Creek. In 1878, he moved into the village of Battle Creek, permanently. Since 1870, he has been actively engaged in live stock and grain business.

He was united in marriage in 1872, in Virginia, to Miss Nannie the daughter of Payton G. Hale and Jane D. (Brown). Her parents had seven children: William who died in 1871; had been a soldier in the Confederate army;

Nannie, wife of our subject; Annie, wife of E. T. Kirby, of Grayson County, Virginia; Lucy, wife of W. E. Perkins, of Ash County, North Carolina; Lucinda, wife of Robert Nuckols, Virginia; Ella, wife of T. J. McCamant, of Grayson County, Virginia; Linnie (deceased).

Mr. and Mrs. John and Rosamand Hale are both (deceased). The father died in 1846 and the mother thirty-one years later. They both died in Virginia.

Politically, our subject affiliates with the Democratic party, and has held several local offices. He was the third county clerk of Madison County, and had been a member of the Board of Education for ten years. Also has been connected with the city council. In 1892, he was a delegate, to the National Convention at Chicago, and elected Senator of the 11th, District on the Democratic ticket.

Mr. and Mrs. Hale are the parents of four children: Virginia, born March 22, 1879; Jane Lee, born November 9, 1880, Payton G., born March 5, 1886, and Lizzie, April 25, 1887.

HON. CHARLES F. EISELEY, one of the leading hardware merchants at Norfolk, was born in Wurtemburg, Germany, July 3, 1838, and emigrated to America in 1852, his brother being the first to establish the family name in this country. He first located in Dodge County, Nebraska, on Logan Creek. He paid the Government price for a quarter section of land and afterwards took a homestead which he partially developed. In 1866 he, with E. H. Clark, represented Washington County, in the Territorial Legislature, held at Omaha. At that meeting the Constitution of the State was formed, and ratified the following year. In 1874 he removed to the village of Hooper, where he opened the first hardware store, and continued to operate the same until 1882. He represented Dodge and Burt counties in the Legislature in 1877 and 1879. In 1882 he removed to Norfolk, and five years later, 1887, was elected as representative of Madison County. It was through his instrumentality that the enlargement of the Insane asylum was made at Norfolk, for which an appropriation of one hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars for the buildings, was obtained. It may truthfully be said that Mr. Eiseley is a self-made man. He received his education in his native country in the public schools, and followed teaching several years, after coming to America. He is deserving of much credit for the manly position he has taken on all public measures. He enlisted as a member of the Second Cavalry during the civil war period at Omaha, and participated in the Indian war, serving one year and was mustered out at Omaha in 1864.

In 1865 he was married to Josephine Whitney, a native of Medina County, Ohio. By this union the living children are: Francis, Clyde and Horace.

Our subject votes the Republican ticket, feeling assured as he does that by so doing he is best subserving the interests of the people. At the time he came to Nebraska all was one prairie wilderness, and its future brightness had not yet been dreamed of, much less realized. He has lived to see the prairies subdued, school houses scattered in every direction, with church spires pointing skyward. He has lived to see countless manufactories established in the Elkhorn Valley, while railroads cross and recross each other, penetrating every nook and corner of the commonwealth. Over telephone and telegraph wires, man is permitted to carry on conversation through all parts of the State. Surely the age of wonders is upon us. To be an eye witness to these great changes is an honor, but to be an actual participant is not accorded to all, but among this number may be enrolled the name of Charles F. Eiseley, one of the pioneers of Nebraska.

ANDREW P. ANDERSON, a representative farmer of Garfield township, residing on Section 22, will form the subject of this notice. He came to Cuming County

in the spring of 1878, when he bought eighty acres of wild land on Section 26. Here he made good improvements, remained three years, then sold out and bought the farm he now occupies, which at the time was but a quarter section of wild land. Here he again commenced improving by plowing up the prairie sod, building a house 14x18 feet, with a wing fourteen feet square. He also provided his place with a good barn, granary, machine house, and a shop 12x14 feet. In order to obtain a good supply of living water he was compelled to bore one hundred and sixty feet. He constructed a good system of water-works, propelled by wind power. He set a grove of two acres and an orchard of seventy trees. Eighty acres of his farm is under the plow, while the balance is in pasture and meadow land. Mr. Anderson's life has not always been full of sunshine and prosperity. He lost his entire hog crop for three years by cholera. He also lost three valuable horses in one year, and to cap the climax, in 1880 he was afflicted with his eyes and went nearly blind.

He of whom we write was born in Sweden, February, 1835. His parents were Andrew and Carrie Anderson, whose six children were: Andrew P., Gustave (deceased), Carl (deceased), Mollie, Franz and John.

Our subject remained in his native country until thirty-four years of age and then came to America, landing in New York in June, 1869. He came to this country alone, leaving a wife and four children in Sweden. He first sent for his oldest daughter and two years later for his wife and the remainder of the family, getting them over here as fast as he could earn money with which to do so. At first he worked out by the year on a farm. After one year he went to New Jersey where he was employed by the railroad company as a blacksmith for three years and one half. He then spent two years and one half in working about an iron furnace, after which he came to Nebraska. Like many of the poor people of Sweden, our subject did not have the advantages of a good education.

August, 1856, he was married to Johanna C. Hogstein, daughter of John and Johanna Hogstein, whose four children were: Johanna, Matilda, Louisa and William. Johanna (Hogstein) Anderson died, and for his second wife our subject married in November, 1866, Eva Tour, daughter of Andrew and Mysena Tour, of Sweden, whose children were: Eva, Jary, Peter, Andrew G., Johanna, Carl.

Our subject has three children: Matilda, Charles A. and Minnie.

Politically Mr. Anderson affiliates with the Independent party, and both he and his wife are acceptable members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

CHARLES THRUSH, SR., an enterprising farmer of Section 30, Union township, has been identified with the history of Dodge County, since March, 1861; stopping at Florence in May, 1856. In the spring of 1857, he moved to Genoa, Nebraska, in what is now Nance County, where he took a claim of what he supposed was one hundred and sixty acres. The land however was not surveyed at that time. After living there two years, doing considerable breaking and erecting a log house, he found he had located on the Indian Reservation, so he was obliged to vacate and then moved to Monroe County, and took a claim as a "squatter," being in advance of the government survey. After two years on that claim, and in March, 1861, he bought sixty acres in what is now Union township, Dodge County. The only improvements on the place was a log cabin. He purchased the place from Walter Roache, and lived there five years and purchased other lands, until he had about two hundred acres. While he was living in Dodge County, north of North Bend, he was on the military road from Omaha to Denver; kept a ranch and stopping place for travelers. After selling out there, he came to his present place, which he took as a homestead, of eighty acres. He also has one hundred and sixty acres of railroad land across the road from this, in Col-

fax County, besides eighty acres of school land in Colfax County. There are few, if any, farms superior to our subject's.

He was born in England, February 15, 1830, the son of David and Anna (Walters) Thrush, natives of England. Charles remained at home until he was seventeen years of age and then went to Bristol, to perfect his trade as a mason. When twenty-one years of age, he moved into Wales, into the iron and steel works and remained there until 1855, when he sailed for America, landing in New York in March of that year. He remained in Pennsylvania and worked at railroad bridge building, and worked at the same, that winter in Missouri, on the Hannibal & St. Joe Railroad. At one time he freighted from Omaha to Fort Kearney.

He was married in Bristol, England, May 5, 1850, to Miss Martha Rees, daughter of George and Martha (Edwards) Rees, natives of Wales. Mrs. Thrush was born in Brighton, England, May 3, 1827, and remained at home with her parents until married. Her father was a sea captain.

Our subject and his wife are the parents of seven children—five sons and two daughters, born in the following order: George, April 6, 1851; Ann, November 20, 1855; Charles, August 22, 1857; Thomas, August 28, 1859; William, June 9, 1861; John, June 18, 1863; Elizabeth, December 31, 1865.

Mr. and Mrs. Thrush left England to go to Utah, they being members of the Mormon Church; but upon coming to America they became disgusted, and would go no farther than Florence, and quit the church as well. Years afterwards, they joined the re-organized church of Latter Day Saints.

Mr. Thrush is a member of the Order of Odd Fellows, belonging to Schuyler Lodge No. 28, and in political matters votes the Republican ticket.

During the hard winter of 1856–57, our subject ground buck-wheat in a coffee mill; drove holes through a pan with a nail and grated corn thereon for meal. When he started in for the winter, he had plenty of provisions, but they had numerous neighbors that did not have a sufficiency, so they divided with them.

SILAS M. STRANEY, a farmer living on Section 29, of Cotterell township, came to Dodge County in the autumn of 1880, rented a farm for two years in Cotterell township, and then bought eighty acres of his present place. There had been fifteen acres of breaking done on the place when he bought it. He built a story and one-half frame house 14x24 feet, with an L fourteen feet square. In 1886 he built a barn fourteen feet high, 18x38 feet. He now has all of his land under cultivation and enclosed with a good fence.

Mr. Straney was born in Rush County, Indiana, September 26, 1856, the son of John B. and Mary J. (Wright) Straney. The father was a native of Kentucky and the mother of Rush County, Indiana. In 1858 his parents moved to Warren County, Illinois, and in 1880 they came to Dodge County, Nebraska. Our subject made his home with them until he bought his farm.

He was married in Dodge County, Nebraska, February 21, 1883, to Miss Anna Clark, daughter of John and Margaret (Adair) Clark, who came to Dodge County in the spring of 1880, and she remained at home until the date of her marriage. Her parents now live in Seattle, Washington. Our subject and his wife are the parents of four children, born as follows: Orley B., December 17, 1885; Leroy, July 5, 1887; William H., January 16, 1889; and Howard D., March 26, 1891.

Mr. and Mrs. Straney are both acceptable members of the United Presbyterian church. Formerly Mr. Straney was a Republican, but is now associated with the Independent movement.

Our subject's father and mother moved to Wichita, Kansas, in the spring of 1883, and the mother died there July 6, 1883, aged fifty-one

years. The father was born November 9, 1825, and is now living in Ford County, Kansas. They were the parents of four childrden—three sons and one daughter, our subject being the second child. The parents were both members of the United Presbyterian church.

Mrs. Straney is a second child in a family of three daughters and three sons. She was born in Delaware County, New York, February 5, 1858. Her father was a native of the Empire State, and her mother was a native of Ireland. They removed from New York to Dodge County, Nebraska in 1887 and subsequently moved to Kearney and remained until September, 1891, when they moved to Seattle, Washington. Mrs. Straney has two brothers in Washington; one brother and a sister in Kearney and a sister in North Bend, the wife of Archie Miller.

WILLIAM SPRINGER, an enterprising farmer of Maple township, residing on Section 10, came to Dodge County in the spring of 1868. He first located at Fontanelle, where he remained a short time, and then moved to the place he now occupies, which at the time was eighty acres of wild land. He broke this land, built a house, 10x12 feet, out of cottonwood boards, in which he lived five years. Subsequently, he bought eighty acres more land and built a two-story frame house, 16x32 feet, erected a good barn, provided his place with a bored well and wind-mill, and had the forethought to provide his place with a grove of twenty acres. He also set out an orchard of fifty fruit trees. He now has 140 acres under the plow.

To acquaint the reader with our subject's earlier life, it may be said he was born in Ohio, in 1847, the son of Peter and Margaret Springer, natives of Pennsylvania, whose three children were Sarah, John and William. Our subject remained in the Buckeye State until he was eighteen years of age, when he enlisted in Company F, Seventy-sixth Ohio Infantry, under Captain Morrison, and was mustered in at Columbus, Ohio, from which point he went to Fort Donaldson, commanded by General Wallace. He was in the engagements at Fort Donaldson, Pittsburg Landing, Arkansas Post and the siege of Vicksburg; also took part in those fierce conflicts, Lookout Mountain and Atlanta. He served his country four years, being discharged in the autumn of 1865, at Columbus, Ohio. He then rented a farm for one year, after which he came to Dodge County, Nebraska.

In the spring of 1868 he was united in marriage to Anna M. Endley, daughter of Jacob and Mary Endley, the former a native of Pennsylvania and the latter of Ohio. They were the parents of ten children: Elizabeth, Melker, Harriett, Catharine, David, Cornelia, Louis, George, Charles and Anna.

Our subject and his wife are the parents of nine children: Mary L., Louis, Albert, Clarence, George, Harry, Ella—two deceased.

Politically he is a Republican.

E. DARWIN PERCY, City Clerk of Fremont, is a native of New York State born December 14, 1850. He is the son of Alonson and Minerva (Center) Percy, and of English-Scotch extraction. The father resides in the Empire State, the mother being deceased. Our subject was reared in York State, and from the time he was eleven years of age, he worked for his board and schooling. When seventeen years of age he came to Illinois, where he worked at farm labor during the summer season, attending school during the winter, for the first two years, after which he engaged at teaching for a period of six years in Peoria and Woodford counties. He then farmed one year in Illinois, after which he came to Iowa and engaged in the grain business with his brother, M. Percy, at Dexter. After one year at that point, and in April, 1877, he located at Fremont, Nebraska. After several years spent in farming and clerking, he engaged in business in the mercantile line for

himself, continuing for one year, after which he engaged as clerk, following the same until he was elected City Clerk of Fremont in April 1891, which position he still holds.

Every man worthy of being called an American citizen is identified with some one of the political parties, and in the case of our subject he is a staunch supporter of the Republican party. He is captain of Company E., First Regiment Nebraska National Guards, having held the office since May 5, 1890. He is also a member of the Knights of Pythias Order, Triumph Lodge, No. 32, and has held the chair of C. C. He belongs to the Uniform Rank K. of P., Fremont Div. No 21, and belongs to the Modern Woodmen.

January 1, 1877, he was united in marriage to Miss Addie E. Amidon, a native of Vermont. Both he and his estimable lady are classed among the most intelligent and valuable members of society in Fremont.

MONTGOMERY POLLOCK, located on Section 14, of Elkhorn township, came to Dodge County in the summer of 1866, one year after the Civil War closed, locating on the farm he now occupies, which consisted of two hundred and forty acres, one hundred and sixty of which he bought and eighty acres he homesteaded. He made the necessary improvements for a good place. It was very wild and new in this section of Nebraska at that day, and he had to go fifteen miles to mill, and to Fremont to get his mail. From time to time he added to his land until he now has four hundred and eighty acres, one-half of which is under cultivation. He remained on this place seven years, then moved back to Whiteside County, Illinois, lived there seven years and returned.

Mr. Pollock was born in Scotland, in June, 1830, the son of Joseph and Elizabeth Pollock, whose children were Ann and Mary (twins), Ellen, Montgomery, John and Joseph. He remained in Scotland until he was twenty-one years of age, when he came to the United States. He came to the country very poor, and the first winter worked for his board and clothes. After working two years and saving money enough, he went to Whiteside County, Illinois, and purchased eighty acres of Government land and lived there until he came to Dodge County in 1866. He still owns two hundred acres of land in Whiteside County, Illinois. He was married December, 1857 to Lena Allen, daughter of Jonas and Elizabeth Allen of Sweden. By this marriage union the following children were born: Joseph, Lodica, Ellen, Anna, John, Mary, Lena, Montgomery Jr., Allen, James, William and Robert.

Mr. Pollock is identified with the Independent party, and has held the offices of justice of the peace and township treasurer.

DR. EDWIN W. MARTIN, prominent among the physicians and surgeons of Fremont, is a native of Cynthina, Harrison County, Kentucky, born March 11, 1845. He is the son of M. D. and Zerilda A. (Sellers) Martin, who were also natives of the same county; their son being born and brought up in the same house in which the father was reared. Our subject's parents are still living in their native State. They are of Scotch and German descent. The Martins were formerly of Maryland, while the Sellers family were of Pennsylvania stock, but both sides of the family were among the early settlers of the Corn Cracker State, some of them having been residents of the State in the time of Daniel Boone, "the hunter of Kentucky." Our subject's grandparents, on the paternal side, were William and Katarine (Perrin) Martin, the latter being a daughter of General Perrin, of Kentucky. The family are inclined to the medical, legal and agricultural pursuits. The father and grandfather devoting themselves to agriculture. Our subject had nine brothers and sisters, he being the eldest: Edwin W., our subject; Ella, wife of Tandy Wiglesworth, of

Point Dexter, Kentucky; Josephus, Albert and Kate, all being deceased; Sue, wife of Dr. J. T. Stewart, of California; Lewis M. (deceased) was an attorney, and died at the age of thirty six years; George P., a resident of Boyd, Kentucky; Emma, wife of Rev. E. W. Eliott, of Kentucky; Bell, wife of James G. Vandervin, of Cynthiana, Kentucky. Our subject was reared, educated and spent the greater portion of his life in his native town. His education was obtained by private instruction, and when he was sixteen years of age he entered the graded schools of his home town, from which he graduated at the age of twenty, and one year later embarked in the mercantile trade, which he followed about twelve years, and then business reverses caused him to abandon that business, whereupon he commenced to read medicine, which had been his early intention, being educated with that in view, but responding to the decree of fate, his plans in life were somewhat changed by his marriage, which occurred as soon as he had reached his majority. However he entered the office of Doctor William Martin (his uncle) and Dr. J. T. Stewart, his brother-in-law. He attended the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery, graduating in March, 1861, after which he located for practice in his native town, following his profession there for five years. In the autumn of 1886, when September was putting on her most beautiful robes, he came to Fremont, Nebraska, where he has since been located. Owing to his skill and ability, he has secured a lucrative and extensive practice. He is a fine oculist, as well as an expert of the ear, as he gives a great deal of attention to it, owing to his admiration of these special branches.

Politically, the Doctor is a Democrat.

September 3, 1866, he was united in marriage to Julia Doyle, who was born in Concord, Lewis County, Kentucky, August 3, 1847. She is the daughter of Simeon and Elizabeth Doyle, who were of Irish and Scotch extraction. Dr. and Mrs. Martin have a family of two daughters: Katherine, born in 1867; M. Dell, born 1870. They also have an adopted daughter, Daisy Spickard. The Doctor has given all three a thorough education. Their early education was by private school. His two daughters are graduates of the Rose Hill Seminary, of Kentucky, while the adopted daughter is a graduate of the Cynthiana Seminary. All three of these young ladies reside at home with the Doctor, and are all engaged in school work: being employed as teachers in the graded schools of Fremont. The Doctor and family are associated with the Christian Church, and are among the social lights of Fremont.

On September 3, 1891, the friends of the Doctor and his family gathered at his residence and celebrated his silver wedding, with good wishes for his future welfare.

JOHN LONGACRE, one of the well-to-do farmers of Pleasant Valley township whose farm house is on Section 15, came to Dodge County in the spring of 1879 in company with his father who located in the same township. John remained at home two years after they came to the county, and then his father gave him eighty acres of land, where he now lives. The good father also gave each of his children eighty acres. Our subject built a house 16x24 feet, one and one-half stories high; also a barn 16x24 feet, with twelve-foot posts. He made good improvements in general, and kept adding to his land until he now has 440 acres, 320 of which is under cultivation and the balance in pasture and hay land. Our subject was born in Juniata County, Pennsylvania, November 14, 1858. He is the son of Jacob and Joanna (Hoops) Longacre, both natives of Pennsylvania and the parents of eleven children—seven sons and four daughters. In 1864 the family moved to Bureau County, Illinois, and moved from that county to Nebraska.

Mr. Longacre was united in marriage in Dodge County, Nebraska, March 9, 1882, to Miss Kittie Powers, daughter of John and

Elizabeth (Brown) Powers. The father was a native of Ireland and the mother of England, and they were the parents of six daughters and two sons.

Our subject and his wife have been blessed by the birth of three children: A baby boy, who died in infancy, Anna and Grace.

Politically, our subject is identified with the Republican party.

CHARLEY JOHNSON, located on Section 11, township 17, range 9, came to Dodge County in the spring of 1874, when he commenced working by the month, continuing to do so for about one year. He came to the county without means and worked six months as a section hand on the railroad. After this he bought a team and leased a piece of land, but the grasshoppers came and so damaged his crop that he sold it in the field. He rented another farm the next year and then moved to Fremont, where he was engaged as a clerk in a dry goods and grocery store, which position he held one year. He then went to Wahoo, Nebraska, and started a saloon, but not liking this business he sold out and became a renter of land for two years, and again moved to Fremont, where he was employed in an agricultural implement house for two years. He then bought a quarter section of wild land, upon which he placed valuable improvements, including a residence 16x24 feet, with an addition, 12x16 feet, also built a barn and granary, provided his place with a good well of water, over which was erected a wind-mill. He also put in a set of scales, and planted out an orchard and shade trees. He now has a half section of land, one-half of which is under cultivation. During the year 1889, he lost one thousand dollars in feeding steers; also lost one hundred head of hogs with the cholera, during the years 1887–88–89.

Our subject was born in Sweden, January 28, 1854, the son of John and Lana Johnson, who had five children: Peter G., Lottie, Charles, Johanna and Emma. Three of these children live in the United States. Charley lived in Sweden until sixteen years of age, and then went to Germany and worked four years at dock work. From there he returned to his native country and followed railroad work for two years, then came to America. He landed at Boston and came from there direct to Nebraska.

May 23, 1879, he was married to Anna Pollock, daughter of Montgomery and Lena Pollock, natives of Scotland and Sweden, who were the parents of twelve children: Joseph, Lodica, Ellen, Anna, John, Mary, Lena, Montgomery, Jr., Allen, James William and Robert.

Our subject and his wife are the parents of five children, born in the following order: L. Charlotte, July 7, 1881; Roy M., March 26, 1883; Dolly P., January 8, 1885; Myrtle J., February 11, 1888; Ray W., October 25, 1890.

Mr. and Mrs. Johnson are consistent members of the Lutheran Church, and in his political choice he favors the Independent movement and is a member of the Farmers' Alliance.

In November, 1891, Mr. Johnson visited his old home in Sweden, spending a happy New Year with his parents whom he had not seen for seventeen years. He returned home March 20, 1892.

ADAM HINDMARSH, a farmer of Section 19, Elkhorn township, has been identified with the interests of Dodge County since the spring of 1869. He came to the country in company with his father, mother and the family. His father rented eighty acres of land from I. R. Lee in Section 30 until 1874, when his mother died. He then took charge of the family, bought the land, and after having made substantial improvements on the place, in 1885, he sold out to his brothers and moved to his present place of 200 acres, which was wild

land. He built a house 14x22, with a wing the same size. He also provided a barn and other out-buildings. His present place contains 240 acres, 100 being under cultivation. Among the misfortunes of our subject was the loss of sixty acres of wheat by the grasshoppers, and the following year about the same amount by high water, and has suffered to considerable extent by hog cholera.

Our subject was born in England, May 4, 1848, the son of William and Agnes Hindmarsh, natives of England and Scotland, whose children were: Agnes, Margaret, Mary H. and Elizabeth J. (twins), William I., George G., Isabel, Thomas and John (twins). This large family are all living in Nebraska at this time. Our subject remained in England until he was seven years of age, when his parents removed to this country and settled at Sterling, Illinois, where the father was engaged as a stone mason. He followed this for about three years, when he rented land and continued to farm until he came to Dodge County, Nebraska.

Mr. Hindmarsh was married March 9, 1885, to Sarah E. Harkins, daughter of William and Rosana Harkins, natives of Pennsylvania and Ireland, respectively. Their six children were: William E., Sarah E., Almon R., Ida M., Nettie A. and Melvin J., all of whom live in Nebraska.

Our subject and his wife are the parents of two children: Lewis W., born January 21, 1886, and Clyde G., born June 14, 1888.

Politically he is identified with the Republican party. He has been road supervisor, assessor five years and is serving his fourth term as township treasurer. He is a member of Washington Lodge No. 41, I. O. O. F. Both he and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

JERRY DION, of the firm of Dion & Nelson, blacksmith, wagon and general repair shop at North Bend, came to Dodge County, Nebraska, May, 1868, and located at North Bend, where he rented a shop for four months, after which he bought into his present business. About 1876, he built a brick shop, costing eighteen hundred dollars, and a residence costing fifteen hundred dollars. In 1879, his house and shop burned, causing a loss of nearly all he had, as he carried no insurance. He then rented a shop for two years, when he built on the site of his present shop, at the cost of seven hundred and fifty dollars. That was a frame structure which burned in 1885, but fortunately he had some insurance on this. He then built his present shop, which is 22x80 feet, provided with iron sides and tin roof, and bricked inside. Besides this shop our subject has one of the best residences in North Bend. He is the oldest blacksmith of the place. His partner, C. G. Nelson, learned his trade under Mr. Dion, and in January, 1888, he took him in as a partner.

Our subject was born in Canada East, August 7, 1841, the son of John B. and Rose (Miller) Dion, both natives of Canada, and of French origin. Our subject remained at home until he was eighteen years of age, and then commenced to learn the blacksmith trade, working as an apprentice three years, receiving one dollar per month and his board for the first year. After he had learned his trade, and worked at it for others, for some time, he started a shop of his own near home, and operated it one year, and then took another shop about five miles from home, at the town of St. Mary, and run that one year. He then sold out at St. Mary, and returned to his home shop, where he formed a partnership with a man by the name of Hanner, with whom he was associated six months, and during which time his partner beat him out of all he had. This was in 1865, and he went to Hoosac Tunnel, Massachusetts, and worked two years by the month at his trade. In 1867, came to Omaha, enroute to California, but running out of funds at Omaha he went to work sawing wood for the railroad company and after three weeks came to North Bend.

August 6, 1873, he was united in marriage in North Bend to Miss Ann Cusack, who was

a native of Canada, born in 1851, and came West with her sister in 1869. Our subject and his wife are the parents of two children: Rosalie, born December 20, 1874, and May D., born June 20, 1888.

Mrs. Dion is a member of the United Presbyterian Church, while her husband is connected with the Roman Catholic Church.

Politically, our subject affiliates with the Democratic party.

He is a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, North Bend Lodge No. 1016.

GEORGE O. DODGE, a farmer and owner of Valley Grove stock farm, three miles east of North Bend, situated on Section 11, Cotterall township, was among the band of pioneers who found their way to Dodge County, in the spring of 1858. He came in company with his father, who only remained a short time and returned to Vermont. Our subject remained until the fall of 1859, and in November, 1861, enlisted in Company G, Seventh Vermont Infantry, and served his country in that fierce struggle—the Civil War—until April 6, 1866. In June of that year he again came to Dodge County, Nebraska, his father's family having moved to this part of the country in 1865. Our subject went to Grand Island, where he was chief cook for a saw-mill crew, who were getting out ties for the Union Pacific Railroad. He pre-empted one hundred and sixty acres of land where he now lives, and when land came into the market paid one dollar and one quarter per acre. His improvements are among the finest in the county. He has added to his land until he now has six hundred and eighty acres, and keeps about two hundred and twenty-five head of cattle and eighteen horses.

He was married in Dodge County, February, 1871, to Miss Lorrissa A. Elson, who was born in Peoria, Illinois, November, 1850. They were the parents of one child, a son, Harry M., born February 23, 1874, and died May 12, 1877.

Mr. Dodge was born in Andover, Vermont, February 12, 1839, and remained with his parents until the spring of 1858, when he came to Dodge County, Nebraska.

Politically, our subject is a supporter of the Republican party and has been ever since its organization in 1856. He is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America, and also of the Grand Army of the Republic.

AUGUST J. ALBERS, of the firm of Albers & Company, which firm succeeded Meyer & Schurman, in May, 1888, at Fremont, will form the subject of this notice. Mr. Albers is a native of Hanover, Germany, born November 24, 1860. He grew to manhood in the land of his birth, receiving his education in the schools of that country. When seventeen years of age, he engaged in the dry goods business, which he followed until he came to this country, in 1882. He came direct to Fremont, Nebraska, then went to Wahoo, remained one year, and from there to Scribner, where he engaged in general merchandising, and was thus engaged for four years. He then came to Fremont, and soon after engaged in his present business, that of the wholesale liquor, wine and cigar trade. They carry about a twenty thousand dollar stock, and keep two traveling men on the road. Their annual sales amount to one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. They are agents for the Anheuser & Busch Brewing Company, of St. Louis.

Politically, Mr. Albers is identified with the Democratic party. He was united in marriage in 1884, to Julia Looschen, who was born in Germany, November 6, 1860. Their only child is Jessie, born February 16, 1886. Our subject resides at No. 943 East 5th street. He is interested in a quarter section of land, in Colfax County, a business block in Gordon, Nebraska; some lots in Norfolk, and owns other lots himself in Fremont.

Our subject is one of a great number of examples wherein a man born on a foreign

shore has come to this country in the pride of his young manhood, and under our form of Government, where all men are equal before the law, has within a few years surrounded himself with all the comforts of home and plenty.

CHRISTIAN CHRISTENSEN, of Fremont, was born in Copenhagen, Denmark, April 15, 1823, the son of Christian Christensen, a native of Denmark. They were the parents of five children: Christian, our subject; Lena (deceased), Frederick A., of Denmark; Ludwig, a pilot on board an ocean steamer (deceased); Carl, a shoemaker of Copenhagen.

Mr. and Mrs. Christensen, the parents of our subject, died in Copenhagen. They were members of the Baptist Church. The subject of our sketch was reared in Copenhagen, where he received a common school education. He left home for America in 1854 and located in St. Louis, in 1855. He enlisted in that city in 1861, at the breaking out of the Rebellion and served three months in the St. Louis State Guards. During his term there, he enlisted in the Fourth Missouri Reserve Corps, serving four months, and was discharged by special order of General Halleck. In 1870 he came to Dodge County, Nebraska, and settled at Fremont, where he has since resided.

He was united in marriage in Copenhagen in 1847 to Miss Abalona Beck, by whom there were four children born.

In politics our subject has always been identified with the Republican party. By trade he is a blacksmith, having learned the same in Copenhagen. He was apprenticed for five years, not receiving a farthing for his services. Hard work and an occasional flogging was all he received.

Mrs. Christensen passed from the scenes of this life at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, and our subject was again married August 18, 1855, to Miss Hannah Detrichsen.

Mr. Christensen is a good representative of his nationality in this country, nearly all of whom are industrious, temperate and law-abiding citizens.

THOMAS R. ACOM, one of the representative farmers of Cotterell township, came to Dodge County in the spring of 1873, and located the farm he now lives upon. He bought eighty acres of wild land, upon which he built a frame house, 18x24 feet, one and one-half stories high, to which he has since made an addition. The first year he broke thirty acres of his land, and subsequently erected valuable out-buildings, and added to his land until he now has three hundred acres in his home farm, and a half interest in eighty acres adjoining the town of North Bend.

Mr. Acom is a native of Illinois, and was born in Morgan County, November 13, 1844, the son of Robert and Mary (Sparks) Acom. The father was a native of England, while the mother was born in Scotland. He remained at home with his parents in Illinois, until he was about twenty-three years of age, when he went to Macon County, of that State, bought a farm and lived there four years, and then moved back to his father's home and lived there two years, at the end of which time he came to Dodge County, Nebraska. He had been in this country five years prior to his moving out, and spent one winter with Mr. George Turton, his cousin.

Our subject was united in marriage in Macon County, Illinois, December 12, 1869, to Miss Sarah Fertig, daughter of Samuel Fertig, a native of Pennsylvania. Our subject's wife was born in Dolphin County, Pennsylvania, November 14, 1847, and came with her parents to Illinois when sixteen years of age, and remained at home until the date of her marriage. They are the parents of nine children: Frederick, Bertha, William, Mattie, Mable, George, Edward (deceased), and Robert (deceased), Thomas (deceased).



William Marshall.

Mr. Acom was a soldier in the Civil War, enlisting in Morgan County, Illinois, April, 1862, as a member of Company A, Sixty-eighth Volunteer Infantry. He was sent south, and was about three months at Camp Butler, Illinois, guarding prisoners. The date of his discharge was October, 1862.

Politically, he affiliates with the Republican party. He is a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, belonging to North Bend Lodge No. 25.

JUDGE WILLIAM MARSHALL, of Fremont, district judge and member of the Nebraska Legislature, is a native of Harrison County, Ohio, born at New Rumlay, July 29, 1832. He is the son of George and Eleanor (Cunningham) Marshall, who were of Irish ancestry. He is the grandson (on his father's side) of William and Jane Marshall. Judge Marshall, of whom we write this sketch, was reared in Coshocton County, Ohio, and educated in the public schools of the Buckeye State, with a course in college at Antrim, Guernsey County. In 1855 he entered Franklin College, Harrison County, and in the autumn of 1856 entered Michigan University at Ann Arbor, graduating from the same in 1859, having taken a thorough course. He returned to Coshocton County, Ohio, and read law for two years and had just been admitted to the bar when the Civil War broke out. In August, 1861, he was appointed as recruiting officer and organized a company in the Eighteth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and went out as captain of the same and served in such capacity until the spring of 1863, when he was commissioned as lieutenant colonel. In July, 1863, he was sent home on the sick list, when there was a call for all sick officers to report at Columbus, Ohio, at which point he was mustered out in July, 1863, on account of physical disability. He participated in the battle of Jackson, Mississippi, on the Pearl River, and was a valiant soldier. He was at the battle of Corinth; he, be ingon the sick list, had charge of the "quinine brigade," and was therefore deprived of active service in the battle. He passed through the siege of Corinth. In the spring of 1862 he was on the expedition through Arkansas, down to Louisiana, around Millican's Bend, crossed into Mississippi, around back of Vicksburg, at Champion Hills, where they were placed in charge of a lot of prisoners, whom they conveyed back to the Mississippi River and up to Memphis. They had much skirmishing on this expedition, and in July our subject returned home, as has been related, and was laid up by sickness until the spring of 1864, and then returned to his law studies and was admitted to the bar in the fall of 1865, by the Supreme Court of Columbus, Ohio.

The same fall he entered the law school at Ann Arbor. In 1866 he removed to Monmouth, Illinois, and entered the practice of law, remaining there until 1876, when he came to Fremont, where he has followed the profession ever since.

Politically, he is a Republican. In the fall of 1878 he was elected to the State's Senate, and made president pro tem. of that body in the session of 1879, and in the autumn of 1883 he was elected District Attorney for what was then the Fourth Judicial District, of Nebraska, and re-elected in the fall of 1884. In April, 1887, he was appointed as one of the judges of the Fourth Judicial District, and elected to that office the following election for a term of four years. In the fall of 1891 he was re-elected judge in the Sixth Judicial District, which comprises five counties of what was the Fourth. While a member of the State Legislature, he was one of the promoters, and had under his jurisdiction as one of the representatives, the erection of the west wing to the State house at Lincoln. He has always been a Republican and must necessarily be highly appreciated, as his district is strongly Democratic. However, he, being a stanch Republican, has been elected several times to a high office.

He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, Post No. 4, known as McPherson, at Fremont. In 1870 he purchased a tract of land, consisting of three hundred and twenty acres, which he has had placed under cultivation. He was reared on a farm, and very naturally his attention has turned in that direction. Thus far in life he has lived single, and as an attorney-at-law he has been a success, both financially and as to the success of his clients. He is a man of broad views and great depth of mind, and has always proven himself worthy of the confidence bestowed upon him. Especially has he been successful in criminal cases. While a resident of Monmouth, Illinois, he was for four years prosecutor, and was city attorney, most of the time during his residence there.

WILLIAM C. BATES, a dealer in real estate, loans and insurance, residing at Battle Creek, Madison County, is counted among the earliest settlers in this section of Nebraska. He was born in Herefordshire, England, March 4, 1848, the son of Edward and Mary (Evans) Bates. The mother of Welsh descent, the father English. The father the parent of sixteen children, mother parent of twelve, nine of whom are living at this writing. Our subject is the youngest of twelve children by his own mother. His early education was obtained by study morning and evening, and any leisure time. In 1866 he emigrated to the United States, and located in Champaign County, Illinois, where he worked as a farm hand. In August, 1869, he located in Madison County, Nebraska, took a homestead, erected a sod house, in which he lived for several years. He proved up on his land, sold out, and settled in Battle Creek, where he clerked in a store, for the time, and then embarked in business himself.

He formerly voted the Republican ticket, but at present affiliates with the Democratic party. He is justice of the peace and member of the town board.

He was united in marriage October, 1885, to Miss Mary Barbara Rost, a native of Galena, Illinois. By this union three sons were born: William Edward, January 19, 1888; Richard Henry Herbet, January 15, 1890, and John Francis, February 20, 1892. When eleven years of age our subject started out for himself, and by push and industry he has gained a position which he may well be proud of. Vast has been the change in all the surroundings since our subject first became a resident of Nebraska. He has lived to overcome all the pioneer obstacles, including the disastrous grasshopper years, the sod house period, has seen markets established on every hand, the country finally settled up with a happy and prosperous people. He belongs to the Masonic Fraternity, being a member of Battle Creek Lodge No. 166. In his business relations he is associated with J. L. Knesel, under the firm name of Bates & Knesel, their office being over Battle Creek Valley Bank, Battle Creek, Neb.

MICHEL BIRCHEM, a farmer of Section 28, Monterey township, and the possessor of four hundred and twenty acres of land, came to Cuming County in 1869, and hence is entitled to a biographical notice in this connection.

He was born December 2, 1837, in Luxemburg, Germany, and came to America in 1865. He first went to Dodge County, Wisconsin, and there worked by the month for four years, and then came to Cuming County, and located a homestead, filing his papers in the land office at West Point. He possessed two hundred dollars; he bought a yoke of oxen for one hundred and thirty dollars, and bought his improvements from another man, agreeing to pay him five hundred dollars. He had a frame house 10x12 feet, in which he lived nine years, and then built his present residence. He now has good buildings upon his farm, also fences, a well and wind-mill. Two hundred acres of his farm is under cultivation, while the remainder

is in meadow and pasture land. The wire fencing on his place cost him four hundred dollars. During the grasshopper plague our subject had his crop destroyed for five years.

Mr. Birchem was united in marriage in 1873 to Mary Karhot, to whom seven children were born: Phillip, Henry, Joseph, John, Anton, Mary and Louis.

His father and mother were natives of Germany, and are both deceased. Our subject's wife's parents came to America in about 1880. They had a family of four children, Mary being the third.

In our subject's parents' family the children were: Jacob, Sr.; Theodore, Jacob, Jr.; Felix Mary and Susana.

Politically, he of whom we write affiliates with the Democratic party. He belongs to the Roman Catholic Church.

ISAIAH CRIST, a farmer living on Section 36, of Elkhorn township, had been a resident of Dodge County since the autumn of 1872, when he located on the farm he now occupies, when it consisted of eighty acres of wild land, upon which he placed good improvements, including a story and one-half house 22x24 feet, together with a barn, cribs, shedding and out-buildings. He also set out an orchard of fifty trees and has since added eighty acres to his farm. He now has seventy acres under cultivation, while the balance is in meadow and pasture land.

To acquaint the reader with his earlier life it should be stated that he was born in Herkermer County, New York, September 12, 1815, the son of Stephen and and Mary Crist, natives of New York and Rhode Island, respectively, and whose six children were: John, Ama, Isaiah, Hezekiah, Susan and Lucy. Our subject remained in the Empire State at home until he was of age. He bought a piece of land and remained there two years and then sold the land and rented for ten years, after which he worked at the carpenter trade for fifteen years; just prior to his coming to Nebraska. His early advantages for obtaining an education were limited, and he came to Nebraska comparatively a poor man.

January 14, 1835, he was married to Eliza A. Fisher, daughter of Christian and Elizabeth Fisher, whose four children were: Adam, Garret, Eliza A., William. Our subject's wife being the only surviving one of her father's family. Mr. and Mrs. Crist have five children: Henry A., James B. (deceased), Mary A. (deceased), John and Charles E.

In his political affiliations our subject is a supporter of the Republican party.

CLAUS EHLERS, one of the proprietors of the City Meat Market at Scribner, Dodge County, established his business there in 1888 in the building now occupied as a saloon and known as the "Turf Exchange." After about one year our subject took his brother John into partnership with him and removed to his present location in February, 1889. It is the only market of the place and does a good business. The man of whom we write this sketch was born at Holstein, December 27, 1861, and when old enough attended school and served ten weeks in the army. Upon his arrival in this country he went to Moline, Illinois, where he worked at his trade two and one-half years, after which he started a shop of his own at Gretna; remained there a short time prior to his coming to Scribner. He returned to his native land Dec. 2, 1889, and visited the home of his childhood, returning to Scribner April 15, 1890.

Mr. Ehlers came to this country with but small means, and through frugal habits has gathered about him a good property.

JOHANN EHLERS, one of the proprietors of the City Meat Market at Scribner, became a partner of his brother Claus, who had established the business some time before, in 1889. To acquaint the reader with

our subject's earlier life it needs to be said that he was born October 20, 1860, in Holstein, Germany, in which country he learned the butchers' trade, beginning when he was fifteen years old, and continued it until he came to this country, except three years which he served in the army. Upon his arrival in the United States he came to Davenport, Iowa, where he worked until 1887, then went to Omaha where he worked at his trade four months. We next find him at Fremont, Nebraska, where he remained until autumn, returned to Davenport and worked until spring, and in March, 1888 came to Scribner.

Mr. Ehlers was united in marriage at Davenport, Iowa, September 20, 1889, to Sophia Brandt, a native of Davenport, born in 1877. One child has been born to them: William, born July 18, 1890.

JOHN FARRELL, a farmer living on Section 4, of Union township, came to Dodge County in the spring of 1877, and located where he now lives, having bought eighty acres of land some time prior. There was a dug-out on the place and about thirty acres of breaking. They occupied this dug-out until 1880, when a story and one-half frame house was erected. He built a barn 40x42 feet, and made many valuable improvements about the premises including an addition to his house. All told, he has about six hundred and forty acres of land in Union township. His home farm comprises two hundred and twenty acres. Mr. Farrell has passed through two grasshopper sieges since coming to the county, and while those little winged pests did not destroy everything, they did not leave enough to keep the family on. At this time our subject had from twenty-five to thirty head of horses on his place, including a full-blood Percheron stallion; (Abdallah,) Volume 4, page 25, No. 4544. He also handles hambletonian horses, and short horn cattle, and generally feeds two car loads of cattle each winter. The first crop that Mr. Farrell raised in this county, he hauled his corn to Fremont and his family would shell with a hand sheller, while he was gone with a load. One time he left Fremont to go home about seven o'clock in the evening a distance of twenty-five miles. He drove home and was going to make another trip the next day; they did not have any clock, so they went to bed and the first time they woke up they jumped out of bed, and he started for Fremont, which place he made before daylight—this was a *short* but *sound* sleep.

Our subject was born in Ireland, February 2, 1839, the son of Bryan and Julia Lyons Farrell. The father died in Ireland when our subject was a small boy and the family emigrated to America, locating in Schuylkill County, Pennsylvania, in the coal mine district. Our subject remained there with his mother until he was of age and worked in the coal mines. He then went to New York City and worked in a railroad stable three years, and then returned to Pennsylvania until he came to Nebraska. He never had worked at farm labor before coming West and he had to get a neighbor to sow his grain for him the first year.

Our subject was united in marriage in Pennsylvania, August 15, 1864, to Miss Mary Blewitt, who was born in Ireland but came to this country when a mere babe. By this marriage union, three children have been born: Julia A., Bernard F., Mary K. Mrs. Farrell died in Pennsylvania, March 19, 1872. She was a devout member of the Roman Catholic Church.

Our subject was again married August 3, 1874, in Columbia County, Pennsylvania, to Miss Kate McCarty, daughter of John and Henrietta (Miller) McCarty. The father was a native of Ireland and the mother of Pennsylvania. Kate was born in Reading, Pennsylvania, April 24, 1852, and moved with her parents to Columbia County when she was about fifteen years old, and there remained until she was married. Her father died in Reading.

Mr. and Mrs. Farrell are the parents of eight children: John J., Thomas, James M., Henrietta, Kate, William H., Peter R. and Elizabeth F.

Mr. Farrell and his family are members of the Catholic Church, and politically he affiliates with the Democratic party. November 8, 1892, he was elected to the Nebraska State Legislature by a good majority.

It is the aim of our subject to give his children a good education. His son Bernard F. graduated at the Business College at Fremont August 13, 1890, and from a scientific course August 1, 1891.

SAMUEL GWYNN, a farmer of Elkhorn township, residing on Section 28, came to Dodge County in the spring of 1877 and first located on rented land situated in Nickerson township. He continued to rent for seven years. He came to Dodge County a poor man, having, as he says, "but *ten cents*" when he landed at Fremont. His first purchase was one hundred and sixty acres of wild land in Elkhorn township, upon which he put a good class of improvements, remained four years, sold out and bought his present place, which consisted of one hundred and sixty acres of partly improved land. He added the necessary buildings, set out an orchard of one hundred trees, also a fine grove.

Our subject was born in England April, 1841, the son of Benjamin and Maria Gwynn, who had eight children, named as follows: John, Elizabeth, Thomas, William, James, Samuel, Louis and Emma. He remained in England until he was fourteen years of age, at which time his parents came to America, landing in New York. They went from there to Loraine County, Ohio. The father died in England, when the mother married again and kept her family together. Our subject's stepfather was Isaac Cobb, with whom he remained until he was of age, when he went to work for himself. He was employed on a farm by the month, also in a factory where forks and rakes were made. He was a turner, and worked at this two years, after which he followed farming until he came to Nebraska. He had the misfortune to lose the use of one eye by a piece of steel which chipped off a hammer he was using.

Our subject was married January, 1861, to Lucy Teller, daughter of Benjamin and Eunice Teller, natives of New York State, whose three children were as follows: Ruth, Lucy and Hiram, all of whom are deceased. By this marriage our subject had three children: William, Arthur and Nettie. In 1868 our subject married for his second wife Ettie R. Nickels, daughter of Josiah and Lucy Nickels, natives of England, who had eight children: Etta R., Phœby I., Susannah, Joseph (deceased), John L., William J. (deceased), Malvina A. and Willian J.

By his last marriage our subject is the father of six children, as follows: Jennie, Kittie, Laura (deceased), Manley, Edgar, and Edith (deceased).

Politically Mr. Gwynn affiliates with the Independent party, having originally been a Republican.

RICHARD HOOPER (deceased) was numbered among Dodge County's pioneers, coming as he did in the spring of 1858, when he bought a piece of wild land, or rather he entered a farm of one hundred and sixty acres, four miles northwest of Fremont, improved the same, and lived there ten years, when he rented it and then freighted across the plains, his family living in Fremont. After he got through freighting, he bought a store and lot in Fremont, on the northwest corner from the Occidental hotel, where he run a grocery store and saloon, and kept boarders for ten years. He next rented his business in town and moved back to the farm and followed that for three years, at the end of which time he took a homestead four miles from Scribner, and bought

eighty acres joining his homestead. He improved this place; broke one hundred acres; erected a good house and barn and remained there about three years, and then came back to the old home farm and proved up on the homestead, by paying for it. After moving back to the old home farm, he bought another farm of one hundred and sixty acres of improved land, one mile from the other, and they moved to that place and lived for five years. The next year was the "grasshopper year," and they had about five hundred acres in crop. Three hundred acres of this was in corn, and the grasshoppers devoured it all; but a fair wheat crop was harvested. Mr. Hooper was somewhat in debt on his land and the two years of grasshopper raid crippled him in such a manner that his land was taken from him under foreclosure of a mortgage, which left him with scanty means. He then bought forty acres on Section 36, of Cotterell township, the same being school land and the place upon which his widow now lives. Here he made good improvements, including a house 20x28 feet and one and one-half stories high; also an L 14x16 feet. Two years later he built a barn 36x44 feet and added to his land until the farm now contains three hundred and sixty acres.

Mr. Hooper was born in England, May 13, 1830, and when nineteen years of age he crossed the briny deep, and located at Racine, Wisconsin, where he was married to Miss Elizabeth Goodman, daughter of William Goodman. He rented a farm near Racine and lived there until the spring of 1858, when he came with his family overland to Dodge County, Nebraska.

Mr. Hooper died in Dodge County, July 13, 1887. He and his wife were the parents of fourteen children: Charles H.; Anna, died in infancy; Elizabeth; Mary, born November 24, 1863, now the wife of Mr. Zorn; William W., Thomas, Henry, Emma J. (deceased), Joseph, Belle, John, Linnie, Lula M. and Richard.

Elizabeth Goodman (Hooper) was born in Devanshire, England, April 26, 1837, and came with her parents to America and lived at Racine, Wisconsin, from the time she was eleven years old until the date of her marriage. She was on the farm alone in Dodge County when the Pawnee Indians were on the war path and going across the country chanced to pass her house. All along their trail they did considerable robbing, but killed no one. From Mrs. Hooper they stole some clothes that were hanging on the line, but did not molest her. Since the death of her husband, Mrs. Hooper has superintended their large place very successfully. She usually keeps one hundred and fifty head of cattle, and feeds very many during the winter.

NELS HANSEN, who is a farmer living on Section 28, of Nickerson township, came to Dodge County in the spring of 1881, when he settled on his present farm, which was then a partly improved one hundred and sixty acres tract, which he improved in a substantial manner. After three years, he rented his farm and moved to Beemer, Cuming County, where he erected a building and put in a stock of hardware, which he handled for two years. He then sold out and moved to Arlington, where he was engaged in the saloon business three years, but only resided there one year. He moved from there to North Bend, where he engaged in the same business for two years, and then moved back to his farm.

In July, 1888, his barn was blown down together with his wind-mill, by reason of which he sustained a loss of eight hundred dollars.

Our subject was born July, 1846, in that beautiful country in Northern Europe, known as Denmark. He is a son of Hans and Carren Hansen, who reared the following children: Hans C.; George, Henry, (deceased), Carrie, Maggie (deceased), Nels, and Rasmus.

Our subject lived in Denmark until he was twenty-five years of age—then came to New York, and from there he went to Chicago, where he engaged in the livery and saloon business, coming from there to Dodge County,

Nebraska. While he yet lived in his native country, he received a common school education and served three years in the Military service of his country.

May 3, 1887, he was married to Maggie Rasmussen, daughter of Rasmus and Mary Johnson, who had a family of four children: Gustena (deceased), May (deceased), Margarethe and Anna.

Our subject and his wife are the parents of three children: May, born May 19, 1889, now deceased; Nelsena, May 23, 1891, and Rasmus, born September 15, 1892.

Politically, our subject is identified with the Democratic party, and in religious matters both he and his wife are members of the Lutheran Church.

JOHN T. HAJE, a farmer living on Section 26, of Hopper township, came to Dodge County, in the spring of 1890, and located on the farm he now occupies, which at the time consisted of two hundred acres of partly improved land. He erected sheds for his cattle 33x40 feet, provided a system of water-works, with wind-power, and made other improvements, that show him to be a man of thrift and order. He was born in Germany, in June, 1861, and is the son of Gerhart and Helen Haje, natives of the German Empire, whose four children were: John, Fredreca, Christena and Triedrech. Our subject is the only one living in the United States. He came to this country when he was twenty-five years of age. He served in the German army three years prior to his coming to this country. He was united in marriage March, 1888, to Mary, daughter of John and Mary Alfs, natives of Germany, whose six children were: Johannah, Mary, Emma, Augusta, Dedric, and Frederick.

Our subject and his wife are the parents of two children: Gracie, born 1890, and Anna, born 1891.

His early advantages for an education were good. Upon coming to this country he brought six thousand dollars with him, and still owns a good farm in Germany.

Politically he affiliates with the Democratic party, and in religious matters both he and his wife are members of the Lutheran Church.

ANDREW J. HOWARD, a farmer residing on Section 13, of Platte township, Dodge County, dates his settlement from the spring of 1868, when he located at Fremont, where he purchased some town lots and engaged at brick laying, he being a mason by trade. He bought the place he now occupies in 1885, when it was wild land, the native bosom of which he laid bare by the plowshare. He erected a dwelling sixteen by thirty feet with a wing fourteen by twenty feet, and built a barn twenty-two by thirty feet; with due forethought, our subject set out shade trees and planted an orchard. His place consists of thirty-four acres. He also has two hundred and sixty acres in Elkhorn township.

Mr. Howard is a native of Massachusetts, born in Ashby, October, 1867. He is the son of Benjamin and Phœbe Howard, natives of Massachusetts, who were the parents of fifteen children: Benjamin, Martin, Sarah (deceased), Caleb (deceased), Mary, Joseph (deceased), Martha, Benjamin, Charles, Dorothy (deceased), Lucy, Jane, Andrew J., Anna (deceased), and Cornelia. Our subject is the only one of the family living in Nebraska. He remained at home until he was sixteen years of age, at which time he went to learn the brick layer's trade, serving an apprenticeship of three years and then went to Fulton County, Illinois, where he worked at his trade two years. The next three years he worked at his trade in the old Bay State. In Pennsylvania he speculated in oil and lost all he possessed, after which he resumed his trade, that of brick mason. He went to Decatur, Illinois, remained one season and worked the next two years at Omaha, Nebraska, and then came to Fremont.

Mr. Howard was united in marriage in January, 1870, to Ellen Albertson, the daughter of Isaac and Anjanette Albertson, natives of Pennsylvania and New York respectively, whose children were as follows: Julia M. (deceased), Ellen, Ann E., Clara, Horace, Pearl. The father is deceased and the mother is living at Schuyler.

Mr. and Mrs. Howard are the parents of seven children, born in the following order: Anna, October 23, 1870; Judah M., December 2, 1871; Clarence E., March 30, 1873; Garth G., August 17, 1875; Anjanette, October 17, 1880; Berne, February 10, 1885; Hugh, March 23, 1891.

Our subject belongs to the Masonic fraternity, and is a member of Fremont Lodge No. 15, A. F. & A. M. In his political belief he affiliates with the Democratic party. Both he and his estimable wife are believers in the Unitarian faith. Mrs. Howard is a Woman's Suffragist.

Of our subject's mother it may be said: Phœbe Howard was the third wife of Benjamin Howard and the mother of four children: Jane, Andrew, Anna and Cornelia. The mother of our subject was a woman of rare ability and great strength of character. Other members of the family speak of her in terms of love and highest praise. In sickness and sorrow she was the ministering spirit of the town and vicinity of her home. She was a member of the Unitarian Church, yet at her funeral, which took place over twenty-five years ago, all the clergymen of the place took part at the services. A Baptist minister said of her: "She was a woman the like of whom we shall not soon look upon."

WILLIAM H. HAMILTON, a prominent citizen of Fremont, was born in Livingston County, New York, August 4, 1818, and came to Dodge County, Nebraska, in 1878. His parents were James and Anna (Hughes) Hamilton, the former born in Ireland, coming to America when a child. His mother died on the voyage. Mr. Hamilton's mother was a native of Connecticut, and was the mother of one son, he of whom we write. His father was a farmer and died in Livingston County, New York, in 1818, after which his wife married George W. Sturdivant, who emigrated West in about 1834. He spent a short time in Illinois and afterwards located in Racine County, Wisconsin. By the latter union six children were born. Mrs. Sturdivant died in Calumet County, Wisconsin, in 1855. For many years she was a member of the Christian Church. The subject of our sketch was three months old when his father died, and he was reared in the home of his grandfather, receiving about the average education of the boy of his time. When eighteen years of age he commenced teaching school, following it for a number of years.

He was united in marriage April 19, 1840, to to Miss Adeline Palmer, born April 9, 1818 a native of New York. By this union six children were born: Gracia C., born January 24, 1841; Alva P., born August 21, 1843; Stephen H., December 18, 1845; Harriet A., November 25, 1849; Martha C., August 13, 1852; James H., November 1, 1856; Martha C. (deceased); and Alva P., enlisted in the Twelfth Wisconsin Light Artillery Battery, and was killed at Altoona Pass, Georgia, October 5, 1864.

In the spring of 1842 he moved to Racine County, Wisconsin, where he commenced farming, and from there went to Manitowoc County, Wisconsin, where he was admitted to the Bar, in 1845, before Timothy O. Howe, when he followed the practice of law, and subsequently returned to Racine, where he formed a partnership with George B. Judd. His wife died there September 6, 1873, and December 16, 1875, he married Cyntha L. West, widow of William West (deceased), by whom there were born two children, both deceased. In 1878 Mr. Hamilton came to Dodge County, Nebraska. Of his politics it may be said he is a stanch Republican.

The family worship at the Baptist Church.

THOMAS KILLEEN, Clerk of Dodge County, was born in Ashland, Pennsylvania, August 29, 1862. He is the son of Patrick and Bridget (Haley) Killeen. The father was a native of the Emerald Isle, the date of his birth being 1826. In 1849 he came to America, locating at Ashland, Pennsylvania, and was there married, and spent his early life in mining. In 1877 he came to Dodge County, Nebraska, with his family, locating in Union township, where he purchased a farm, which now consists of 520 acres, the same being wild land which the family have improved, and is now devoted to general farming, including the growth of live stock. The father died March 20, 1879. The family consisted of twelve children, eight of whom survive: James, a farmer of Dodge County, Bridget, wife of J. A. Mathews, a farmer of Dodge County; Thomas, whose name heads this sketch; Patrick, who farms the old homestead; Sarah, wife of J. G. Maloy, of Saunders County; Michael, at home; Dennis and Mary E., at home.

Thomas was brought up to farm labor, at which he was engaged until 1889, when he was elected to the important office of county clerk of Dodge County, which position he is still holding, with much credit to himself as well as the citizens of the county.

Politically, he is a stanch Democrat. In 1889 he was clerk of his home township. He received his education in the public schools and Creighton College at Omaha, graduating in 1883.

He was united in marriage, August 5, 1890, to Mary Gaughen. Both Mr. and Mrs. Killeen are members of the Roman Catholic Church. Although a young man, our subject is rapidly ascending the scale of popularity, as may be evinced by the fact that he was elected to the office of county clerk by a majority of 214 in 1889, and re-elected in the autumn of 1891. He possesses a farm of 160 acres on Section 9, township 18, range 5; also eighty acres on Section 27, township 18, range 5. This he has under a good state of cultivation, making the improvements himself, the same being wild prairie land at the time he purchased it.

Thus it will be seen by the foregoing that one of the chief officials of Dodge County, though yet a young man, has made a financial success thus far in life, and is possessed of good executive ability, which of itself is a good guarantee to the people of the county that his official acts will be performed in a thorough, business-like manner.

MARTIN LUTTHANS, a farmer living on Section 18, of Everett township, came to Dodge County, in the spring of 1876. He first worked out by the day at mason's work, following this for three years, when he bought a part of his present farm. His original tract contained one hundred and sixty acres, with eighty acres of breaking upon it. He built a house 18x28 feet, with several additions, together with the necessary barns and out-buildings to carry on a successful farm. He also established a system of water-works for his place, propelled by wind-power. His farm now consists of one hundred and eighty acres, all protected by a good fence and ninety-five acres under the plow. All this our subject has made since he came to our shores, he being a German by birth, and relates that he had but *fifty cents* upon landing on our soil.

He was born June, 1846, the son of Frederic and Minnie Lutthans, whose four children were: Catharine, Fritz, Martin, and Sophia; two living in America and two in Germany. Our subject was twenty-seven years of age when he came to this country. He came direct to Chicago, remained two months, went from there to Indiana, where he lived over two years; spent some time in the Southern States on cotton plantations, and then came to Dodge County, Nebraska. Prior to his coming to America he was a soldier in the general army and served in the Franco-Prussian war, receiving his discharge in 1872. He attended the common schools of Germany until he was fifteen years of age.

Our subject was married in June, 1887, to Helena Hunken, a native of Germany. They are the parents of two children: Carl, born February 10, 1889 and William, February 5, 1891.

Our subject and his wife are members of the Lutheran Church, and politically he affiliates with the Democratic party.

ALBERT McGAHEY, a farmer living on Section 10, of Cotterell township, came to Dodge County in the spring of 1881, and located at North Bend, and for the first two years farmed Mr. Cotterell's land and then moved to his own place where he now lives, having purchased the same in fall of 1881. At first, he bought one hundred and twenty acres, but subsequently bought forty more. When he bought, there was scarcely any improvements on his place, as the man whom he bought of had built simply a small frame house, which our subject had to complete. In 1889, he built a good barn and buggy shed, together with numerous other out-buildings.

Mr. McGahey was born in Warren County, Illinois, September 10, 1852, the son of Samuel and Abbie (Brocken) McGahey, both natives of Kentucky. Our subject remained at home with his parents until he was twenty-four years of age and then rented a farm near his father, and remained there until he came to Dodge County, Nebraska.

He was united in marriage March 15, 1877, in Knox County, Illinois, to Miss Sophia High, daughter of Lemuel and Sibbie (Reed) High. Mrs. McGahey was born in Knox County, Illinois, March 15, 1858, and remained with her parents until she was married. Mr. and Mrs. McGahey have two children: Minnie, born January 8, 1878, and Jesse (deceased), born March 11, 1881. Mrs. McGahey is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Our subject affiliates with the Democratic party, and is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America, belonging to North Bend Lodge No. 1016.

May, 1885, our subject had the misfortune to have his barn, five head of horses, a twine binder and all his harness and farm machinery burned. The barn was twenty-six feet square, ten feet high, and covered with a board roof. On this loss he only received $600 insurance, being the total amount thereon.

WILLIAM F. REAVIS, one of the enterprising business men of Battle Creek, Madison County, was born in Yadkin County, North Carolina May 30, 1851. He is a son of Alexander and Mary (Padgett) Reavis, natives of the same State. In 1855, they emigrated to Grayson County, Virginia. The father was a millwright and a merchant, and operated a saw and grist mill until after the Civil War, when he built a large woollen factory. He was an energetic man, possessing more than ordinary business ability. They reared a family of children: William F.; James C., now on the old homestead in Virginia; Martha, wife of Jackson Ward of Carroll County, Virginia; Alexander, of Union County, Oregon; Nancy, widow of B. Todd; Charles at home. The father died April 9, 1890. The mother is still living in Virginia. She is a member of the Baptist Church and a devout Christian lady.

He for whom this sketch is written was educated in the district school, and when he was too small to reach the blacksmith's bellows handle, used to get a box and take delight in fanning the fiery forge, and took naturally to the trade of an iron worker. When nineteen years old, hearing of the growing prospects of Omaha, he went to that city, and worked two years, being employed by the Union Pacific Railroad Company. In December, 1875, he landed at Battle Creek, where he and his brother started about the first blacksmith shop, at a time when there were not more than a half dozen houses in the place. This partnership continued about five years, when he sold and took a homestead upon which he lived six

years, and built a frame house. As a farmer, he was not a success, so he sold out, took a trip through Washington Territory, but not finding a desirable location he returned to Battle Creek, and in 1888 he formed his present partnership.

Mr. Reavis was married at Battle Creek, to Fidelia Tillottson, in 1880, the daughter of Emeline Tillottson, who was a widow that came from Iowa with a family of three children, and located on a homestead. They built a sod house; she also took a pre-emption claim, and when breaking up the prairie sod she held the plow with her own hands, and year by year accumulated until she possessed a handsome property, which should be recorded as a memorial to her pluck and energy.

Mr. and Mrs Reavis are the parents of three children: Harry E., born October 12, 1881; Della, born December 9, 1882, and Edith born August 12, 1885. Our subject and his wife are members of the Baptist Church of Battle Creek.

Politically, Mr. Reavis is a supporter of the Democratic party, and a great admirer of Grover Cleveland. He has held numerous local offices and belongs to the Good Templars Order.

ANTON SCHMUCKER, a farmer of Section 29, St. Charles township, Cuming County, was born in Iowa March, 1858, and came to Nebraska three years later in company with his mother. He is the only son of Gertrude Schmucker, who was born in Germany and came to this country in 1858.

Mr. Schmucker lived with his uncle until he was grown and then worked land on shares with his uncle until he bought his present place. His mother was taken sick and her illness resulted in total blindness to her.

Our subject was married November, 1880, to Ella Gobe, to whom six children have been born: Katie, August, Caroline, Christena, Albert and Anton, Jr.

Our subject bought his farm of George Boyer in 1883, he being one of the early settlers in Cuming County. The farm consists of one hundred and sixty acres, eighty-five of which are under cultivation. It is provided with a good story and one-half house, a barn and other out-buildings, and also has an orchard and an artificial grove. He keeps twenty-four head of cattle on his place at the present time, also seven head of horses and mules, and thirty-five hogs. He has living water running through his farm, which is of great advantage to the farmers of Nebraska, who are now paying special attention to the growth of stock.

Politically our subject belongs to the Democratic party, and in religious matters is a believer in the Roman Catholic faith.

ALFRED A. KEARNEY, one of the prominent attorneys of Stanton County, was born in Woodford County, Illinois, December 1, 1857. He is a son of William A. Kearney, a native of Boston, Massachusetts, born in 1827. He married Miss Emily Redmond in 1855, and moved to Woodford County, Illinois, remained one year, then moved to McLean County, near Bloomington, and subsequently to Ford County, where they spent twenty-seven years, and then moved to Stanton County, Nebraska. They raised a family of seven children.

The subject of this sketch received his education in the common schools of Illinois, at Grand Prairie Seminary, Onarga, Illinois, and Oberlin, Ohio. He educated himself, teaching and attending school alternately. From boyhood he determined to become a lawyer, and was finally admitted to the Bar at Adel, Iowa, in 1880. The following fall he went to Albion, Nebraska, where he first engaged in the practice of law. After obtaining a small law library the same was destroyed by fire, losing everything he had. He was then compelled to go to work to earn money with which to start again. In 1883 he came to Stanton, where his father engaged in the hard-

ware business, and went to work for him for a time. But he still longed for the law, and soon left the hardware store and took up his chosen profession. When he started this time, he borrowed a statute and a few other books to begin with. Subsequently he was elected city attorney, a position he held for five years, resigning to accept the appointment of prosecuting attorney of Stanton County. In this connection it is but just to say that as prosecuting attorney he has never prosecuted a case but that it resulted in a conviction. He has worked up a lucrative law practice, second to none in the Elkhorn valley, and has gained each step up the ladder by hard and meritorious work. He has served two terms on the Republican Central Committee, in which party he is prominent, being among the earnest hardworking members of that party of the day. Financially, he has succeeded admirably well, and is now a director in two of the banks of his home town. He also takes a deep interest in all educational matters and has long been a member of the school board, and at the last election was re-elected to that office by all the votes cast in the city but two. He is a Mason in good standing, belonging to Northern Light Lodge No. 66, A. F. & A. M., also to Damascus Chapter and Damascus Commandery of Norfolk, Nebraska. He enjoys the universal and merited confidence and respect of the people in both business and social circles.

Mr. Kearney was united in marriage at Jefferson, Iowa, in 1883, to Miss Jennie Manning, whose father is a prominent minister in the Methodist Episcopal Church. Our subject and his wife are the parents of two bright boys: Charles M., born August 10, 1884, and Orla H., born November 15, 1888.

LEWIS A. MEWIS, of Section 2, township 23, Stanton precinct, Stanton County, was born at Zaeckerick, Brandenburg, Germany, March 19, 1837. He is a son of Lewis and Wilhelmena (Rihl) Mewis. They came to Horicon, Wisconsin, in 1861, remained until 1869, and then came to Nebraska, locating at Pierce, where they still reside.

Our subject received a common school education, and in 1856 located in Wisconsin, working on a farm near Horicon. August 21, 1862, he enlisted as member of Company C, Twenty-ninth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry. He took part in the Vicksburg campaign, was on the Red River expedition; also at Spanish Fort and Blakely. After the capture of Mobile he was sent to Shreveport, Louisiana, and was honorably discharged July 17, 1865. Although sick for six weeks, he refused to go to the hospital.

In 1868, Mr. Mewis came to Stanton County, Nebraska, and homesteaded his present farm. The family removed from Wisconsin, with an ox team, and were six weeks on the road, arriving July 4, 1868. Our subject built a log-cabin and began breaking up the prairie sod. Only a few acres however were turned over that season. During the first few years he was in the country his crops were greatly damaged by the grasshoppers. He now owns a quarter section of well improved land. His present fine farm-house was erected in 1888.

He of whom we write was married October 2, 1862, to Caroline Hauff, and by this union ten children have been born (three having died during childhood): Lewis, Clara (Mrs. F. Zanders), Anna (Mrs. A. Schilling), Emil, Minnie, John, Herbert, Charles, Nora and Nina.

Politically, Mr. Mewis supports the Democratic ticket and has assessed his precinct for a number of years. He is an honored member of the Grand Army of the Republic. His has been a varied experience from the time he was a youth, on down through the Civil war period to the present time; he has had much to do with men and the general events of his country; and by reason of this experience, he has become generally well versed on the current topics of the day, and bears the respect of a large circle of friends and admirers.



John A. Close

EMIL SCHULTZE, a farmer of Kingsburgh precinct, Stanton County, and now a resident of Section 5, township 22, accompanied his parents to the county in April, 1870, when he was but ten years of age. His father took a homestead and he lived at home until he was twenty-three years of age, when he bought the farm he now occupies, consisting of three hundred and sixty acres. He built a house 16x24 feet, one story and a half high, also a granary and other out-buildings. He provided his place with a good well and windpower. He planted out two hundred fruit trees and one acre to an artificial grove. His place also contains a tenant house. He has two hundred and fifty acres under the plow and sixty acres surrounded by a fence.

Mr. Schultze was born in Germany, September, 1859, the son of Earl and Wilhelmena Schultze, whose five children were: Augusta, Emil, Paul, Fred, Hedwig. Our subject's advantages for an education were anything but first-class. He was united in marriage January, 1883, to Frederica, daughter of Christian and Regina Lenser, natives of Germany, whose six children were: Hugo, Frederica Hattie, Martha, Mox and Frank. All living in Nebraska.

Our subject and his wife are the parents of four children. The first child was born June 11, 1885, and died May 11, 1892; Paul, born January 25, 1887; Emil, born February 12, 1889, Carl, born August 27, 1891.

Mr. and Mrs. Schultze are members of the Lutheran Church Politically he affiliates with the Republicans and has been assessor of his precinct three years.

Our subject's mother died September 11, 1891, but his wife's parents are both living.

JOHN A. CLOSE, residing on Section 26, Elkhorn township, came to Dodge County in the spring of 1866.

He was born in Miffland County, Pennsylvania, March 30, 1826. He is a son of Henry and Margaret Close, natives of the Keystone State, whose seven children were as follows: William, Mary A., Sarah, John A., Caroline (deceased), James (deceased) and George. Our subject accompanied his parents, when sixteen years of age, to Adams County, Ohio, where they bought a farm and remained there, our subject living at home until he had reached his majority, when he learned the wagon maker's trade and worked at it one year. He then bought a farm in Ohio, of one hundred acres, which he cultivated for five years; then went to Lafayette County, Wisconsin, and rented land two years. From there he moved to Crawford County, Wisconsin, in 1854. He worked this farm until 1861, then, being seized with the spirit of patriotism, he enlisted in Company B, Thirty-third Wisconsin Infantry, under Captain George Frank, and was mustered in at Racine. He went from Racine to Memphis, Tennessee, and was with Sherman's army in the winter of 1862–63. He was taken down with the measles and typhoid fever at Moscow, and was sent to the hospital, within the dismal wards of which he remained five months. Gangrene set in and he lost a portion of his right foot. He left the hospital in July, 1863, and was sent to St. Louis and remained two months in Benton hospital, and was then transferred to the Veteran Reserve Corps. He was in service about three years, receiving his discharge at Philadelphia, and was in that city at the time of the assassination of President Lincoln, he being detailed to escort the remains through the city. From Philadelphia he returned to Wisconsin and joined his family, and there remained until 1866, when he sold his property and removed his family to Dodge County, Nebraska. His early advantages for obtaining an education were somewhat limited, having less than one year's actual schooling, during which time he was a schoolmate of General Erving Gregg.

April 1, 1847, he married Nancy Lane, daughter of John Lane, of Ohio, whose three children were as follows: Nancy, Elizabeth and Emily. By this marriage union, eight children were born in the following order: Margaret,

March 20, 1848; Elizabeth, July 19, 18— Henry, November 25,1851; Caroline (deceased), born May 28, 1853; George, February 7,1856; Frank (deceased), born June 26, 1858; Martha, October 2, 1861 and Nellie, April 27, 1866.

Politically, Mr. Close is in sympathy with the Independent movement. He has been assessor and township treasurer of Elkhorn township. He belongs to the Odd Fellows Order, being a member of Arlington Lodge No. 41. Upon coming to Nebraska in 1867, he located upon eighty acres of wild land, where he made substantial improvements, including a good house in which he lived eight years and then built his present residence. He made his place more valuable by setting out an orchard and eight acres of a grove. He has added to his land from time to time, until he now has four hundred and eighty acres, two hundred and fifty of which is under cultivation, and three hundred and sixty acres well fenced. Mr. Close had but little means when he came to Nebraska, and met with quite a serious loss by the high water of 1882, and during the same year his barn was struck by lightning and destroyed, killing four horses and two head of cattle.

It will be observed by reference to this sketch, that our subject's life has not been one of constant sunshine, for in tracing his career through his army life, and the financial losses he has sustained since coming to Nebraska, one sees that he has been unfortunate, but through perseverance has finally overcame adversity and is now surrounded with the comforts of life, and bears the respect of the entire community in which he lives.

CARL SCHULTZE, of Kingsburgh precinct, Stanton County, located on the farm he now occupies in May, 1870. He homesteaded a quarter of Section 19, and lived in a dug-out for eight years. His place is now well improved, including a grove of six acres and a bearing orchard. Of his present 220-acre farm, 120 are under cultivation. He has given each of his sons a farm, and is still in good financial circumstances. During the grasshopper plague he sowed 120 bushels of wheat and did not harvest a single bushel from the same. When he came to the country there was not a bridge over any of the streams and there were but five farms in the precinct.

Mr. Schultze was born in Germany in September, 1829, the son of Fred and Dorothy Schultze, who were the parents of nine children. Our subject was married in October, 1852, to Wilhelmena Lecka.

Mr. and Mrs. Schultze have five children: Augusta, Emil, Paul, Fritz and Hedwig. He of whom we write this notice is independent in politics, and in religious matters is a member of the Lutheran Church.

EMIEL C. UNDERBURG, physician and surgeon, practicing at Stanton, Neb., was born in Chicago, Illinois, April 26, 1862. His father was John D. Underburg, born in Alsace, in 1815, of French and German parents. His mother, Charlotta (Herr) Underburg, was born at Bremen, in 1821. They were married in Germany. They emigrated to America in 1838, and settled in Ellenville, New York, where the father remained three years and then removed to Chicago. That was in 1841, which made him one of the early settlers of now one of the largest places on the continent. In 1869 he left the busy scenes of the Garden City, and came to Stanton County, Nebraska, where he took a homestead, the same being located in Union Creek precinct. At first he lived in a sod-house. His next house was a log-house, as the nearest lumber was at Fremont and Columbus, and was at that time a very expensive commodity. He finally bought more land, until he had three hundred and twenty acres.

Our subject is the youngest of six children: Anna, wife of G. Sonnenschein, a prominent farmer of Stanton County, Nebraska; Charles,

contractor and builder of Stanton; Mary, wife of Joseph Duncann, of Madison, Nebraska; August, a resident of Chicago; Otto, of Madison, a vetinary surgeon; and Emil C., the subject of this sketch.

Our subject's father died in Stanton County in 1881. He was a stanch supporter of the Republican party, but not a politician. The widow is still a resident of Stanton, and bears the respect of all who know her.

The subject of this notice was educated in the public schools of Stanton, from the time he was old enough to understand anything about language. When he was eight years of age he commenced reading medical books. He first read under Dr. N. S. Lane, and then with Dr. Bowman, three years, and in 1888 he attended the Medical department of the Iowa State University at Iowa City, Iowa. In the winter of 1889–90 he attended the college of Physicians and Surgeons at Keokuk, Iowa, graduating February 26, 1890, and immediately commenced practice at Stanton, where he still resides. He is a member of the International Medical Association, also of the Nebraska State Medical Association.

The Doctor was united in marriage September 23, 1891, to Miss Edith M. Mayer, of Logan, Iowa. She was born in Leroy, Illinois, February 3, 1873. She is the daughter of C. C. and Mannie Mayer. Her father is a druggist, having been a resident of Stanton, Nebraska, and Logan, Iowa, for several years.

He of whom we write this sketch is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows; also a member of the Fraternal International Alliance of Baltimore.

He is the present coroner for Stanton County, having been elected on the Republican ticket.

Dr. Underburg is already in possession of a lucrative practice, and seems to have been peculiarly fitted by nature for his chosen profession, and no man stands higher in the county in which he lives than he, who has been reared and educated under the liberal public-school system found in Nebraska.

MOSES T. ZELLERS, M.D., located and practicing medicine at Hooper, came to Dodge County in the spring of 1889, when he first commenced to practice at that point.

The Doctor was born in Juniata County, Pennsylvania, May, 1861, the son of George and Rebecca Zellers, natives of Pennsylvania, who have four sons: Jonas M., John L., Moses T., George A.

He of whom we write remained in the Keystone State until twenty years of age, when he went to Huron County, Ohio, where he was engaged as station agent on the railroad. He received one promotion after another and finally was made train dispatcher, which position he left in order to study medicine in 1886. He took a collegiate course and graduated in 1889, from the Western Reserve University, of Cleveland, Ohio. After leaving college, like so many other young practitioners, he sought Nebraska as his future home

He was united in marriage in March, 1879, to Alice C. Troutman, daughter of Henry K. and Margaret Troutman, natives of Pennsylvania, whose three children were: John H., George and Alice C.

Our subject and his wife have their home blessed by the birth of three children: William M., born October 23, 1880; Maggie R., born May 19, 1883 and John S., born September 20, 1886.

Doctor Zellers belongs to the Masonic fraternity, and is also a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen and Royal Arcanum.

Politically, he is a supporter of the Republican party. He is a successful business man and a registered pharmacist.

JAMES SLOSS (retired), at North Bend, came to Dodge County, in October, 1858, and entered one hundred and sixty acres of land near what is now North Bend. He was among the first settlers in that locality and Council Bluffs and Omaha were their near-

est trading points. His first residence was a log-cabin, thirteen feet square. He remained on this place until 1880, when he moved to North Bend. His farm now comprises seven hundred acres. When the First National Bank was organized at North Bend, he was made its President.

Mr. Sloss was born in Ireland, March, 1821, and when twenty years of age came to America and lived for eleven years in and around New York City, and then went to Cleveland, Ohio, and remained five years; part of the time employed at gardening and part of the time coachman for a rich gentleman. He came from Cleveland to Nebraska, by the way of St. Louis and Council Bluffs.

He was united in marriage in New York October, 1852, to Miss Nancy Richey, a native of Ireland, who came to America and stopped in New York in about 1846. By this marriage union, two children were born: J. W., May 6, 1854, in Cleveland, and R. B., September 18, 1856, at the same place.

Mr. and Mrs. Sloss are members of the United Presbyterian Church, having united in the old country. Our subject's son J. W., graduated from the Monmouth College in Illinois in 1883. He departed this life August 8, 1892. R. B. is married and lives on the home farm near North Bend.

DR. LEANDER B. SMITH, prominent among the physicians of Fremont, is a native of Wyoming County, Pennsylvania, and was born January 27, 1846. He is the son of Isaac O. and Sarah B. (Bunnell) Smith, who were natives of the same county, and where the father still resides; the mother being deceased. Our subject remained in his native country until twenty-one years of age. He was reared to farm life and educated in the public schools, and came West to Fremont, Nebraska, in 1867. Upon coming to Fremont, he entered the mercantile establishment of Smith Brothers, as clerk. After eighteen months he entered a drug store as a clerk, of C. A. Smith, where he learned the drug business and at the same time was delving into the mysteries of medicine. He took his first medical course, in 1876–77, at Iowa City, the Iowa State University, and in 1877–78 he attended the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Keokuk, Iowa, from which he graduated in the spring of 1878, and at once commenced the practice of his profession at Fremont.

The Doctor belongs to the Masonic fraternity, and is as far advanced as the Scottish Rites. Politically he has always been a Republican.

He was united in marriage March, 1878, to Cora M. Albertson, a native of Nebraska, born in Platte County, the daughter of Alexander and Sarah Albertson. The Doctor and Mrs. Smith have one child: a son, born August 5, 1891, named Victor B.

JAMES W. SHEARER, cashier of the West Point National Bank, has been a resident of the place since the autumn of 1877. He was born in Berks County, Pennsylvania, December 25, 1840. He is the son of Jacob and Margaret (Weida) Shearer. The father was a blacksmith, who learned the trade when a young man and followed it for sixty years. Our subject's father and mother were the parents of ten children: Eliza, who married George Hartman—she died in Pennsylvania; Catharine, wife of Adam Glase; Mary, wife of John K. Bertolet; Jacob, deceased; Reuben; Luzetta, who married Jacob Bertolet, deceased; George, on the old homestead; Henry, who enlisted in the Ninety-third Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, was wounded at the battle of Fair Oaks, where he died; James W.; Amos, who died from the effects of army life.

Our subject's father died at the advanced age of eighty-five years and the mother at the age of fifty-six. They were members of the Evangelical Church.

The subject of this notice was educated at Duff's Iron College, Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. He went to Philadelphia, where he was employed as a book-keeper in a wholesale notion store for three years, after which he embarked in the butter and egg business in Lincoln Market, remaining there one and one-half years. He enlisted in 1861 as a member of Company G, One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, as a nine-months man, being mustered in at Reading, Pennsylvania, from which place he went to Washington, and so on to Norfolk and Suffolk, participating in the engagement at Whitehouse Landing. Subsequently he returned to Reading, Pennsylvania, where he was honorably discharged. He is now the commander of the D. S. Crawford Grand Army post at West Point.

He was united in marriage, in 1871, to Catharine Yoder, a native of Pennsylvania, born in Berks County in 1850. Five children have been born to them: Ella, Blanche and Bulah (twins), James and Floyd.

In 1877 Mr. Shearer came West, and located at West Point, when he engaged as a clerk in a store, continuing four years, after which he worked in a lumber yard. In 1885 he was nominated by the Republicans and elected as County Clerk, and after serving one term engaged in the lumber and grain business at Beemer, and continued that for one and one-half years. He then returned to West Point, and became book-keeper for L. B. Shepherd & Co., in the grain and live stock business. June 15, 1891, he was made cashier of the West Point National Bank. He is a member of the Blue Lodge and Chapter of the Masonic Order at West Point, and also of the Reading (Pa.) Commandery.

Politically, he is a stanch Republican.

JOSEPH ROUBINEK, a miller living in the village of Dodge, came to the valley in 1869. He was born in Bohemia, March 19, 1841, the son of Vencel and Dora Roubinek, both natives of the same country. They were the parents of six children: Vencel (deceased); John (deceased); Katie, married Frank Spindler; Anna, married Vancel Novatny; Joseph; Frances, married B. Hayatka. The parents of these children died in the old country.

Our subject received his education in the common schools in his native land. His father died when he was but two years of age, and he remained with his mother until he was thirteen years old, when he was apprenticed to learn the miller's trade, which business he followed until he came to this country. In 1866, he located at Iowa City, Iowa, where he remained one year and then went to Oxford, Jones County, Iowa, coming to Nebraska in 1869. He took a homestead of eighty acres in Cuming County.

He was united in marriage in 1866 to Miss Mary Sedlak, a native of Bohemia. His means were very limited, but, instead of giving up, he went to work with a right good will to make a home and property. Fremont was his trading point; even his lumber had to be hauled from that place. He remained on his homestead for six years, when he purchased the Water Lilly Mill, and operated it for nine years and then sold out and came to Dodge County, and was one of the company who built the mill at the village of Dodge, he being made president of the company. The mill has the roller process and is of a most excellent grade.

Mr. and Mrs. Roubinek are the parents of three children: Lewis, book-keeper for the roller mills and chairman of village council; Josephine, at home; Minnie, at home.

In politics our subject is a stanch supporter of the Democratic party, and is a friend to all educational interests. When he first came to Nebraska, Indians and wild game were very plentiful. He was living on the farm when the country was visited by grasshoppers, and for three years his crops were destroyed. When he landed in Iowa City, Iowa, he had but seven dollars in his pocket, which he soon payed out for something to live upon, but by industry

during all these years he is now in the possession of a handsome property. The first school was kept in Monterey township, when our subject lived there, and the school was kept in a granary owned by him. The first teacher was Miss Becker, and our subject's oldest son attended the school. The school building was a rude affair in comparison with the schoolhouses of to-day.

CHRISTIAN RUPP, mayor of West Point, became a resident of the place December 28, 1870. He was born in Waterloo County, Canada, February 27, 1847. He is the son of Christian Rupp, who emigrated from Germany about 1840, first locating in Canada. In about 1860, the family located in Taswell County, Illinois, where the father of our subject purchased a farm and remained until the day of his death, December 5, 1890. Their children were: John, of West Point, Nebraska; Barbara, married John Good, now deceased; Katherina, wife of Daniel G. Grover, of Knox County, Nebraska; Christian, a twin of Katherine; Magdalena, wife of Christ Good, a farmer of Cuming County; Lizzie, wife of Jacob Oswald, a farmer of Cuming County. The mother of these children just named came to Cuming County in 1891. She is a member of the Mennonite Church.

The subject of this sketch was educated in Canada and Taswell County, Illinois. He was married in 1868, to Miss Mary Rupert. He rented a farm and in 1870 moved to Cuming County, Nebraska, which at the time was but little settled. He brought only thirty-five dollars in his pocket and it was all he possessed. He rented land for six years, and then purchased a farm on Section 10-21-6, where he remained until 1877, when he was appointed deputy sheriff and jailer. In 1883, he was elected sheriff of the county and served four years, when he engaged in dealing in the Norman and Clydeshire horses. In February, 1890, he embarked in the real estate and insurance business and was elected Mayor of West Point, April 5, 1892.

Politically, our subject is a Republican, casting his first vote for President U. S. Grant. He is a member of the Blue Lodge and Chapter of the Masonic Order. He is a man of fine address and well posted in the affairs of Cuming County and Nebraska in general.

OMER VIRGIL OWEN, a liveryman at the village of Wisner, was born in Marion County, Iowa, October 9, 1858, the son of O. O. Owen, a native of Indiana, who served as a soldier in the Union Army, during the Civil war, enlisted in an Iowa regiment, serving three years. He was married in Iowa, to Miss Sarah Jones, native of Indiana, and they were the parents of ten children, five of whom are still living: Omer V., Edward C., a farmer of Cuming County, Nebraska; Nellie D., Charles C., of Washington County, Iowa; and Alva M., of Kansas.

The subject of this sketch was reared in Mills and Clark Counties, Iowa, receiving a common school education. When he was sixteen years of age the family was broken up, and he had to battle for himself. He settled in Mills County, where he engaged in farming, and was there married in 1879, to Miss Henrietta Cook, a daughter of D. D. Cook, of Linn County, Kansas. In 1886, he moved to Cuming County, Nebraska, engaged in farming, which he followed until January 4, 1892, and then engaged in the livery business. He owns and controls twenty-four horses, and keeps a very commendable livery stock, for the size of the town in which he lives.

Mr. and Mrs. Owen are the parents of four children: Amy, born July 18, 1881; Cora, born October 16, 1882; Victor, born October 10, 1885, and Iva born May 9, 1889.

JEREMIAH NELIGH, present proprietor of the Elkhorn Hotel, at West Point, accompanied his parents to Cuming County in 1863. He has had a varied experience, his

growth from boyhood to manhood having been co-existent with the growth and development of Cuming County.

He is a son of David and Mary Jane Neligh, a sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this volume. He was born in Lehigh County, Pennsylvania, January 28, 1848, and was educated in his native country principally. His parents kept the West Point House a short time after they came to the country. In the spring of 1864 our subject's uncle, John D. Neligh, had a contract to make brick for the Indians at Genoa, on the Loup Fork. His father was one of the moulders, and he assisted him as one of the off-bearers, working until July of that year, when his father took the contract of carrying the United States mail between West Point and Fontanelle, the first mail service in the county. The first two years he carried the mail on horseback, but as the country began to settle up they put a stage on the route and he drove that. There was nothing but a foot bridge over the Elkhorn River, consequently he had to ford that changeable stream, and many times he had to swim his horses, and upon one occasion his wagon became detached, floated away and lodged upon a sand bar. After two or three years at this kind of work Mr. Neligh did farm labor adjoining West Point. He resided at home until 1880, when he was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Jane Dodendorf, the daughter of Edward and Katie Ann Dodendorf, natives of Pennsylvania. For several years after his marriage Mr. Neligh followed painting, when he moved to Wisner and engaged in the farm implement business under the firm name of Neligh & Co. After one year he retired from that and went to the painter's trade. Soon after this he was appointed jailer at West Point, having charge of the Cuming County Jail for four years. After his time had expired at that, and in the spring of 1892, he rented the Elkhorn House, of which he is still proprietor. Both he and his estimable wife are well calculated to please the traveling public, being courteous and obliging to all.

Since coming to the county our subject has seen great changes. The wild prairie land of those early days has long since been transformed into one of the most productive grain and corn fields of the famous Elkhorn Valley. The wild game has long since disappeared, with the departure of the red man, who pitched his tepee along the eastern Nebraska streams in our subject's boyhood days. The unbridged streams of the "sixties" and "seventies" are now all spanned with wood and iron structures, even down to the smallest rivulet. Again, Mr. Neligh was in Fremont when there was but one log trading house, which supplied the California and Pike's Peak emigrants and the Pawnee Indian tribe.

Mr. and Mrs. Neligh are the parents of four children, One died in infancy; Bessie, born August 5, 1881; Harvey M., born January 16, 1887, and died March 9, 1892, of diphtheria, and Gordon L., born January 3, 1889.

Mr. Neligh in his political affiliations is identified with the Democratic party.

WILLIAM H. MEAD, who resides at 404 East Tenth street, Fremont, has been a resident of the city since 1884, and of the State since February 13, 1871. He is a native of Raleigh, Wake County, North Carolina, born June 14, 1843, the son of William H. and Eliza (Young) Mead, natives of New York City and of French extraction. Our subject was one of a family of six children: Elizabeth, wife of David Daily, of Saunders County, Nebraska; Fabius J., who has been one of the leading newspaper men of the country and now in the custom house at Chicago; Charlotte C., wife of C. A. Hawkins, of Saunders county, Nebraska; William H., our subject; Mary A., a resident of Fremont; Anna E., wife of F. E. Bird, of Fremont. He of whom we write this sketch was reared in his native state until he was ten years of age, when the family moved to Brooklyn, New York, where they spent some two years, removing from there to Loda,

Illinois, remained two years and from thence went to Kankakee, Illinois, where he remained until after he was married. He was educated in the public schools and attended select schools.

He was united in marriage at Kankakee January 8, 1868, to Frances E. Eggleston, who was born in Connecticut October 2, 1849, near Watertown. She was the daughter of F. C. and Louisa Eggleston and of old Yankee stock. For some time prior to our subject's marriage he was employed in a printing office, keeping books and type-setting, but after his marriage he engaged at farming in Illinois, that being in 1868, and contiued to follow agricultural pursuits until 1871, when he came West, located in Saunders County, Nebraska, where he made his home until 1884, then removed to Fremont. Upon coming to Saunders County he purchased one hundred and sixty acres of land in the northeast part of that county, a little more than four miles south of Fremont. This was wild land which he has brought under a high state of cultivation and has added therto, until he possesses three hundred and twenty acres in one body. His is one of the finest improved farms in this part of Nebraska. It was in 1872 that he began to make a specialty of raising Poland China hogs, bringing with him some of this stock when he came to the State. He now has a fine stand of registered as well as others eligible to be registered. Some of his special families of these swine are of the most valuable, highly sought after, breeds. He has also just introduced into his brood some of the celebrated Wilks blood. He keeps on his farm from fifty to two hundred and fifty head, shipping from his brood to all states in the Union. He resides in the city of Fremont, but looks after his stock and agricultural interests in general himself. Mr. Mead is one of the leading citizens of his county, ever taking an active part in the political issues of the day, and has been a member of the Board of County Commissioners since 1887; also served on the Board in Saunders County for a number of years. In his political choice he stands upon the Republican platform. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, belonging to Centennial Lodge No. 59, and is at present Noble Grand. He also belongs to Apollo Encampment No. 22, and Canton Fremont No. 4, as well as being a member of the Knights of Honor R. A. and Pawnee Tribe No. 11, Independent Order of Red Men.

Mr. and Mrs. Mead are the parents of five children: Katie E., wife of F. L. Nesbit, hardware merchant of Fremont; Ida, Carrie, William H., and Edward A.—all at home except the first-born. Mr. Mead takes great interest in educational matters, and all in all, he is of that type of good citizens who are a blessing and a potent factor for the upbuilding of any community.

PLINY M. MOODIE, county attorney, residing at West Point, came to this place in 1885. He was born in Orleans County, Vermont, May 29, 1859, the son of Robert Moodie, a native of Glasgow, Scotland, the mother's name being Augusta Blanchard, a native of Vermont. Our subject graduated at St. Johnsbury Academy in 1881, and spent three years at Williams College, and in 1885 graduated at the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, as Bachelor of Arts. Upon coming to West Point he remained for a time in the law office of M. McLaughlin, and in May, 1886, was admitted to the Bar, since which time he has practiced his profession. In 1888 he was elected county attorney and re-elected in 1890

He was united in marriage at West Point, January 1, 1888, to Emma D. Peterson, daughter of Andrew M. Peterson. Mr. and Mrs. Moodie have had their home circle broken by the death of three children: Pliny died in November, 1888; Mable V. died February 4, 1892; and Mildred died March 23, 1892.

Mr. Moodie is a member of Jordan Lodge No. 26, of the Masonic Order.

Politically, he is a Democrat, and is a young man of more than ordinary ability.

ARUNDEL C. HULL, photographic artist at 331 and 333 Main street, has been a resident of Fremont for over twenty-two years. He is a native of Fort Wayne, Indiana, born in 1846. He is the son of Jacob and Clarissa (Arundel) Hull. Our subject was reared in three States, Indiana, New York and Minnesota, and when four years of age he with his mother moved to New York State, and after spending several years in that State they returned to Indiana, and when he was about thirteen years of age they removed to Minnesota, where he grew to manhood, receiving his education in the public schools. At the age of sixteen he commenced to learn the business at which he is now engaged and which has been his life work. After having reached man's estate, he, in 1867, came to Omaha, stopped a short time, and then went on to the mountains, visiting the territories of Colorado, Wyoming and Utah, in which country he spent a vacation in gathering views and scenery work. He returned to Nebraska and again went back to the Rockies, remained two years, and then located at Fremont, claiming the honor of being the oldest photographer in Nebraska, and is now located on the same spot where he commenced business.

Miss Florence C. Miller, of Fremont, Nebraska, became his wife in 1873. Mrs. Hull is a native of Wisconsin, but has been a resident of Nebraska since 1861. Their home has been blessed by the birth of four children: Arundel M., Clyde C., Bessie and May.

WILLIAM ANDERSON, JR., who lives on Section 19, Cuming township, Cuming County, has been a resident of the place since the spring of 1585, when he purchased a half section of wild land, upon which he erected good buildings, provided a well with wind-power pump, planted a grove of two acres, and an orchard of two hundred trees and now has one hundred and ninety acres under the plow, one hundred of which is inclosed by a fence. He has living water upon his farm, which can hardly be over-rated for stock purposes.

He of whom we write was born in Vermont, in October, 1840. He is the son of William and Anna Anderson, natives of Scotland, who had eight children, named as follows: James, John, Thomas (deceased), William, Jr., George, Jane (deceased), Julia and Isabell.

He remained in the Green Mountain State until thirty-nine years of age and then came to Nebraska, locating in Pebble township, Dodge County, where he bought eighty acres of partly improved land, upon which he remained until coming to Cuming County.

His youthful days were spent as most New England lads in his time were; his education being somewhat limited. He was married October, 1865, to Mary L., daughter of Dana S. Graves and wife, natives of Vermont, whose four children were: Mary, Martha, Henry, Betsy (deceased).

Our subject and his estimable lady have a family of eleven children: James, George, Edson, Jane, William, Cora, Oney, John, Martha, Mary and Asa.

Both our subject and his wife are acceptable members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and in politics he favors the Republican party.

Upon coming to Nebraska he had but twenty dollars, which he paid out for a cow. His family consisted of a wife and seven children, and it goes without saying that they faced many winds of adversity.

JOHN BROMER, one of the pioneers of Nebraska, came to Cuming County in July, 1857, and is now one of the prominent citizens of West Point. He was born in Mecklenburg, Germany, April 22, 1824, where he grew to manhood and received his education. In December, 1849, he came to America on a sailing vessel, which landed in New York harbor. From there he went to Chicago, and assisted in building the first railroad in Illi-

nois—the Galena division of the North-Western system. After three years at such kind of work, he rented a farm in Lake County, Illinois, and later came to Iowa, in search of land, but finding the chinch-bugs very numerous in that state he was induced to cross the Missouri River at Omaha, and going by the way of Oakland, found his way into Cuming County, Nebraska. He made the journey in fourteen days, camping by the way side and sleeping in his wagon. He finally squatted on a piece of land and when the homestead law was passed he made a claim on Section 22, township 22, range 6, where he built a log-cabin 10x12 feet, and at once commenced to develop his farm. His nearest trading point at that time was Omaha, and he relates how that he hauled wheat to that city, by ox team, and sold it for *thirty cents* per bushel, but had to pay six dollars per one hundred for flour, owing to the scarcity of flouring mills. He was not unfrequently away on such trips ten days at a time, which seemed a long time to his family, owing to the fact that they had but a few neighbors, and were surrounded by tribes of Indians, in all directions. Game was very plenty and his gun did good service in the procuring of fresh meat.

Of his domestic relations, it may be said that he was married in 1849, to Miss Mary Hooker. By this union five children were born: Mary, who married for her first husband Thomas H. Roeh, who died, after which she married E. P. Marquardt, of Cass County, Nebraska; Minnie, who died at the age of twenty-seven; Emma, still single; Lena, and Thomas of West Point.

In 1860, one Sabbath, while Mrs. Bromer was with her husband they discovered that fire was getting into their timber, and while attempting to keep it under control her husband heard her cry, whereupon he rushed back, to find her clothes on fire; he tore them from her, but it was too late, as she was fatally burned.

For his second wife our subject married Sophia Agert, by whom three children were born.

Politically, our subject affiliates with the Democratic party. When he came to the county it was unsettled and he has lived to see countless changes enacted; towns and cities have sprung into existence, while railroads cross and re-cross each other in almost every direction, with good markets established within a few miles of each other.

Surely the eye of wonder is upon us, and to be an eye-witness is an honor. But to be more than an eye-witness is not to be accorded to all, but among the number may be enrolled the name of John Bromer, one of the pioneers of Cuming County.

EMORY BRIGGS, ex-county judge of Cuming County, and at present justice of the peace at West Point, will form the subject of this biographical sketch.

He was born in Lackawanna County, Pennsylvania, at Scranton, August 26, 1841. Pelog Briggs, the grandfather, with his brothers settled in Lackawanna Valley, in 1818, and there raised their family. The father, Jeremiah, was born in Dutchess County, New York, in 1812. He married Miss Rosalinda Stanton, who was born in Pennsylvania, in 1819. They reared a family of nine children: Charles, born November 26, 1837; and died in Cuming County, Nebraska, in 1880; Chancy, now resident of Independence, Iowa, born November 27, 1839; Emory, born August 26, 1841; Hannah, of Oakfield, Wisconsin, still single, born August 26, 1842; Jay, of Randolph, Nebraska, born in 1844; Alva, engaged on a steamer on Lake Michigan; Jeremiah, a farmer of Oakfield, Wisconsin; Mary Ella, wife of James Titus, of California; James, a lumber dealer, of Independence, Iowa.

Mrs. Briggs, the mother of our subject, died in Scranton, Pennsylvania, October 21, 1854, after which Mr. Briggs married Miss Harriett M. Stanton, November, 1855, by which marriage two children were born: Rasalinda, wife of James Stewart, of Randolph, Nebraska;

Alice, wife of Charles Large, of Oakfield, Wisconsin. In 1857 the father of our subject settled in Oakfield, Wisconsin, where he still resides. His wife died in 1873. In politics he was a Whig, and at the time of the organiza- of the Republican party joined that, he being opposed to the extension of slavery in the Territories.

He of whom we write this notice, Emory Briggs, was educated at Scranton, Pennsylvania, in the district schools, and attended the Wyoming Seminary. In April, 1861, at President Lincoln's first call for volunteers to suppress the Southern rebellion, Mr. Briggs enlisted in Company F, Eighth Volunteer Infantry. He was mustered in at Harrisburg, and was sent to the Shenandoah Valley. While there his enlistment expired and he re-enlisted in Company "K", Eleventh Pennsylvania Cavalry, and was mustered into service in Philadelphia, August 19, 1861. He participated in the Peninsule campaign, under General McClellan, and whila on their way from Malvern Hill were cut off and had to retreat by the Peninsula. He remained in that department of the army until the close of the war, assisting in the capture of Norfolk and Suffolk, and was with General Butler when he made his famous raid on Bermuda Hundred, and was with the Army of the James in its various movements. He was in the engagement between the Monitor and Merrimac. His regiment did their last fighting at Lee's surrender. Mr. Briggs was mustered out as Sergeant at Richmond, Virginia, August, 1865, and returned to Scranton, Pennsylvania, remained one year and then came to West Point, Nebraska, where he has since resided. When he was a young man he learned the car pentering trade and after coming to West Point followed it for seven years. In 1868 he was elected as county commissioner of Cuming County, and in 1870 was appointed postmaster of West Point. In 1871 he was elected justice of the peace, and has held the position almost continually ever since, with perhaps a single exception of one year, when he served as county judge. He has been police judge four years and city clerk two years.

Politically he is a radical Republican, and is one of the charter members of Jordan Lodge No. 27, A. F. & A. M., and has held all of the offices from Master down. He is one of the officers of D. S. Crawford Post 197, Grand Army, at West Point, and has filled numerous other positions of honor and trust.

In 1870 he was united in marriage to Miss Mary Beemer, of Lee County, Illinois, who was born in that county in 1849. By this union there are ten children. The following are the names of the family in the order in which they were born: Elma (deceased), born January 20, 1871; Zeddie E., February 19, 1872, now clerk in the First National Bank at West Point; Zelmie E., March 23, 1873, a teacher; Zettie E., December 25, 1874, a teacher; Zeno E., November 3, 1876, a student; Zueva Bell, May 5, 1879; Zeland E., December 19, 1883; Ray Arland, December 20, 1885; Arline R., August 5, 1888; Mary Hellen, September 3, 1890.

FRANK BRAZDA, of Section 25, Lincoln township, came to Cuming County in 1884. He was born October 14, 1839, in Bohemia, and came to America in October, 1865. He spent the first year working in the big woods of Wisconsin. He then went to Racine, entered a factory where he was employed for eighteen years, when he came to Nebraska, and purchased a quarter section of land upon which he now lives.

He was united in marriage in 1867, to Catharine Pavel, by whom four children have been born: Frank, Charles, Josephine and Stephen. Our subject's wife died in Wisconsin, August 6, 1881, and in April, 1882, he married Frances Hermes, by whom two children were born: Joseph and Otto.

Our subject's father and mother were natives of Bohemia. The mother died in her native land and the father came to America two years after our subject, and died in Cuming County,

and was buried at the St. Charles Church cemetery. He had been married three times, and had three children by his first wife; Frank, our subject, by his second wife, and Joseph, by his last wife.

Our subject and his wife are members of the Roman Catholic Church.

The improvements upon his farm are of an excellent character, including a good story and one-half frame house, out-buildings, an orchard and a two-acre grove.

Among the local offices held by our subject may be mentioned justice of the peace, supervisor and school director.

PETER BODEWIG, a farmer located on on Section 26, of Everett township, came to Dodge County, in the spring of 1868, in company with his parents. His father purchased the right of a homestead, consisting of eighty acres, for which he paid four hundred dollars. He improved the place and lived upon it for twelve years in the same house which he originally built, but at that time erected a new farm house 22x30 feet and an L 14x20; he kept adding to his lands until he has five hundred and twenty acres, four hundred and eighty of which is under cultivation. He planted out groves and orchards and made other valuable improvements. Our subject lived with his parents until he was twenty-eight years of age. He owned one hundred and sixty acres of land, upon which he built a residence, with all of the necessary out-buildings. He also provided a five-acre grove and an orchard of one hundred and fifty trees. He, too, like his father was a good financier, and added to his land until he had four hundred acres, three hundred and twenty of which is under cultivation.

The subject of this notice was born in Prussia, Germany, February 18, 1859, the son of John and Mary Bodewig, whose six children were: Eva (deceased); Jacob, Peter, and an infant (deceased); Barbara and Christian.

He remained in Germany until he was nine years of age, when his parents moved to this country and settled in Sterling, Illinois, where they remained two and one-half years and then moved to Dodge County, Nebraska.

April 19, 1887, he was united in marriage to Katie, daughter of John and Antonetti Mueler, natives of Germany, whose eleven children were as follows: Antone (deceased); Peter, Maggie (deceased); Maggie, Nicholas, Katie, Christopher, Mary, Joseph, Anna and one who died in infancy. Our subject and his wife are the parents of three children: Thressa(deceased), born May 23, 1888; Anna, born May 22, 1889; and Eva, born September 28, 1891.

Politically, he of whom we write this notice affiliates with the Democratic party, and in religious matters his family are Roman Catholic.

DANIEL B. CAREY, of the law firm of Gray & Carey, of Fremont, will form the subject of this biographical notice.

He is a native of Leeds County, Ontario, Canada, and was born January 14, 1864, the son of John and Ellen (Traynor) Carey, natives of New York and Canada, respectively, and of Irish descent. They are both living in Saunders County, Nebraska, at this time, he being a farmer by occupation. Our subject is the second child of a family of nine children, and he was but seven years of age when his parents moved to Saunders County, Nebraska, where he grew to manhood. He received his education in the public schools, with a course at the Fremont Normal, and commenced to teach at the age of seventeen; following that winters, and working on the farm during the summer months. August, 1887, he entered the office of Judge Gray as a law student, and was admitted to the bar May, 1889, and as soon as he was admitted formed a partnership with John W. C. Abbott, with whom he was associated about one year, and January, 1891, he formed a partnership with Judge Gray, with whom he is still asso-

ciated. He is independent in politics, and was placed on the Independent ticket for county attorney, in the autumn of 1890. May 1, 1889, he was commissioned as Second Lieutenant of Company E, First Regiment, Nebraska National Guards, resigning his commission April 22, 1890.

Mr. Carey is a single man and bids fair to occupy a position in the front ranks in the legal fraternity, in his county and state. His practice is chiefly confined to the courts of Dodge, Douglas and Saunders counties. He is a hard student, possessed of a determination to go high up. In January, 1890, he was admitted to the Supreme Court. Since 1889 he has taught commercial law in the Fremont Business College.

CHRISTOPHER CUSACK, cashier of the First National Bank, of North Bend, came to Dodge County, Nebraska, in company with his brother John. They engaged in railroading for four years, one year of which was the honorable, but laborious calling, of a section hand. Our subject then went to Wyoming as a boss over Chinamen, on railroad grades, at which he was engaged for three years and then came to North Bend, and in company with C. C. Kendall went into the grain and stock business for two years, when our subject sold and embarked in the lumber and implement business, which he continued in until 1886, when he sold out to his brother John, and accepted the position of cashier of the above named bank.

Mr. Cusack was born in the county of Halton, Ontario, Canada, May 10, 1848. His parents were William and Ann (Simple) Cusack, both natives of Ireland. Our subject remained at home with his parents until 1869, and then came to Dodge County, Nebraska. His education was received in the common schools of Canada.

He was married in Dodge County, November 29, 1877, to Miss Eliza J. Scott, daughter of David and Isabel (Johnson) Scott, both natives of Ireland.

Our subject and his wife are the parents of three children: John S., born November 2, 1879; Roy J., born May 24, 1882, and Harry C., born October 15, 1888.

Eliza J. (Scott) Cusack was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in 1858, and when five years of age accompanied her parents to Dodge County, Nebraska, where she remained until the date of her marriage. She is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

Mr. Cusack adheres to the principles of the Republican party. He is a member of the Masonic Order, belonging to the North Bend Lodge No. 119, A. F. & A. M.

JOSIAH DICKERSON, a representative farmer of Union township, residing on Section 34, came to Dodge County, Nebraska, in February, 1865, and homesteaded eighty acres where he now lives. When he came to these parts his neighbors were few and far between, but the settlement was made very rapidly.

Mr. Dickerson was born in Essex County, New Jersey, January 5, 1834, the son of Charles and Theresa (Corby) Dickerson, who were both natives of New Jersey. Our subject remained at home until he reached the year of his majority. His parents were not wealthy, and so it became necessary for him to commence working at a very early age. Part of the time he worked at home and part of the time abroad.

He was united in marriage in Dodge County, Nebraska, November 19, 1874, to Miss Ellen J. Stubbart, daughter of Matthew and Margaret Stubbart. The father was a native of Nova Scotia and her mother a native of Scotland; but she was born in Pennsylvania in December, 1852, and came to Dodge County, Nebraska, with her parents at an early day, remaining at home until the date of her marriage.

Mr. and Mrs. Dickerson are the parents of six children: Lillie E., Earnest (deceased), Eugene

deceased), Raymond, Margaret and Catharine A. Our subject and his wife are acceptable members of the Presbyterian Church, and in politics he votes the Democratic ticket.

WILLIAM EMLEY, the present efficient county clerk and recorder of Cuming County, will form the subject of this notice. The Emley family were pioneers in the county, arriving in June, 1865. Our subject was born in Richland County, Wisconsin. His parents were Joseph S. and Mary (Beard) Emley. The father was a native of Ohio, while the latter was born in Virginia. The father came to Cuming County in 1865, and took a homestead in Beemer township, where he made it his home until the time of his death, in February, 1888, his good wife having departed this life in 1886. They were the parents of twelve children, eleven of whom are still living. They are as follows: Oliver, a farmer of Wisner township; Albert, of Cuming County, Nebraska; John, of Cuming County, Nebraska; Samuel, of Holt County, Nebraska; Sylvester, a banker of Wisner; Joseph H., banker at Wisner; Matilda H., wife of C. E. Trow, of Wisner; Rhoda, wife of D. A. Huston, of Boyd County, Nebraska; Daniel C., deputy county clerk; Mary M., of Wisner, and William.

Politically Mr. Emley affiliates with the Democratic party.

He was educated in the common schools of Cuming County, and is principally a self-made man. In 1882 he engaged in the drug business, continuing until 1891. The same year he was nominated by the Democratic party and elected as county clerk and recorder, which office he still holds. He of whom we write is a young man of more than ordinary ability, and by reason of his good character, industry and general manliness he ranks high in the county in which he has spent more than a quarter of a century of his life. He well remembers when eastern Nebraska had no railroads, and when West Point had but one-half dozen houses.

GUSTAVUS G. GOING, a farmer of Section 33, Elkhorn township, came to Dodge County in February, 1880, first locating at Fremont, where he first engaged at handling cattle, but subsequently purchased a restaurant, which he operated one year and then moved to the farm he now occupies. He formed a partnership with L. M. Keene in the stock growing and feeding business, the style of the firm being "Keene & Going." The farm was partly improved to which he moved. He built shedding for the cattle the size of which was 18x620 feet. He also provided the place with a drive-well and wind-power, and has a tank holding one hundred and twenty barrels of water. Their farm now contains thirteen hundred and twenty acres, one hundred of which is under the plow and the balance in pasture and meadow land. The place is made valuable by an orchard and beautiful grove. They have been carrying from one thousand to eight thousand sheep, and on an average two hundred head of cattle. They also make a specialty of Poland China hogs.

Mr. Going is a native of Maine, where he was born July 1, 1850, the son of William H. and Louisa Going, who were also natives of Maine and the parents of four children: Gustavus G., Ann E., Myra (deceased) and Harrison B. Gustavus lived in the Lumber State until he was seventeen years of age, when he went aboard ship as a coaster, but after four weeks abandoned that, worked on a farm one season and then again took the sea, going on a fishing voyage and followed this for two years. We next find him in his native State, engaged in working in the Broadwell Granite Company, where he remained one year and then went to Massachusetts where he was employed by the Magee Furnace Company, with whom he worked eighteen months. His next work was in the butcher business, in Maine, which he followed until he came to Dodge County, Nebraska.

In August, 1884, he was united in marriage to Mrs. Clara Bell, the daughter of John and

Ann E. Waldron, natives of New York and the parents of eight children, named as follows: Marion, Susan (deceased), Josephine S., Clarissa, Edward and Edwin, twins; Alice J. and John W. By her first husband two children were born, Annie L. and Frank G.

Politically, our subject affiliates with the Democratic party. He is a member of Fremont Lodge No. 59, of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

HARLOW GOFF, an enterprising farmer of Section 11, Platte township, came to Dodge County in the fall of 1869, when he located on the farm he now occupies, which at that time consisted of ninety-eight acres of wild land, upon which he built a house 17x24 feet, with two wings; a barn, 30x40 feet; planted out an artificial grove and two hundred apple trees. At the time he came to the country there was but one house between his house and Fremont.

Our subject was born in Oneida County, New York, January 2, 1814. His parents were Jonathan and Lydia Goff, natives of Connecticut, who reared a family of ten children, born and named in the following order: Henry, Harriett, Hulda Hiram, Alonzo, Prudence, Harlow, Harlow (second), Lydia and Permelia. Of this large family of children, only two survive: our subject and Lydia.

Harlow lived with his parents in the Empire State until he had reachad manhood, and even then lingered around the paternal home, operating the farm and providing for his parents until their death. He held the farm until 1867, when he sold and came to Dodge County, Nebraska. He was united in marriage January, 1834, to Mary Ann Knox, daughter of Russell and Olive Knox, natives of Massachusetts, whose family of eleven children were as follows: Almira C., Mary A., Norman R., Harriett, William J., Charles, Amanda, an infant, Philena J., Marvin, and Hiram. Of this number only four are living: Mary A., William J., Norman R. and Philena J. Our subject and his wife are the parents of six children, four of whom still survive and all live in Nebraska. The children's names are: Henry K., one who died in infancy, Charles H. (deceased), Almira M., Herbert W., and Hiram J. Mr. and Mrs. Goff are members of the Congregational Church.

Politically, he affiliates with the Prohibition party.

In reviewing this man's life two points are prominent in his career. First, he exhibited a manly spirit, which was prompted by the purest of motives, in the taking care of his parents, by remaining at home with them on the old homestead in New York, until they had passed from the scenes of this life. Next, his coming West to try the realities of a pioneer in the prairie country so unlike the well developed country in which he was reared.

FREDERICK HELMERICK, one of the early pioneers of Stanton County, will form the subject of this biographical notice. He was one of the very first white men to invade the territory now known as Stanton County. He came before the organization of the county, and before Nebraska had been admitted into the Union as a State. He was born in Bavaria, May 18, 1828, the son of Joseph and Josephine (Geisler) Helmerick.

Our subject was educated in the common schools of his native country and came to America in 1845. He crossed the ocean on a sail-boat, and was six weeks on the trip. He landed at New York harbor, remained one month, and went from there to Troy, New York, where he worked at butchering. After two years he went to Upper Canada, spent two years, and then shipped on board a Whaler, at New Bedford, Massachusetts, making four voyages, up to 1863. He then enlisted as a substitute, in the One Hundred and Eleventh Pennsylvania Infantry, and after serving one year was transferred to the Navy and remained in service until the close of the

war. In 1866, he came to Nebraska, and took a homestead in the Elkhorn Valley, near Stanton, where he first built a log-cabin, which was covered with dirt, and the floor was made of the same material.

October 7, 1868, he was united in marriage to Mary J. Grandy, the widow of Jessie D. Rowell, who enlisted in the Fourth Volunteer Infantry, of Vermont, being a member of Company D. The last heard of him, he was wounded, had partially recovered and while on a march was lost track of and never since heard from. They were the parents of two children, Fredy J., who died at the age of thirty years, and Angenetta B., wife of Philip Helmerick.

After our subject's marriage, they settled down on the farm and remained until 1880, when they moved into the thriving village of Stanton.

In politics he is identified with the Republican party. He was the first probate judge of Stanton county, and held such office, up to 1876. He was also justice of the peace two terms. He has always taken an active part in educational matters, and has held positions on the school board.

Financially, he has made a success of life, and now owns one hundred and ninety acres near Stanton, sixty of which is under cultivation. He also owns one block of the village plat of Stanton.

Great has been the transformation in the Elkhorn Valley since our subject first saw its virgin face. At that time there were many Indians in the valley, and all was new and wild. Wild game was found in great abundance, including elk and deer. Not like many another of the early settlers, the man of whom we write this notice set his stakes to stay and build for himself a home, and has kept steadily on in that purpose until more than a quarter of a century has rolled away, and we now find him surrounded with the comforts of life, and respected by a large circle of friends, including the pioneer band who came to the Elkhorn Valley when he did.

GEORGE JAMES HASLAM, M. D., M. R. C. S., of Fremont, occupies a prominent position among the medical fraternity. He was born near Manchester, England, in 1858, and entered the Manchester Grammar School in 1867, after gaining a free scholarship. In 1875, he entered the Manchester School of Medicine—Owen's College, Victoria University. In 1880, he took the degree of Doctor of Medicine, with honors, at the Royal University at Dublin, Ireland; a diploma was also gained from the Royal College of Surgeons, London.

In 1881, our subject was appointed district surgeon to the Salford Hospital, a post he held for three years, during which time he conducted various physiological and chemical researches, under Professor Gamgee, in the Physiological Laboratories of the Owen's College. In 1882 he was appointed secretary to Section D, (Biology) of the British Association. He was successful in competing for the Platt Physiological Scholarship, of the Victoria University.

In 1883, he was reappointed secretary to Section D, of the British Association, and was appointed lecturer on physiology in the Owen's College, under Professor Gamgee; was also elected honorary physician to the Hulme Dispensary and Hospital, and in the same year elected to the associateship of the Owen's College, Victoria University.

In 1887, he obtained the position of scientific investigator, in the Medical Clinic of the University of Zuerich, Switzerland. Many of these investigations appearing in Eichhorst's Text-books of Medicine, a translation of which was published by Wood & Company of New York.

In 1888, the Doctor during the month of October left Switzerland for France, where various hospitals were visited for one year. During vacation time from 1885 to 1888, he visited the hospitals in Berne, Strassburg, Paris and Vienna, while he had previously been acquainted with the chief hospitals of



Jerry Denslow

London, Edinburg, Oxford, Cambridge and Liverpool.

In September, 1889, he landed in New York City, and November 4, of the same year, commenced his practice in Fremont, Nebraska.

In 1890, he published the "Anatomy of the Frog," a work of four hundred and fifty pages, two hundred and sixty wood cuts and two colored plates. The work was founded on Ecker's original "Anatomie des Frosches" but enlarged to three times the former dimensions, by the addition of matter, the result of original investigations.

In 1891, the Doctor published "Notes on Acid Dyspepsia," in the "New York Medical Record," for March 21, 1891. It was during this year, 1891, that the Doctor joined with Dr. L. J. Abbott, of Fremont, in establishing the Fremont Hospital and Dispensary. Since March, 1892, this institution has continued to develop under the sole management of Dr. Haslam.

It will be seen by the foregoing that the gentleman whose name heads this sketch has been thoroughly schooled in many of the great institutions of learning in Europe, by reason of which he is a thorough master of his chosen profession.

JERRY DENSLOW, JR., ranks among the very earliest pioneers of Dodge County. He first settled at Fontanelle, November 19, 1856. He accompanied his mother, she being a widow, and but eleven years of age at that time. His mother took a pre-emption of one hundred and sixty acres. She provided a claim shanty, and broke out ten acres, remained six months, and was taken sick and died, after which a guardian was appointed, and our subject went to work by the month on a farm, which he followed for three years. He then bought three yoke of oxen and a wagon, and began freighting from Omaha and Nebraska City to Denver, Laramie and Fort Casper. He followed this for four years, having occasional trouble with the Indians. We next find him on three hundred and twenty acres of land near Fountanelle, but after one year sold his farm, bought mules and went to breaking prairie on another quarter section which he had pre-empted. Here he remained and kept adding to his land, until he now owns one thousand and forty acres close to Hooper. Upon coming to Nebraska, this gentlemen started at the bottom round of life's ladder, and was compelled to grind meal in a coffee mill to subsist upon. He is now in good circumstances, his farms being well cultivated and improved.

Mr. Denslow was born in Oneido County-New York, May 7, 1844, the son of Jerry and Amanda (Knight) Denslow, of the Empire State, whose three children were named: Rachel, Mahala and Jerry. Jerry remained in New York until he was eleven years of age.

He was united in marriage, April, 1869, to Aurelia Harwood, of Maine. For his second wife, August 20, 1878, he married Anna M. Sutton, whose five children were: Albert G., Anna, Sarah, William and Francis.

By Mr. Denslow's first marriage, one child was born: J. A. Denslow, born May 1, 1870. By his second marriage three children were born: May, November 8, 1881; Nina, April 12, 1883, Lloyd, November 7, 1884.

Our subject has prospered financially, to a good degree, and now owns six hundred and forty acres of land in Stanton County, and three hundred and fifty-six acres in Merrick County, besides his property in Dodge County, and is President of the Dodge County Bank at Hooper. In the fall of 1892 was nominated on, the prohibition ticket for State treasurer.

He is a member of Hooper Lodge, No. 72, F. & A. M., Signet Chapter No. 8, and commandry No. 9. of Fremont.

WALTER A. KING, proprietor of the "Old Reliable" livery barn at Scribner, who engaged in business at that point in 1880 will form the subject of this

notice. His first stable was a small board affair, built for six horses. The same was located on Main street. He remained there about one year and then bought the Star Livery Barn and run that until June 20, 1887, when he sold his business to Seidel Bros., after which he started West to look up a location for the livery business, and went as far as the Black Hills; but, not finding anything to suit him, returned and started a livery barn at Hooper, remaining in business for about eight months, when he took a partner in with him, which partnership continued until February 19, 1890, when he sold out his share of the business to his partner and returned to Scribner, where he bought his present business, taking possession June 20, 1890. The building which he occupies is a frame structure one hundred feet square and was erected by William H. Kerkow in 1885.

Our subject came to Dodge County February, 19, 1879. He rented a farm one year before going into the livery business.

He is a native of Illinois, born in 1847.

Politically, he affiliates with the Democratic party, and has held numerous local offices. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, belonging to Lodge No. 132, A. F. & A. M., of which he is a charter member.

He was united in marriage October 16, 1868, to Ann Cohee, born in Menard County, Illinois, May 5, 1851. She is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. and Mrs. King are the parents of four children: Dora E., born in 1873; Walter R., born in 1877; Lulu A., born in 1881, and Robert R., born in 1884.

THOMAS W. LYMAN, of Hooper, Dodge County, came to Nebraska in the fall of 1870. At first he taught school and clerked in a store at Fremont, and also worked in the county treasurer's office. He claimed a residence at Fremont about eight years, but was engaged on Government surveys about two years of this time in the western part of the State. He then went to Central City, Merrick County, where he engaged in the mercantile business for four years, and then removed to Hooper, where he engaged in the banking business, which he has followed for the past ten years. It may be said in this connection that Mr. Lyman came to Dodge County a poor man, but by perseverance and toil has succeeded in gaining a competency.

Mr. Lyman was born in Susquehanna County, Pennsylvania, the son of John and Sarah Lyman, natives of Vermont and New York respectively. They were the parents of eight children, named as follows: G. Clark (deceased), Marvin, Abigal, James, Charles (killed in 1863), Anna (deceased), T. W. (our subject) and John.

Our subject remained in the Keystone State until he was twenty-five years of age and then came to Nebraska. His early advantages for an education were only fair. In the month of August, 1864, he enlisted in Company E of the Ninth Pennsylvania Cavalry, and was in General Kilpatrick's command with Sherman when he made his campaign to Savannah, Georgia. During this march they were in engagements near Griswoldville, Georgia, where he was wounded and sent to the hospital at Beaufort, South Carolina; after seven months spent in different hospitals he was discharged.

Mr. Lyman was united in marriage, January, 1878, to Mary Hills, daughter of James Hills, a native of Vermont. Mr. and Mrs. James Hills had five children: Ella, Ada, Caroline, Mary, and J. A. W. (deceased).

Our subject and his wife are the parents of two children: Charles H., born July 2, 1880; Mary Edgarda, born November 2, 1884.

JAMES J. LOWRY has been a resident of Fremont since an autumn day in 1878. He is a native of Orange County, New York, born August 31, 1854. He is the son of William and Ellen (Hayes) Lowry, who were natives of West Chester, England, where they

were united in marriage. They came to America and settled in New York City, remained for a time and then located at Newberg, on the Hudson River, closing their eyes from the scenes of this earth ten miles from that place, their remains being deposited at New Hurley. The father died in 1880, the mother surviving until September, 1889. The father was a mechanic in the blacksmith line. He and his good wife were the parents of nine children, four of whom are deceased. The names of the deceased are: Ellen, Thomas, Annie and William. Those living are: Robert, a resident of New York City; Sarah Walkill, of Ulster County, New York; J. J., our subject; William, a resident of Leads City, South Dakota; Anna, wife of Andrew Johnson, of Chicago.

Our subject was educated in the public schools and learned the blacksmithing trade with his father. At the age of eight years he commenced to do for himself. The first five years he worked for a man in the furniture business at Newberg, after which he engaged with his father and was with him for three years, and then went to Janesville, Wisconsin, where he remained a little over a year and returned to the Empire State. He remained a short time and then went to Canada. After five months, he once more returned to Newberg and started a shop, and in 1878 came to West Point. He went immediately from there to Fremont, Nebraska. He brought with him a capital of ten dollars, upon which he soon after opened a shop and continued to operate the same until September 28, 1891. He commenced business with J. D. Markey, with whom he was associated all through his business career. In 1887 they erected a fine two-story brick shop on the corner of Fourth and "F" streets. In connection with his other business he was connected with his partner in the ranch and cattle business, commencing the same in 1885, in Knox County, Nebraska, where they own a ranch of three hundred and twenty acres in one tract, and one hundred and sixty in another. They own property in Pierce County, Saunders County, at Cedar Bluffs and a piece of property in Dodge County, something over twenty-eight thousand dollars' worth in Fremont, while personally Mr. Lowry has a fine frame residence on the corner of Eighth and "I" streets, which he erected in 1881, aside from other property in the city. He has done much toward the upbuilding of Nebraska and is full of public enterprise.

Politically he is a stanch Republican, and has been a member of the City Council six years and president of the Board four years, chief of the Fire Department two years, and a member of the Fire Department twelve years. He was instrumental in raising the money for fitting up the Fire Department rooms, which are a credit to the place. He has been fully appreciated by his fellow townsmen.

He was united in marriage April 12, 1879, to Mary E. Johnson, daughter of M. S. and Catharine (Harris) Wollen, natives of Indiana and Kentucky. The father died March, 1891, and the mother is still living, residing as Ashland, Nebraska. They reared a family of ten children: William, a resident of Weeping Water, Nebraska; James, a resident of Wahoo, Nebraska; Elias, a resident of Ashland, Nebraska; John, a resident of Beatrice, Nebraska; Mary, wife of our subject; Alice, wife of A. H. Tockey, a resident of Beatrice; Belle, wife of A. C. Smith, of Oakland, California; George, a resident of Ashland, Nebraska; Charles, a resident of Ashland, Nebraska; Ida, wife of Byron Moore, of Stanbury, Missouri.

Mr. and Mrs. Lowry have a family of six children: Charles, born in 1874; William, born in 1875; Maud L., born in 1880; Nellie, born in 1883; Jessie B., born in 1886, and Grace E., born in 1888. Our subject and his wife were brought up in the Presbyterian and Methodist churches and are among Dodge County's most respected people.

In conclusion let it be said that the man whose name heads this sketch has made life a striking success since coming to Nebraska;

having, as he did, but the meager sum of *ten* dollars capital to begin with, he has forged a fortune by pounding fierce blows upon his anvil and then judiciously investing the result of such labor, and too much praise can not be attached to such an honest toiler.

CHARLES D. MARR, treasurer and manager of the Fremont Foundry and Machine Company (a history of which will be found elsewhere in this work), will form the subject of this biographical notice. Having been a resident of Fremont since 1876, he has been closely identified with the growth and prosperity of the place.

Mr. Marr is a native of Jackson County, Iowa, where he was born February 21, 1856. He is the son of Solomon and Bridget (Haney) Marr, and of Scotch-Irish extraction. His parents are both deceased. He grew to manhood in the Hawkeye State, receiving his education under its most excellent public school system. He has sustained himself by his own efforts since he was fourteen years of age. He partially learned the blacksmith's trade, but at the age of seventeen commenced teaching school, which seemed more to his liking. This honorable profession he followed until coming into Nebraska, in 1876, when he located at Fremont, engaging as a salesman in the dry goods business, then as a book-keeper, which he followed for six years. The next year he spent as the express agent at Fremont, and for two years following that was book-keeper for the Crowel Lumber Yard, after which he engaged in his present business. He owns stock in the Fremont Brewery, also in the Fremont Warehouse and Factory Company. He possesses a tract of land, in Cuming County, of one hundred and twenty acres, forty acres in Butler County, besides considerable property in Fremont aside that already named. His residence is located on the corner of Fourth and Irving Avenue.

Politically, he affiliates with the Republican party. Socially he is a member of Triumph Lodge No. 32, of Knights of Pythias Order, also of the Business Men's Club of Fremont, as well as of the Board of Trade, he being a member of the executive committee.

He was united in marriage, September 8, 1880, to Miss Lizzie Monroe, a native of Sheboygan, Wisconsin, the daughter of James and Mary Monroe. Mr. and Mrs. Marr have been cheered on life's journey by the advent of five children: Zacie M., Charles J., Jennie, Helen, and Madaline.

Our subject's wife is a consistent member of the Roman Catholic Church.

JESSE A. NASON, an old settler and business man of Scribner, found his way to Nebraska during the month of October, 1868, and settled near West Point on a homestead, and there remained until 1881, when he sold his farm and went to the village, and there engaged as a jeweler. August 1, 1882, he came to Scribner and engaged in his present business, that of watchmaker.

Our subject was born in Gorham, Maine, October 2, 1819, the son of Reuben Nasson, of New Hampshire, who was born April 7, 1778, of English-Scotch descent. The family came to America and settled in Kittery, Maine, in 1630. The name Nason is found in the old "Doomsday Book." The father of our subject graduated from Harvard University in 1802, and was a Congregational minister and principal of Gorham Academy, near Portland, Maine, of which he had charge from 1806 until 1834 continuously, except a short time during the War of 1812. He went to Clarkson, New York State, in 1834, where he died a year later. His wife, Martha Coffin, was born in Saco, Maine, in 1786. She was a mother of seven children—three daughters and four sons, our subject being the fourth. She died in Mount Pleasant, Iowa, in 1870. The parents were

both members of the Congregational Church, and highly respected people.

Our subject was united in marriage August 10, 1854, to Anna M. Coldren, born in Xenia, Ohio, March 26, 1826. By this marriage union there has been three children born: Elmor A., Walter R. and Applia S. Mrs. Nason had been previously married, by which marriage she had one child, Irwin B. Doolittle, whose father died in Illinois. This son now lives in Colfax, Washington.

Mr. Nason received his education at Gorham Academy and Bowdoin College, studying civil engineering. In 1838 he immigrated to Tazewell County, Illinois, and engaged in civil engineering and teaching. During the Polk and Dallas campaign our subject ran a newspaper in Tremont, Illinois, and enlisted in the Fourth Illinois Regiment, under Colonel Baker, in 1846, and was under "Zach" Taylor, and transferred to General Scott's Command, participating in the battles of Vera Cruz and Cerro Gordo. After receiving his discharge as a soldier in the Mexican War, in 1847, he returned to his home in Illinois. For the services thus rendered he receives a pension.

Politically, Mr. Nason is a Democrat, and has held the office of justice of the peace since 1889, and was appointed postmaster under Cleveland, which office he held under his administration. He is a member of Scribner Lodge No. 132, A. F. & A. M., of which he was a charter member. He was made a Mason in 1850, uniting with that order in Pekin, Illinois. He was one of the county commissioners of Cuming County, and county surveyor, as well as a member of the village council of Scribner.

LIEUTENANT JAMES S. ROBINSON, one of the early settlers of Stanton County and a soldier of good record in the Civil War, was born in Clinton County, Indiana, October 9, 1831. William Robinson, the grandfather, was born in Virginia, and became one of the early settlers of Hardin County, Kentucky. He was married to Sarah Miller, a daughter of a soldier of the Revolutionary War. He was in the War of 1812.

William Robinson, the father of our subject, was the second of eleven children, and was born in Hardin County, Kentucky, October 23, 1807. He married Miss Rebecca Richardson, daughter of Samuel and Rebecca Richardson, who were Virginia stock and probably Scotch descent. William Robinson settled with his family in Indiana in 1830. By his marriage union the following children were born, six of whom lived to be adults: James S., of this sketch; Silas, of Saybrook, Illinois; Sarah J., wife of Thomas Ewing, of Richmond County, Wisconsin; Benjamin F., who in the time of the Civil War enlisted in the Eleventh Wisconsin Infantry and died at Batesville, Arkansas; Morgan M., who enlisted in the Sixth Wisconsin Heavy Artillery, is now a resident of Richland County, Wisconsin; Mary M., wife of John Booher, of Missouri; Nancy A., who married M. C. Bobb. She is now deceased.

In 1850 our subject's parents moved to Richland County, Wisconsin, where they spent the remainder of their days. They were members of the Presbyterian Church, he being an elder of the same.

Lieutenant Robinson, of this sketch, was educated in the common schools of Indiana and Wisconsin, and at Richland City Institute, Wisconsin. September 12, 1861, he enlisted as a member of the Eleventh Wisconsin Infantry, and belonged to Company "D". He was mustered into service at Madison, and went with the regiment to Victoria, Missouri, where they wintered. In the spring of 1862 he was placed in General Steeles' Brigade, and was after the bushwhacker Price. Subsequently he was sent to Cairo, Illinois, and there joined General U. S. Grant's Command, and was sent to Helena, Arkansas, where they remained until the Vicksburg campaign. After the Siege of Vicksburg, they were sent to New Orleans, and from thence to Rio Grande and Matagorda Bay, Texas, where the regiment wintered. Our subject, by

reason of re-enlistment, had a furlough and came home, joining his regiment at Memphis, Tennessee. They went down the river to New Orleans; around to Mobile, and after the capture of Blakely and Spanish Fort they were sent to Montgomery, Alabama, where they remained the greater part of the summer of 1865. Our subject participated in the following battles: Spanish Fort, Champion Hills, Blakeley, Vicksburgh, Jackson, Arkansas Post, Le Esperanze, Milliken's Bend, Chickasaw Bayou, Black River Bridge, where he was wounded in the leg. He was also at Fort Gibson, Fort Morgan, Kane River, Mansfield and Mobile. Being mustered out at the last named place as lieutenant, in the summer of 1865.

Our subject was united in marriage in Richland County, Wisconsin, in 1852, to Miss Margaret E. Ewing, daughter of George and Mahala Ewing. By this union there are five living children: Ada, wife of W. T. McFarland, postmaster of Stanton; James V., of Stanton; Louie L., Frederick W. and Edith E.

Mr. Robinson is a charter member of the Grand Army of the Republic Post at Stanton, and is also a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Both he and his wife are members of the Congregational Church.

Politically, he votes with the Republican party, and has held the office of deputy county clerk for eight years.

In 1870 Mr. Robinson, who had followed school teaching for a number of years, came to Stanton County and took a homestead of one hundred and sixty acres, and still continued to follow teaching. He improved his homestead and remained thereon until 1881, and then moved into the village of Stanton, where he resides.

CHARLES R. SCHAEFFER, proprietor of the *Platte River Zeitung* of Fremont, Nebraska, was born in Toledo, Ohio, September 15, 1861, the son of Charles Conrad and Caroline (Mayer) Schaeffer, natives of Germany, who emigrated to America some time in the fifties; settled in Chicago for a time, when he helped found the Illinois State *Zeitung*. He afterward went to Milwaukee, where he was connected with the Milwaukee *Herald*, after which he went to Omaha and started the first German paper in that place. He has for a number of years lived a retired life. He possessed more than ordinary journalistic ability. Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Schaeffer are the parents of three children: Amelia, wife of O. R. Nelson, deputy city comptroller of Omaha at the time of his death, April 29, 1892; Charles R., subject of this sketch, and Carrie, wife of James Tannehill. Mrs. Schaeffer, mother of our subject, died in Chicago in 1865.

The subject proper of this notice was educated in Chicago and Omaha, receiving a liberal education and learned his trade in his father's office in Omaha. In 1881 he came to Fremont and took charge of the *Nebraska Pioneer* and afterwards purchased the *Zeitung* of Dr. E. J. F. Burgh and Kerkow, who established the paper.

Mr. Schaeffer was united in marriage in Fremont in 1882, to Miss Mary Prieskorn, a native of Germany. To them two children have been born: Carrie and Mollie.

Politically, he runs his paper in the interest of Democracy, and is a strong organ for that party all over Nebraska.

He is a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and is an active member of the Turnverein and Mannerchor societies; also a director of the Mechanics Hose Company, as well as an honored member of the Independent order of Odd Fellows of Omaha.

ISAIAH G. SLOCUM, a farmer living on Section 9, Bancroft township, came to Cuming County in February, 1886, and located on Section 14, of Cleveland township, where he bought eighty acres of wild land, upon which he placed good improvements, including substantial buildings, a grove and an orchard of one hundred trees. He added to

his land until he had two hundred acres, all under plow, and surrounded by a good fence. He remained there six years, when he sold and bought his present place consisting of a half Section of partly improved land.

Isaiah was born in Bureau County, Illinois, January, 1860, the son of George and Mary Slocum, natives of Illinois, whose eight children were as follows: Lawrence (deceased), Anna (deceased), Milton (deceased), Isaiah G., Charles (deceased), George, Andy (deceased), Lottie (deceased).

Our subject remained in Illinois until ten years of age, when his parents removed to Monona County, Iowa, where the father engaged in farming. His parents are now both deceased.

He was united in marriage February 1885, to Nellie, daughter of William and Margaret Brown. They were natives of New York and had three children: Nellie, Pearl and Albert.

Mr. and Mrs. Slocum are the parents of four children: Roy, born December, 1885; Lena, born September, 1887; Floy, August, 1889; Ora, July, 1891.

Mr. Slocum is identified with the Independent political party, and has held the office of county supervisor three terms. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias order and bears the respect of the entire community.

CHARLES A. SMITH, of Fremont, one of the pioneers of this section of Nebraska, dates his birth from September 5, 1829, in Wyoming County, Pennsylvania. His parents were Tilton and Catherine (Draper) Smith. Our subject resided on a farm until 1855, and received his education in the old log school-house, co-incident with his school days. When he was twenty-one years of age he attended Wyoming Seminary, at Kingston, for two winters, and in 1856 came to Nebraska and located at Fremont. He entered land on Section 15, township 17, range 8. This he placed under good cultivation and retained until 1887. In the autumn of 1858 he purchased the claim to one hundred and sixty acres adjoining his original tract, and upon this last-named land he located his home. It is just outside of the city limits of Fremont, to the northwest, and is indeed a home of beauty. In 1867 he erected a small frame residence at that point for tenants.

In the spring of 1857 he, in company with his brother, broke about fifty acres and placed it under fence, it being the first farm fenced in this part of the County, the same being constructed of cottonwood rails, nailed to cedar posts. During the first two years he lived in the county he was engaged in the mercantile business with his brothers, J. G. and J. T. The first crop of corn they put in was in the spring of 1857; this was done by taking an ax, cutting a hole in the sod, and dropping in the corn, from which they harvested a bountiful crop. The first abode in which they lived to call their own was erected by digging a hole in the ground four feet deep, measuring ten by fourteen in area. On the edge of the bank they laid poles, to which rafters were attached, and the same covered with cottonwood boards, prairie grass and dirt. They cut steps into the ground, by means of which they had easy access to their "dug-out." This was situated just south of the Congregational Church of to-day. Their furniture was also of that flexible quality of lumber known as cottonwood, fashioned in the rudest manner. Pillows were provided by hay.

Our subject remained in this County until the fall of 1858, when he returned to Pennsylvania on account of weak eyes. He remained until the spring of 1864, having his eyes treated during those years. He then returned to Fremont and assisted his brothers two years as clerk, after which he engaged in the drug business with Dr. J. H. Crabbs, and subsequently bought his partner out and conducted the business until 1874, giving his whole attention to his farm thereafter. In 1870 he erected a fine brick residence at a cost of four thousand

dollars. He has now retired from active business life. Politically, he affiliates with the Republican party. He was postmaster at Fremont for one year, resigning in favor of H. O. Payne.

He was married June, 1870, to Mrs. Sylvia (Cotterell) Hart. Mr. and Mrs. Smith are among the representative people of Dodge County.

FRED W. VAUGHAN, a member of the Fremont Bar, and one of the leading attorneys of Dodge County, has been a resident since February, 1882.

He is a native of Wyalusing, Pennsylvania, born December 9, 1858. He is the son of E. R. and Jessie H. (Hinman) Vaughan, of English and Scotch-Irish descent. The parents are both residents of Fremont at this writing. Fred was reared to farm life in the Keystone State, where he remained until he was nineteen years of age, when he came West to North Platte, Nebraska, and read law with Beach I. Hinman, his uncle, and who is one of the prominent attorneys of that part of the country. Mr. Vaughan was admitted to the Bar at North Platte, in September, 1881, and there practiced his chosen profession until February, 1882, when he took up his residence in Fremont, since which time he has taken an active interest in the success of the Democratic party, and has held the office of police judge one year.

He belongs to Fremont Lodge No. 15, A. F. & A. M.; Signet Chapter No. 8; Mt. Tabor Commandery No. 9, and is also as far advanced in Masonry as the Scottish Rites. He is at present generalissimo of Mt. Tabor Commandery. He is a leading attorney of Fremont, stands high in the Bar of Dodge County, and is one of the progressive young men of this section of Nebraska.

The father of our subject, Evander R. Vaughan, was born in Pennsylvania October 24, 1819, and was there reared and spent most of his life. He turned his attention to agricultural pursuits principally, and after coming to Nebraska in 1882 engaged in the furniture business, which he followed until May, 1890, at Fremont, since which time he has retired from the activities of life. He was married in 1857, to Jessie E. Hinman, who was born in Pennsylvania September 1, 1831. They are the parents of but one child, Fred W.

The grandfather of our subject was Elias Vaughan, of Luzerne County, Pennsylvania, son of Richard Vaughan, who was a soldier in the Revolutionary War. Our subject as well as his parents are members of the Presbyterian Church, being earnest workers for the upbuilding of Christianity. Their home is located on Broad and Thirteenth streets. The mother of our subject is a direct descendant of James York, who came from England, located at Boston and finally went to Stonington. He was the great grandsire of Amos York, who was the great grandsire of Mrs. Vaughan. Amos was born about 1730, and married Lucretia Miner, daughter of Mannassa Miner. She was born in Stonington, Connecticut, in February, 1730. The Miner family are said to have belonged to the royal house of Prussia, who were strict Protestants, and possessed of considerable wealth. Mannassa Miner gave his daughter, Mrs. York, a considerable tract of land, near the mouth of the Wyalusing creek. In 1773 Mr. York moved his family to Wyoming, Pennsylvania. The difficulties which culminated in the Revolutionary War soon commenced, and Mr. York was known to be an ardent Whig and an earnest defender of his country's rights. He occupied a large tract of land and was the first object of the vengeance of the British and their hostile allies, the Indians. He was one of the first to locate at Wyalusing, and being possessed of considerable wealth brought with him cattle, horses and sheep with which to stock his farm and had a good prospect of future enjoyment. His farm was a part of the "clearings" of the Moravians. About the middle of February, 1777, there was a very severe snowstorm mantling the earth to a depth of several

feet, and during the evenings of the 12th and 13th the family were visited by a worthless negro on some trifling errand. The family became alarmed and on the morning of the 14th Mr. York rode to the old Mission village, where he entered the house of a supposed friend, but who proved to be an enemy. About forty or fifty Indians, led by two Pennsylvania white Tories one of whom was Parshall Terry, Jr., as soon as they discovered Mr. York pounced upon him, taking him prisoner, and fourteen of his captors repaired with him to his home for plunder, where they were met by the family, who were awaiting the return of the husband and father. When they discovered him with his escort they believed they were doomed to death, but they were told they would not be maltreated; so after taking what plunder they could secure, and their prisoner, they departed, taking horses, cattle, sheep and clothing. This was the last the family ever saw of Mr. York alive. He was taken a journey indescribable for suffering and cold, as well as grief of mind; and let it be here said that while his suffering was great, those that remained, suffered in his memory indescribable. He was compelled to watch his flocks for the enemy. He was taken to Canada and subsequently exchanged, but fell sick of a fever and died in nine days, before Mrs. York could reach him. He left a widow and eight children, a son seven years of age and a babe three weeks old. Mrs. York was present at the battle fought at Wyoming, where her son-in-law, Capt. Buck, was killed. As soon as it was safe, she set out with her eight children and one grandchild for her home in Connecticut, and in 1785 returned to Wyalusing, where she died October 30, 1818, in the eighty-eighth year of her age. She was one of the very first and purest in the church work at Wyalusing, being of the Presbyterian faith. Her son, Mannassa Miner York, is the grandsire of Mrs. Vaughan and the father of Augusta Hinman, who is the mother of Mrs. Vaughan, the mother of our subject.

HENRY G. WOLCOTT, of Fremont, is the present postmaster, and an old resident of the place, hence a sketch of his life is appropriate in this connection:

Mr. Wolcott was born in West Farmington, Ohio, August, 8, 1841, the son of Joseph H. and Rebecca B. (Webb) Wolcott, both of whom were natives of the Buckeye State. The Wolcott family finds its origin in England, and dates back in this country to Henry Wolcott, who came to America in 1620, who it is supposed located in Connecticut or Massachusetts. Our subject's father died in Kansas in 1886, having been variously engaged in manufacturing enterprises throughout his life. Our subject's mother is still living, and resides at Fremont, at the age of seventy-seven years. Henry G., of whom we write, received his education in the public schools, and the Western Reserve Seminary, and commenced teaching when sixteen years of age. A year later he was appointed deputy county clerk, which position he filled for two years, during his vacation from school teaching. At the age of nineteen he enlisted (April 27, 1861), in Company C, Nineteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, for four months, after which he re-enlisted in Company D, Second Ohio Calvalry, August 19, 1861. He was the first person to enlist from Farmington, Ohio. He wore the loyal blue until June 6, 1863, when he was sent home, as it was supposed, to die. He served one year in the ranks, but was made second lieutenant in both companies to which he belonged and commanded each company in battle. As soon as his health would permit, after his return home, he entered the pay department; his brother, who had lost a leg at Stone River, having been appointed paymaster of the army, he acted as clerk for him until March, 1868, when he came West to Fremont, Nebraska, and took a pre-emption of eighty acres, and a homestead of eighty acres. After two years, he returned to Ohio, spent the summer of 1872 on his Nebraska farm, going back again for medical treatment in Ohio. In 1874, he located in Fre-

mont to remain. In 1875, he was elected county superintendent of schools and purchased the Fremont nurseries, which he operated until 1890. In 1889 he was appointed postmaster at Fremont, which position he so creditably fills at this time. Mr. Wolcott is an affable and courteous gentleman, in the true sense of the word.

Politically, he is a Republican, and was a member of the county board for two years—1886–87, being chairman of the same the last year. In 1888, he was placed in nomination by the Republican party for the office of state senator. He is a member of McPherson Post No. 4, Grand Army of the Republic. June 6, 1866, he was united in marriage to Miss Jennie M. Nicholson, a native of Winsted, (West) Connecticut. They are the parents of four children: Inez E., at home; Myrtle, wife of E. E. Shackelford, of Fremont; Howard P., at home, and Henry G., at home.

Mr. and Mrs. Wolcott are members of the Congregational Church.

DR. GEORGE CARL WEBER, physician and surgeon at West Point, was born in Germany, October 7, 1817, the son of Dr. S. G. Weber, his mother's maiden name being Dora Wiess. He was educated in the college of Goettingen, Kingdom of Hanover and practiced for many years. His grandfather before him was a physician. Our subject is of a family of three children. His brother William was killed in the War of 1848 and Sophia died in Germany, in 1887. The father died at the extreme old age of one hundred and ten years, while his good wife died in 1832.

The doctor was educated in the University of Heidelberg, Germany, graduating in 1845, and was soon after serving as an assistant surgeon at Pottsdam, Prussia, where he remained three years. He then remained two years in Adelaide, Australia and was one of the founders of the City of Adelaide. In 1851 he came to America, locating at Cincinnati, Ohio, where he entered the practice in partnership with Doctor Walker, which firm dissolved in 1856, when he went to Chicago to practice medicine. In December, 1861, he enlisted in the Twelfth Illinois Cavalry, as a surgeon. He remained with the regiment until 1863, and was at the battle of Pea Ridge and was at Mound City, Illinois, in the Marine Hospital, where he remained until the latter part of 1865. In the early part of 1866, he was ordered to Omaha, where he mustered out several regiments, and remained in that city until 1884, when he concluded to try the profit of a stock ranchman. In the winter of 1886 his stock were caught in a fearful blizzard, and he lost everything he had.

In 1892 he established himself in the practice of medicine at West Point.

He was united in marriage at Columbus, Nebraska, in 1866, to Miss Susan Buisnet, of French descent.

The doctor is liberal in politics. He is a man of good address and is well posted in his chosen profession.

JACOB SCHWAB, a farmer of Hooper township, living on Section 4, came to Dodge County in the spring of 1861, with his parents, who located on Section 9, where the father took a homestead of one hundred and sixty acres of wild land. Our subject was twenty years of age at the time. His father broke up the place, built a house 16x20 feet, in which he lived for eight years. Jacob remained at home until twenty-one years of age, when he took a homestead of one quarter of a section, the date being 1864. He built a log-house 15x18 feet, in which he lived ten years, at the end of which time he erected a brick house, 17x34 feet, with a wing 15x18 feet, and two stories high. He built a barn 16x34 feet, with shedding on both sides. He has since added to his land until he now has two hundred and thirty two acres, one

hundred and five of which are under the plow, and the balance in pasture and meadow land. He has an artificial grove of two acres and an orchard of forty trees. He commenced in life without means upon which to operate.

Our subject was born in Germany, in March, 1841, the son of Henry and Catharine Schwab, natives of Germany, who had four children: Catharine, Jacob, Adam and Henry, Jr. Jacob remained in Germany until he was fourteen years of age, and in 1855 came to America. From New York harbor he went to Dodge County, Wisconsin, where the family engaged in farming, remaining there five and one-half years, and then removed to Dodge County, Nebraska. His early advantages for education were fair. In the autumn of 1862 he enlisted in Company A Second Nebraska Cavalry, and was mustered in at Fort Omaha, under Captain Peter S. Reed. They were sent to Fort Randall, were in the service eleven months, saw no actual fighting, and were discharged at Omaha.

He was married in December, 1867, to Paulina Weigle, the daughter of George and Christina Weigle, natives of Germany, who had eight children, named as follows: Paulina, Rachel, Godfried, John, Louisa, George, Jr., Mary and Gustaf.

Our subject belongs to the Masonic Order, being a member of Hooper Lodge No. 72, and is also a member of the Grand Army of the Republic. Politically, he affiliates with the Democratic party.

MATHIAS RUFF, a farmer living on Section 27, of Union township, came to Dodge County in the spring of 1869 in company with John Kern, now deceased. Mr. Ruff took a homestead of eighty acres on Section 26, which he improved and lived upon about fourteen years. He came to the country with no means and had to buy a team on time. His comrade, Kern, took a homestead near him, their nearest neighbors being two miles. Mr. Ruff lived on his homestead until the fall of 1883, when he moved to the farm he now occupies, which he bought as wild land. Here he built a house 16x26 feet and two stories high, with an addition 14x16 feet. He now has 440 acres in one body. The year in which he came to the county a school-house was built on Section 26, one mile from his house.

Our subject was born in Germany, November 21, 1825, the son of John and Christina (Kull) Ruff. The mother died in the old country, after which the father married Maggie Markley, and in 1837 they came to America and settled in Hocking County, Ohio, where he cleared a farm, Mathias helping him. May 7, 1847, our subject enlisted as a soldier in the Mexican War, Company B Fourth Volunteer Infantry of Ohio. He enlisted at Columbus, went to New Orleans, crossed the Gulf to Matamoras, Mexico, and was stationed there awhile; then crossed to Vera Cruz, and from there to Pueblo, where they remained until peace was declared. He was at the battle of Pueblo, under General Pierce, also at the battle at the Natural Bridge. He received his discharge in June, 1848, returned home and in a short time went to Putnam County, Ohio, where he took 160 acres of land in the heavy timber. The law gave every Mexican soldier the right to a quarter section of the public domain. He cleared up this land and remained there about six years, when he disposed of his place and returned to Hocking County, Ohio; was there four years, returned to Putnam County and bought a farm of eighty acres, upon which he lived until the spring of 1869, when he sold and came to Nebraska.

He was married in Hocking County, Ohio, January 20, 1849, to Miss Bane Piffer, daughter of Jacob and Rose Piffer. Bane (Piffer) Ruff was born in Germany in 1832, and came with her parents to America in 1848. They settled in Hocking County, Ohio.

Our subject and his wife are the parents of nine children: John H., Mary, Minnie, Charles F., Noah, Jacob (deceased), George, Solomon

Anna. All of these children were born in Ohio, except the last named, who was born in Nebraska.

Politically our subject was formerly a Democrat, but now is an Independent. Both he and his wife are members of the Presbyterian Church.

GEORGE G. MULLIN, a farmer of Section 17, Garfield township, came to Cuming County March, 1869, taking a homestead of a quarter section upon which he still lives. His first residence was a shanty built with posts and boards, and later he constructed a sod house with a sod roof in which he lived one year, when it collapsed, breaking his table, dishes and his bedstead. He managed to clear it out, bank it up and live in it during the winter, and in the spring built a small frame house, hauling the lumber from Fremont. It required three days for him to make a trip to Fremont at that time, on account of bad roads and unbridged streams. That house served him until 1885, with a few additions, and at that time he built his present house, which is a two-story structure twenty-four feet square. He planted a grove of five acres, which now towers up as a living monument to the good sense of this pioneer. He has an orchard of fifty trees, besides much in the small fruit line. He was in the country during the grasshopper raid, by reason of which he lost very heavily the first three years, and subsequently lost seventy-five fat hogs, and one hundred and twenty-five stock hogs with the cholera. The first four years he lived in Cuming County he was without a team, and then bought a yoke of oxen. He relates that many times he had no money with which to pay postage.

He of whom we write this biographical notice was born in Pennsylvania, April, 1839. He is the son of George and Elizabeth Mullin, whose nine children were: Jerome, Henry, Monroe, Elizabeth, Mordica, Walter, George, John and Sarah. All are deceased but two, our subject and Elizabeth. He remained in the Keystone State until twenty-six years of age, when he went to Ohio, remained one year and then traveled about one year or so in the Black Hills country, and then came to Cuming County. In the spring of 1864 he enlisted as a Union soldier in the One Hundred and Second Pennsylvania Volunteers, and mustered into service at Pittsburg, under Captain Mathews and was sent to Washington; was at Harper's Ferry and in the Shenandoah Valley campaign under General Sheridan, and in the Army of the Potomac in various engagements from the battle of Winchester to the close of the war. He escaped without being wounded, but had his cartridge box shot off upon one occasion. He served until the close of the conflict, and was mustered out at Bailey's Cross Roads.

December, 1859, he was married to Anna M., daughter of Henry and Delilah Gosser, natives of Pennsylvania, whose nine children were: Anna Jane, an infant (deceased), Emma (deceased), Ella, Mary Zillah, George, William, Belle, and Harry (deceased).

Our subject and his wife have two children: Charles H., born August 1860, and Walter B., born October, 1862.

Our subject affiliates with the Republican party and belongs to the Grand Army of the Republic and Knights of Pythias orders. He is now a justice of the peace, which office he has held fifteen years. He has also assessed his township several times. In his early life he learned the carpenter's trade and worked at it several years, and taught school during the winter season for twenty years.

ANDREW MADSEN, residing on Section 36, Cuming township, came to Cuming County in the spring of 1879, and first located on the farm he now occupies, which at the time was one hundred and twenty acres of wild land, which he provided with the ordinary improvements, including good buildings, wells,

and artificial grove and a small orchard. His present farm comprises two hundred and ninety acres, one hundred and sixty of which is under cultivation, while the remainder is equally as valuable for meadow and pasture purposes.

Mr. Madsen is a native of Denmark, Holstein, born March, 1847, the son of John and Rosena, Madsen, natives of the same country. They had three children: Andrew, Henry and Christian.

He of whom we write remained in his native country until twenty-three years of age and then came to America, landing at Portland, Maine. He then went to Chicago where he worked by the day and month for seven years, at the end of which time he came to Burt County, Nebraska, where he rented land one year and then moved to Cuming County. Upon arriving in America he possessed $1,000.

He was married in April, 1880, to Helen Klingbeil, daughter of Carl and Dora Klingbeil, whose seven children were: Teresa, Emma, Helen, Augusta, Anna, Hermena (deceased), and G. L. Emil.

Our subject and his wife have two children: Emil born February 5, 1881, and Holger, born July 22, 1891.

Politically, our subject is a Democrat. He belongs to the Masonic Order, Lodge No. 72, at Hooper.

As an item of some historic interest, it should here be stated that in 1868 the German Government wanted the services of our subject as a soldier, but he, not being possessed of a warlike disposition, left his native country and remained in Denmark two years. He then went back to Germany, but, under a peculiarity of their rigid military laws, his presence was not wanted there, so he came to America, the "land of the free and the home of the brave," and an asylum for the oppressed for all nations.

EGBERT M. THOMAS, of Section 5, township 21, range 2, of Stanton County, in what is known as Maple Creek precinct, was born in Atlas Genesee County, Michigan. He is a son of Matthew and Deborah (Akins) Thomas. The father was born in New Hampshire and the mother in New York State. They were married in Michigan and reared a family of three children: our subject, Angia and Matthew A. His parents moved from Genesee County in 1860 to Tuscola County of the same State, where they resided until 1864, when his father died, our subject being sixteen years of age at the time. The mother still lives in Tuscola County, Michigan. Egbert remained at home with his mother until he was twenty-two years of age, when he started out on the road in the tin and hardware business, and followed that for three years, and then sold out. His headquarters was South Bay City, Michigan. After selling to his partner in 1874 he went west to Wyoming and there engaged in railroad business, and from there returned to the "Wolverine" State and engaged in the hardware business, but after two and one-half years came to Polk County, Nebraska, where he worked on a farm by the month for five years with only three days' lost time, and assisted his mother all this time. He also worked seven months for Becker & Welsh, of Colfax County, commencing in the spring of 1880, and then Welsh & Rankee made him overseer of a herd of two hundred head of cattle in Stanton County. In 1885 he formed a partnership with Jonas Welsh to carry on the stock business, both raising and feeding. In 1889 he purchased his partner's interest. In 1881 he bought the land where he now lives, and in 1891 purchased a quarter section more of Stanton County land, and two hundred and forty acres in Pierce County, but soon after sold one hundred and sixty acres of that, leaving him four hundred acres at the present time. He attributes much of his success to the assistance he has received from Charles Siecke and Jonas Welsh, of Columbus, and John Eberly, cashier of the Citizens' Bank, of Stanton, with whom he has done business since 1882.

Our subject did not have good educational advantages, having attended the common schools with a short term in book-keeping.

He was married in the month of November, 1889, to Mary F. Dome, who was born in Missouri October, 1853. She was the daughter of Milton J. and Julia Bozarth, natives of this country, who had a family of eight children, five of the first family and three of the second, the father having been married twice. The children were: Lucy A., Lizzie, Dora, Mary, wife of our subject; Logan (deceased), Cassius, Jennie, Sophronia.

Our subject's paternal grandfather was a native of New Hampshire, born May 29, 1795, and died at his home in Millington March 16, 1892, aged ninety-seven years. He was married to Miss Polly Brown, who died December 9, 1857.

Mr. Thomas, in addition to operating his farm, runs a herd of twelve hundred cattle and has averaged a herd of one thousand for the past ten years. In addition to his own farm he leases four thousand four hundred and eighty acres of land. He owns one hundred and fifty head of cattle, three hundred head of hogs and twenty-six horses. He herds for various persons in his own and adjoining counties. He takes an active part in public affairs, has been school treasurer for a number of years, and also assessor for a long term. He belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and Knights of Pythias Lodge, and it may be added in conclusion that he is a self made, public-spirited man, and votes the Republican ticket.

JAMES H. MONTGOMERY, a prominent farmer of Webster township, Dodge County, was born in Bedford County, Pennsylvania, January 24, 1853, and came to Nebraska with his parents in 1869, where he has lived ever since.

He was united in marriage in 1881 to Miss Sarah Buchanan, daughter of John Buchanan, of Ohio. By this union two children were born: Wirt (died at the age of six months), Ora, still living.

Mr. Montgomery possesses a beautiful farm home of one hundred and sixty acres, all of which is under a high state of cultivation.

Politically, he is a supporter of the Republican party, and has held numerous local offices. A biography of his father appears elsewhere in this work.

GEORGE W. MONTGOMERY (deceased), one of the early settlers of Dodge County, was born in Franklin County, Pennsylvania, in 1820, receiving his education in the schools of his native county.

He married Hannah Suffecool of Pennsylvania. In 1885 he settled in Bureau County, Illinois, where he remained until the fall of 1869, when he homesteaded eighty acres of land in Pleasant Valley township, and there built his first house, which was sixteen feet square. He remained there until his death in 1891, dying in the month of March. He was the father of eight children: Sarah, wife of L. M. Swigard, of Dodge County; James H., David W., of Pleasant Valley township; Mary, died when twenty-two years of age—she married Michael Rettig; he died and she then married Charles Stormer; William, is now living on the old homestead; Minnie, wife of Mr. Bachtell; Linnie, wife of D. M. Clark, of Colfax County, Nebraska, and one died in infancy. Mrs. Montgomery is still living. She is a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and her husband in his life-time was a supporter of the Republican party.

AUGUSTUS G. MODEROW, editor and proprietor of the Stanton *Democrat*, was born in the province of Pomrania, Germany, September 23, 1860, the son of Gustavus Moderow. His mother's name before marriage was Wilhelmine Wolff. The parents emigrated to America in 1867, locating in Cuming County, Nebraska, where they still reside. The

subject of this notice was six years of age when his parents came to this country, and he attended the district school until he was nineteen years old, and then attended North-Western University, at Watertown, Wisconsin. He then attended the Fremont Normal, and received a first grade state certificate to teach, which profession he followed from 1882 to 1888, when he purchased the Stanton *Democrat*, and has since been connected with its editorial work.

He of whom we write this biographical notice was united in marriage, May 24, 1890, to Miss Bridget Gallagher, daughter of Felix Gallagher, of Cuming County. By this marriage union one child was born: Arthur G., March 28, 1891.

At the time our subject's parents came to Cuming County, they made a dug-out, in which the family lived for two years. The father took a claim of one hundred and sixty acres, to which he later added as much more land. The parents of our subject had three children: Augusta, wife of Frank Malchow, a farmer; William, a farmer, and Augustus G.

Gustavus Moderow died in 1868, after which the widow married Fred Nathen, by whom one child was born: Frank, now of Cuming County.

JOHN M. LUNDGREN, a farmer of Cuming township, Cuming County, residing on Section 25, has been a resident of that locality since the spring of 1875, when he located at West Point and worked out by the month on a farm for two years. He then bought eighty acres of his present farm. The same was wild land, upon which he built a comfortable, but small house, which served him thirteen years, when it was remodled and added to, it now being twenty-four feet square. His barns and out-buildings are good; overhanging his well and tanks is a wind-mill, which supplies the place with the best of water. Of his one hundred and sixty acre farm, one hundred and twenty acres are under the plow, and all surrounded by a fence. He has a grove of six acres and an orchard of two hundred trees His place is also made attractive by a fine fish pond, fed by a never failing spring. He came to the county a poor man, and was compelled to struggle for an existence during the first few years. He encountered the grasshopper plague and in 1887 was damaged by lightning three thousand dollars, by the burning of his buildings, grain and machinery.

Mr. Lundgren was born in Sweden, April, 1851, the son of Carl Jacob and Ulreica Swanson, both natives of Sweden, who were the parents of the following children, who took the names of Carlson, Anna L., Carl P., Christena, Anna, Caroline and John.

He took the name of Lundgren in America. He lived in his native land until twenty-four years of age, and then came direct to West Point, Nebraska.

He was married September, 1879, to Bettie Carlson, daughter of Daniel and Betsy Carlson, natives of Sweden, whose seven children were: Peter, Mary, Charles, Daniel and Bettie (twins), John and Carrie, all of whom live in America.

Our subject and his wife are the parents of six children: Arthur, Hillman, Orville, Minnie, Mable and Hattie.

Mr. and Mrs. Lundgren are members of the Mission Church and he was its first president, serving for three years. He also organized the Sabbath-school.

Politically, he is independent. He is president of the Farmers' Insurance Company, of which he was one of the incorporators. He has assessed his township for three years. He is vice-president of the Farmers' Union Grain and Lumber Company, of Oakland, which position he has held almost continuously since its incorporation in 1887; he has also served one term as member of the Board of County Supervisers, been school director for the past twelve years and took the State census for his district in 1885.

He is one of the many Scandinavians whose life and character are an honor to their adopted country.

THOMAS C. KIRK, a farmer of Section 26, Beemer township, Cuming County, was born near New Castle, Northumberland, England, March 10, 1854. He is son of Walter and Ann (Sharp) Kirk, who had four children: Thomas C., George, Margaret and Anna. George was a mechanical eagineer in the employ of the British Government during the Zulu war. His death was caused by a fever at Oppello, on the west coast of Africa. Our subject is the only member of the family in America. He received a limited education, and at the age of sixteen left home and came to London, Canada. In 1875 he removed to Saunders County, Nebraska, and engaged in farming. In 1887 he sold out and came to Beemer township, where he bought a farm of one hundred and sixty acres. He gives his chief attention to stock feeding, usually feeding from one to two hundred annually. His stock was some of the best that reached the Omaha market in 1891. He has made this business a study ever since living in Nebraska, and understands it thoroughly.

Politically, our subject is a Republican, but has little time to devote to politics.

Mr. Kirk was married June 25, 1881, to Nora Blunt, daughter of Thomas and Sarah Blunt, of Bloomington, Wisconsin. Her father was killed at the battle of Petersburgh; he was a surgeon in a Wisconsin regiment. Mr. and Mrs. Kirk have three children: Walter, Frank Earl and Mona.

MICHAEL J. HUGHES, SR., a resident of West Point, is a native of Ireland, where he was born in 1823. When a mere child his parents came to America. The father's name was Michael and the mother's Mary (McGirr) Hughes, who settled in Bedford County, Pennsylvania, and followed farming for a livelihood. In their family were eight children: Catharine (deceased), Margaret, of Washington, D. C.; Rosanna, of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania; M. J., our subject; Phillip (deceased); John, of Bedford, Pennsylvania; Francis, of Battle Creek, Nebraska; Thressa, of Baltimore County, Maryland. The parents died in Bedford County, Pennsylvania.

Michael was reared on a farm, receiving a limited common school education. He was married in 1848, to Miss Mary Hite, who was a native of Adams County, Pennsylvania. In 1861 they moved to Cumberland, Allegany County, Maryland, at about the time of the breaking out of the war, and there remained until 1864, when Mr. Hughes moved to Lee County, Illinois, and purchased a farm which he finally sold, moved to La Salle County, and later to Peoria. He also lived in Marshall County, Illinois, for a time, but in 1867, during the month of March, he moved to Columbus, Nebraska. In 1867, there was a colony formed which intended to locate in Antelope County, Nebraska. There were twelve families who intended to go, but when the time came only himself and brother finally went. They located in what is now known as Hopkin's Grove and were the first white settlers of Antelope County. The nearest settlement to them was at Norfolk, Madison County, a distance of forty-five miles. The country was very wild at that time, with Indians on every hand. Their provisions had to come from Omaha and Columbus, generally by means of ox teams. The country abounded in wild game, including deer, elk and antelope. They remained there until September and then moved to West Point, which then consisted of two or three houses. Mr. Hughes took a homestead adjoining the town plat and laid out what is known as Hughes addition to West Point.

Mr. and Mrs. Hughes have the following family: Anna, wife of John Talt, of Albany, Oregon; Michael J. Jr., of West Point; Richard B., Rapid City, South Dakota; Mary, wife of Ward M. Braton, of Bassett, Rock County, Nebraska.

Politically, he is a Democrat, while in religious faith both he and his wife are members of the Roman Catholic Church. He has seen much of the hardships of Western life, but is now surrounded with more than the average comforts of life.

MICHAEL J. HUGHES, JR., a live stock dealer at West Point, came to Cuming County in 1867. He was born in Bedford County, Pennsylvania, March 8, 1853, the son of Michael J. and Mary I. (Hight) Hughes. When a boy his parents moved to Maryland, where he attended the district schools, after which he removed to Illinois. In 1867 he came to West Point and for a few years was in the employ of Bruner & Neligh, hauling goods from Fremont and Omaha, and assisted in building the first dam across the Elkhorn River at West Point. He afterwards spent four years in Illinois, traveling over the country, selling patent rights. In 1877 he returned to West Point and was elected superintendent of public instruction in Cuming County, Nebraska.

In politics he is a stanch supporter of the Democratic party, and is at present chairman of the judicial and county central committees, also member of State central committee.

He was united in marriage in 1880 to Miss Mary E. Gahagan, the daughter of Christopher and Margaret (Ginty) Gahagan, natives of Ireland. She accompanied her parents to this county in 1871, attended the Nebraska State Normal school for two years, and followed teaching eight years. By this marriage union two children were born: Frank B., October 13, 1883, and Lucille, born December 22, 1885.

Mr. Hughes is one of the live business men of Cuming County, and for the past ten years has been largely engaged in shipping stock. Mr. and Mrs. Hughes are highly respected people. Of the latter's family it may be said that Christopher Gahagan, the father, was born in Ireland and came to America when a boy. He was married in New York City to Margaret Ginty, and shortly afterwards settled in the Copper mine district of Michigan, where he remained twenty years. In 1871 he came to Cuming County, where he purchased a tract of eight hundred acres of land, which he converted from wild prairie into a beautiful farm. Their children were: Mary E., wife of our subject, and James. Mr. Gahagan removed to Hot Springs, Arkansas, in 1882, on account of failing health. Politically he was a stanch Democrat.

FRED. J. HERRE, a resident of Hooper, came to Dodge County in the spring of 1875, in company with his parents, who located at Fremont, where the father was engaged in the tailoring business. Our subject remained at home until he was nineteen years of age, at which time he went into the printing office of the Fremont *Herald*, and followed that business for four years, after which he spent some time in Osceola, and went from there to O'Neill, Holt County, where he opened a barber shop. He remained there until 1885, and then removed to Hooper, where he has held the office of justice of the peace for four years.

He of whom we write this biographical notice was born in New Jersey, in 1864, the son of Fred. and Mary Herre, natives of Germany, who were the parents of thirteen children: Charles H., Mary M., Fred. J. Jr., Charlotte, Robert M., Amanda, Emily, Rosa, Gussie. Four of the family died in infancy. The family lived in New Jersey until 1875, when they came to Fremont.

In the month of May, 1884, our subject was united in marriage to Susan, daughter of John and Mary Crome, of Germany, whose six children were named as follows: John, Christ., William, Susan, Delia, Lizzie.

Our subject and his wife are the parents of three children: Robert, born in 1886; Rosa, born in 1889, and Mamie, born in 1890.

Politically, Mr. Herre believes in the principles of the Democratic party, and in religious matters both he and his wife are Lutherans. He

is a member of the Knights of Pythias, having started Longfellow Lodge No. 89, at Hooper, Dodge County, November 4, 1887. He also belongs to Uniform Rank Division of that order; also is an honored member of the Masonic and Ancient Order of United Workmen fraternities.

CHARLES PETER ALBERT BOECKENHAUER, an enterprising farmer of Section 29, St. Charles township, Cuming County, was born in Mecklenberg, Germany, December 30, 1835, and went to Canada in 1852, where he remained fifteen years, in the big woods, and in the fall of 1868 came direct to Cuming County, Nebraska, locating the land upon which he now lives, having taken a quarter section as a homestead. Upon his arrival he had six hundred dollars in money. He purchased a yoke of oxen, a wagon and two cows, which consumed nearly all his money. His first house was a frame structure 14x20 feet, in which he lived for fourteen years, and then built the two-story house he now lives in. The improvements upon his land are first-class, including good barns, an orchard and a two-acre grove of timber. Subsequently he bought one hundred and sixty acres more land in Sherman township, and eighty in St. Charles township. Two years in succession the grasshoppers raised havoc with his crops, which was a great financial drawback to him, as he depended upon the products of the soil for a livelihood. The hail also cut his crops one year, almost totally destroying them.

Our subject was united in marriage in September, 1859, to Sophia Gunzel, to whom have been born twelve children: Mary (deceased); Martha, Matilda, Malinda, Minnie, Samuel, Anna, Emma, Charles, William, Ella (deceased) and Alma.

Mrs. Boeckenhauer was born in Germany, and came to Canada where they were married. Our subject's father, Herman Boeckenhauer came to America in 1852, and is now living at West Point. The mother, Elizabeth (Brase) Boeckenhauer, came to this country at the same time, and is still living. The father was born in 1810, and the mother in 1812. Our subject belongs to the Evangelical Church, and politically is identified with the Republican party.

GEORGE BARR, of Section 22, township 24, Stanton precinct, Stanton County, was born at Cotesloa, Petersborough County, Ontario, February 4, 1858. He is the son of George and Rebecca (Mark) Barr. He received a common school education, and at the age of twenty-one years came to Stanton County, Nebraska, and purchased a quarter section of land, sixty acres of which were under cultivation. He now owns 400 acres, all fenced, provided with good out-buildings and under a high state of cultivation. It is devoted largely to the raising and feeding of stock.

He was united in marriage September 13, 1883, to Rosa McKinsey, daughter of James and Mary A. McKinsey, of Stanton. Mrs. Barr was born in Iowa. Her father is a native of New York, and of Scotch descent, while his wife was born in Maine, and is of Irish extraction.

Mr. and Mrs. Barr's five children are: Nina, Pearl, Elsie, Harrison and Walter.

Politically our subject affiliates with the Republican party.

Upon coming to the country he had about $1,000, which, put to good use, has made him one of the most prosperous, independent and contented farmers in Stanton County.

ERNEST ELSNER, senior partner of the firm of Elsner & Bader, doing an extensive furniture business at Fremont, was born in Saxony, Germany, April 13, 1842, the son of Gottlieb and Elizabeth Elsner. The father died when he was one and one-half years of age, and the mother when he was

three. He was reared by an uncle, Frederick Rothe, educated in the common schools of Germany, and in 1864 emigrated to America, landing in New York, and from there went to Beardstown, Illinois, where he had friends. He came to America on a visit, but being impressed with the chances for a man in this country he concluded to remain, and went to work on a farm by the month. In 1866 he purchased a farm, but soon afterward sold it out; for a time rented land, and then purchased a farm of 140 acres.

In 1870 he sold, and purchased 200 acres for $6,000. In 1878 he came to Nebraska, settling in Washington County, and purchased 210 acres of partly improved land, with a small house upon it. He built a house, barn and cribbing, also set an orchard of 100 trees, which he still owns. In 1890 he purchased an interest in the furniture business with which he is now connected.

He was united in marriage in Beardstown, Illinois, to Mary Unland, born in Germany. She came to America with her parents when five years of age.

Mr. and Mrs. Elsner are the parents of eight children: Emma, wife of J. R. Bader; Lydia, a graduate of the Fremont Normal School, and now a teacher of Dodge County; Laura and Lizzie (twins), the former a student at the Normal School, and the latter at home; Anna, Ernest H. and Richard, attending school, and Walter, deceased.

Mr. Elsner was the first to establish his family name in this country. He came to this country a poor man, and endured many hardships. He is a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen Lodge, and in politics is a Republican.

The business now conducted by this firm was organized in 1880. Their salesroom is 33x100 feet, occupying two floors and a basement. They carry a stock of from $8,000 to $10,000, which compares well with any furniture house in Omaha. Their stock is selected with great care and arranged in a very tasty manner.

JACOB R. BADER, of the firm of Elsner & Bader, furniture dealers at Fremont, doing business on Broad street, was born in Germany July 24, 1864, and remained in his native country until he was seventeen years of age, receiving his education in the common school. He then emigrated to America in 1881, locating in Johnson County, Nebraska, where he worked as a farm hand. In 1883, he attended the Nebraska Business College, at Nebraska City, and then entered the office of F. Beyschlag, a brewer, as book-keeper, where he remained two years, when he engaged in the furniture business with J. W. Butt, with whom he remained until May, 1890, and then came to Fremont, and in October, 1890, purchased his present business.

He was united in marriage in May, 1887, to Miss Emma E. Elsner, the daughter of Earnest Elsner. She was born near Beardstown, Illinois, August 4, 1867. They are the parents of three children: Carl George, Earnest Fred, and Eleonore Olga.

Politically, our subject affiliates with the Republican party. He is a thoroughgoing business man, and stands high among business circles in Fremont.

JOHN CHERNY, of the firm of Cherny & Kavan, dealers in coal, lumber and implements at North Bend, forms the subject of this notice. Mr. Cherny came to Dodge County in the fall of 1881, and went to work in a lumber yard at North Bend, for C. Cusack. He was in his employ until he embarked in business for himself. He and Mr. Kavan bought out and succeeded the business of J. B. Foot.

Mr. Cherny was born in Bohemia, Austria, December 30, 1860, the son of James and Anna (Shavelick) Cherny, both natives of Bohemia, Austria. In June, 1871, the family, including our subject, came to America, and direct to Saunders County, Nebraska. The father took a homestead in that county and is still living

there. Our subject remained at home with his parents until he went to North Bend, as above related.

He was united in marriage at Omaha, Nebraska, in April, 1886, to Miss Victoria Sedlacek, and by this marriage union two children have been born: Mollie, born 1888, and James, born 1891.

Mrs. Cherny is a native of Austria and was born in December, 1863; she came to America in 1879.

Our subject and his wife are both members of the Roman Catholic Church, at Cedar Hill, Saunders County, Nebraska. Politically, Mr. Cherny affiliates with the Republican party.

WILLIAM H. WEEKES, proprietor of the *Scribner News*, was born in Brooklyn, New York, October 29, 1855. He is the son of James Weekes, Jr., also a native of Brooklyn, who died in 1861. He belongs to the family of Weekes who have a history running back seven hundred and fifty years. The original Weekes of this branch of the family came to America from Devonshire, England, in 1635. His wife, Anna (Long) Weekes, a native of Bucks County, Pennsylvania, is a descendant of William Quimby, who emigrated from England in 1626 and was a Quaker. They were the parents of two children: the subject of our sketch and Charles P. The father was a wholesale hardware merchant of Newark, New Jersey, but who subsequently went to Brooklyn, where he died. William received his education in the public schools at Philadelphia, to which place his mother moved after the death of her husband. In 1872 our subject located at Grand Island, Nebraska; but after traveling over the state, remaining a short time at various points, April, 1890, he came to Scribner and purchased the *News*, which he still continues to operate.

Mr. Weekes was married June 17, 1882, to Alice Bulger, born in Indiana. By this union four children were born: Annie, Charley, Mary, and Wm. H. Jr.

Politically, our subject affiliates with the Democratic party, and runs a very creditable local newspaper, a further account of which is given elsewhere in this work.

JOHN W. THOMAS, a real estate, loan and insurance agent at North Bend, came to Dodge County, in March, 1874, and engaged as a solicitor for insurance, etc. In 1887 he turned his attention exclusively to insurance, and in the spring of 1890 opened up a real estate office, in partnership with Earnest Kern.

Our subject was born in Utica, New York, May 2, 1853, the son of John H. and Sarah A. (Austin) Thomas, both natives of New York. When he was quite small his parents removed to Madison County, New York, and he remained with them until he came West. His mother died when he was quite small.

He was united in marriage in Dodge County, Nebraska, December 24, 1885, to Miss Alice, daughter of Charles and Sarah E. Maddox, both natives of Virginia. Our subject and his wife are the parents of two children: Sarah M., born March 17, 1888; baby boy, born June 16, 1889, and died in infancy.

He and his wife are both members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and politically he is a supporter of the Republican party.

Mrs. Thomas was born in Lake County, Illinois, October 29, 1865, and accompanied her parents to Dodge County, Nebraska, in 1872. They settled on a farm near North Bend, where Alice remained until the date of her marriage.

There has been great improvement in the country since our subject's arrival here; he states that land which at that time sold for five dollars per acre is now valued at from thirty to forty dollars per acre.

A. PELLER, a dealer in general merchandise, at North Bend, came to Fremont in the autumn of 1874, remained one year and went to Hooper, where he engaged in



Theodore Uehling

general merchandise for two years, after which he returned to Fremont and arranged with Henry Ferman to start a store in North Bend. They built a frame building, 22x60 feet, into which was placed a general stock, and in 1882 they added twenty-two feet more to their building, giving them forty-four feet front. They carried from ten to twelve thousand dollars worth of goods. In the spring of 1883, Mr. Ferman sold his interest to Mr. Killian and our subject, who were in partnership until 1885, when Mr. Peller succeeded the business. August 26, 1886, the store was burned together with a greater portion of his goods, amounting to about fifteen thousand dollars; but he only remained out of business eight days. He put up a temporary store building and the ninth day was again selling goods. A brick building was erected that fall into which he moved in the spring of 1887.

Our subject was born in Montgomery County, New York, October 22, 1849, the son of Elijah and Helen M. (Washburn) Peller, the father a native of New York and the mother of Massachusetts. Our subject remained at home on the farm in New York until 1874, at which time he came to Fremont, Nebraska.

He received his education in the common schools of the Empire State, and was married in his native county, November, 1874, to Miss Amelia Nellis, daughter of Jacob W. and Eliza Nellis, natives of New York.

Mr. Peller is a member of the Knights of Pythias Order.

THEODORE UEHLING, of Section 2, Logan township, came to Dodge County in July, 1860, and located on Section 18, township 19, range 9, where he built a log-house and covered it with slough grass. This with the same kind of shedding for his stock served him until 1870, when he provided better buildings. He remained on that place sixteen years and in 1872 bought eighty acres, on Section 3, the same being Union Pacific railroad land. He bought and traded land in various shapes, doing the necessary improvement, to make each tract valuable; finally traded his old home farm for a farm of one hundred and sixty acres on Section 3, and kept adding to his landed estate, until he now owns nine hundred and sixty acres of well improved land. When he came to the country he was obliged to go to Omaha for the necessities of life. He used to make the trip with ox teams, leaving his family at the mercy of the semi-savage Indians. Great were the hardships he and his family endured, in order that they might possess the goodly heritage, a portion of the Elkhorn Valley. Our subject was one of the few who remaineds until the storms of adversity had passed over, and was the gainer thereby.

Mr. Uehling was born in Germany, January 11, 1836, and is the son of Casper and Gotliebetta (Deusing) Uehling. His parents, dying when he was very young, left a family of six children: Frederick, Casper, Otto, Caroline, Louisa, and Theodore.

In 1847 our subject, then eleven years of age, came with his brother Frederick and family to Dodge County, Wisconsin, and from there to Nebraska. Frederick died in Wisconsin, September 18, 1892. Theodore was united in marriage January 2, 1860, to Catharine Schwab, the daughter of Henry and Catharine Schwab, natives of Germany, whose four children were: Catharine, Jacob, Adam and Henry.

Our subject and his wife are the parents of the following children: Otto, November 1, 1860; Henry, November 12, 1861; Edward, March 13, 1863; Lewis, November 8, 1864; Theodore, January 20, 1867, now deceased; Martin, August 20, 1869; Frederick, November 4, 1873; Lanore, December 19, 1875; Frank, October 26, 1878; Louisa F., June 6, 1880.

Politically, our subject affiliates with the Democratic party, and in his church relations is a Lutheran. He belongs to Oakland, Masonic Lodge, No. 72. He has been one of the school board for twenty years, and has held other local offices. He erected his present

house in 1882, which is one of the best in all this section.

In the reviewing of this man's life we see what can be accomplished by energetic men with willingness to do and do well. Coming to this country as he did an orphan boy at the age of eleven years, battling in life for himself and finally making the success he has, both in a financial and social way, too much credit cannot be placed upon his career.

FLORENDO E. KRAUSE, a notary public, agent of North German Lloyd Baltimore and New York line, and insurance agent at West Point, was born in Zirke, Province Posen, Kingdom Prussia, Germany, March 5, 1834. He learned the mason's trade and emigrated to America, September 1, 1854, landing in New York, and from there went to Canada in 1855. He married Mary Mitchell, in Steaphen township, county of Huron, Ontario, September 30, 1858, and came to Cuming County, Nebraska, locating at West Point in the spring of 1870. He received his first naturalization papers in Chicago, Illinois, and his final papers in West Point, Nebraska, June 16, 1875.

His children are as follows: Ida, who married Peter Poellot, a printer by trade, residing at West Point; Charles, a jeweler at Norfolk, Nebraska; Florando Ernest, a clerk in the general merchandise store at West Point; Edmund, a tinsmith of Randolph, Nebraska; Alonzo, a printer of West Point; Adolph, a druggist at West Point; Wanda, Lottie and Ralph at home.

Our subject's father, August F. William Krause, was a master builder and was born in Landsberg, Kingdom of Prussia, Germany. His mother's maiden name was Henrietta Klose. They were the parents of Edmond Rudolph, a mason by trade, now residing at West Point, Nebraska; Ida Pauline, who married Ernest Riebe, a machinist, and died in Chicago; Amandus, a mason by trade, living at West Point; Meta Laura, who married Fritz Remainder, a farmer of Madison County, Nebraska; Henrietta, who married Joseph A. Leppen, a clerk in the War Department with headquarters at St. Paul, Minnesota; William Eugene, a merchant and vice-president of the First National Bank at West Point. These were all born at Zirke, Province Posen, Kingdom of Prussia, Germany.

Politically, Mr. Krause is a supporter of the Republican party, and has held numerous local offices, including that of city clerk, and member of the school board. He has been a notary public at West Point for thirteen years. For honor and integrity the Krause family stand high in the community in which they live.

JOHN B. WAGNER, a highly respected citizen of Everett township, whose farm home is on Section 14, came to America in 1865 and worked one year in Phialdelphia; the following two years were spent on a farm in Pennsylvania. In the spring of 1868 he went to Illinois and worked on a farm, and in the spring of 1869 came to Dodge County, Nebraska, took an eighty-acre homestead, and built thereon a sod shanty 10x14 feet; his furniture consisting of a home-made bedstead, table and chair. Being without money, he worked out by the month for a time, and then returning to the homestead batched it for two years. He provided himself with a yoke of steers, for which he paid one hundred and fifty dollars, two shoats that cost as much as six would today. Many a hard day's work was spent on this place, and frequently he went without his breakfast or supper, getting up at four o'clock in the morning to work. He afterward added eighty acres of land, which had a small house upon it, in which he lived for four years, and in 1884 built his present residence. He now has two hundred acres of land, upon which he has placed a most excellent class of improvements. He has one hundred and twenty acres under the plow, while the balance is in

pasture and meadow land; an artificial grove of five acres, together with an orchard of forty trees and three hundred grape vines, lends a beauty and adds value to his place. Like most men who came to Nebraska at an early day, our subject brought no means with him to speak of. His nearest trading point was Fremont, and the streams were all unbridged at that day. He of whom we write this notice was born in Northeim, Guttenburgh, Germany, February, 1841. He is a son of Jacob and Catharine Wagner, whose seven children were: Philip (deceased), Catharine (deceased), Dorathy (deceased), Christena, John B., Frederica and Caroline.

August, 1871, our subject was united in marriage to Charlotte Mariah Wilhelmina Paesch, of Provence Pomerania, Germany. Her father, Henry Paesch, was a farmer in his native country; both her parents are now deceased.

Like most of the early settlers of the Elkhorn Valley, our subject has been obliged to endure many hardships. The grasshoppers from 1873 to 1877 destroyed a great deal of his grain, and in 1874 from twenty acres of corn he harvested twenty-five bushels. The following spring he paid ninety cents per bushel for poor wheat to feed his team; but being possessed of energy and perseverance, he has finally accomplished the end for which he came West—the gaining possession of a good home for himself and family. Mr. and Mrs. Wagher are parents of the following children: Louisa, born June 1872; Johannah (deceased), born August, 1874 Berta (deceased), born February, 1876; Ida, born December, 1879; John, born December, 1881; Charles, born April, 1883; and Henry, born May, 1885.

Our subject and his wife are both acceptable members of the Lutheran Church, and in political matters he affiliates with the Democratic party.

JUDSON GRAVES, editor of the Neligh *Advocate*, was born at Vienna, Oneida County, New York, December 20, 1831. His parents were Horace S. and Hannah (Eaton) Graves. The former was born in Columbia County, New York, and his father was a captain in the Continental Army, and of English descent. Horace S. Graves died at Neenah, Wisconsin, in 1880, having been a farmer all his days. Mrs. Hannah Graves died at Martinsburgh, New York, May 3, 1843. Her grandfather, Eaton, came from Cheshire, Massachusetts, settled in Little Falls, Herkimer County, New York, soon after the Revolutionary War. It is supposed the family were of Scotch descent.

In the spring of 1840, Judson removed with his parents to Martinsburgh, Lewis County, New York, where he attended school. When fifteen years of age he left home and went to Little Falls, and served a five-years apprenticeship in the office of the *Mohawk Courier*, which is still published. From that time to this, our subject has been connected with the newspaper business, working at his trade in New York City, Utica, Oswego, Syracuse, Buffalo; Davenport, Iowa; Peoria, Illinois; Louisville, Kentucky, and Chicago. He spent about nine years on the *Chicago Tribune*. The first paper he published was the Henderson *Plaindealer*, at Biggsville, Illinois, in 1868. He removed the plant to Young America, Warren County, Illinois, and there published it until 1872; removed it to Galesburg, and continued it until December, 1879. He then bought the *Standard*, at Vermillion, South Dakota, and lost much of his office by the great Missouri river flood of April, 1881. He then came to Neligh, Nebraska, and bought the *Advocate*, July 4, 1881. This paper had been formerly called the *Eagle*. The *Advocate* is now one of the leading journals of Antelope County. December 21, 1889 our subject was appointed postmaster at Neligh, and took possession February 15, 1890. Politically, he is a stanch Republican, and takes an active interest in campaign work, having served six years as chairman of the Republican County Central Committee. As an indication that he is a loyal American, and not afraid to defend his convictions, it only needs to be added that September

1, 1864, he enlisted as a member of Company B, Fifty-eighth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, under Gen. A. J. Smith, in the Army of the Tennessee, and took part in many engagements, including Big Blue, Missouri, the two days fight at Nashville, Dec. 14 and 15, 1864, siege and assault on Fort Blakely, Alabama, April 9, 1865. He escaped without wounds or imprisonments, receiving an honorable discharge at Montgomery, Alabama, June, 1865.

Mr. Graves was united in marriage in 1880, to Anna, daughter of Scott Freaner, of Canton, Illinois, her birth-place. By this marriage union have been born two children: Edna L., and Logan E. (named in honor of Gen. John A. Logan, an old acquaintance). Mr. Graves is a member of the Blue Lodge, Chapter and Commandery, of the Masonic Order, also of the Grand Army of the Republic, having filled nearly all of the positions in the former organizations.

Too much credit cannot be attached to one who has achieved the success which has crowned the efforts of this man's life. Beginning as a poor boy, apprenticed to learn the printer's trade, he has steadily worked himself up the ladder of success and accomplishment.

CARL P. LUNDGREN, a representative farmer of Section 26, Cuming township, came to Cuming County in the spring of 1876, and spent the first ten months at farm labor, and then went to school two months. The following season he purchased a yoke of oxen and broke prairie. He then sold his team and hired out for three months, after which he bought a team and rented land for one year, then leased school lands of the State, the time specified in the lease being twenty years. But he sold out his lease and bought the farm he now occupies, which consisted of a quarter section of wild land, upon which he made good improvements, built a house, barn, granary, cribbing, and shedding for fifty head of cattle. He also dug a well; planted out a three-acre grove, and an orchard of one hundred trees. He has one mile of willow hedge about his place. His farm now consists of two hundred and thirteen acres, one hundred and fifty of which is under the plow. He came to the county with one hundred dollars in money, and has lost fifteen hundred dollars by going security for other parties. He hauled wood from Decatur to West Point, and took goods, upon which he subsisted, when he first came to the country. He was born in Sweden, August 7, 1854, the son of Daniel and Eva Johnson, who had four children. The names of these children are as follows: Matilda Danielson (deceased), John Danielson, Carl P. Lundgren, and Gustaf E. Lundgren.

Our subject remained in Sweden until he was twenty years of age, and then came to Burt County, Nebraska, remained six months, and came to Cuming County. He was united in marriage, October, 1881, to Mary Carlson, daughter of Daniel and Betsy Carlson, whose nine children were as follows: Peter, Mary, Betsy, Charles, Daniel, Carry, John, and two who died in infancy.

Our subject and his wife are the parents of four children: Alma, born September, 1882; Victor, born December, 1883; Ellen, born September, 1885, and Emil, born March, 1887.

Mr. Lundgren is a member of the Farmer's Alliance, and favors the Prohibition movement.

Both he and his wife belong to the Swedish Mission Church.

Our subject has been put to great expense and annoyance in regard to perfecting the title to his land. He bought his farm in 1880, and received a perfect title, as shown by the abstract, and in 1889 a man brung an action against him that a former deed was a forgery, and tried to remove him from his premises. He has had three trials of the case and won in every instance. It went to the Supreme court, and was sent back for a new trial, and our subject won again, and the case is back again in the Supreme court, and up to this date it has cost him over five hundred dollars to defend his rights.

JASPER L. REWEY, a farmer of Grant township, Cuming County, was born in New York, August 18, 1837, the son of Henry and Mary Rewey, natives of Connecticut and New York respectively. Their seven children were: Addison, Jefferson W., Jasper, Henry deceased, Freeman M., Jay and John (deceased).

His parents emigrated from the Empire State when he was seven years of age and located upon a farm in Grant County, Wisconsin, where he spent the years of his minority. Leaving home at twenty-two years of age, he spent a year at Pike's Peak, when he returned to Wisconsin. At the outbreak of the war for the Union he enlisted in Company "C" Seventh Wisconsin Infantry, under Captain Nasmith. He was mustered in at Madison, the state capital, August 18, 1861, and was assigned to the Army of the Potomac under Colonel Robinson. His was the First Army Corps with Rufus King as brigadier-general. He received a gun-shot wound at the battle of South Mountain, and still carries the ball in his body. In consequence of this wound he was discharged. In February, 1865, he re-enlisted in the navy and remained until the close of the war.

Mr. Rewey came to Cuming County, Nebraska, from Wisconsin in the spring of 1868, and homesteaded a quarter of Section 21 in Grant township. He built a sod house similar to the first dwellings of most of the pioneers of the Elkhorn Valley and broke some of his land. The next season he replaced his sod house with a substantial frame, in which he lived until he proved up on his claim. He returned to Wisconsin in 1873, where he spent the next eleven years of his life engaged in clerking in a store and devoting his attention to the duties of the office of sheriff of Grant County for the years of 1883 and 1884, as well as filling several other official positions in that county and in the city of Platteville.

Returning to his claim in Cuming County in 1885, he improved it by erecting a commodious dwelling, and has since added all the other necessary adjuncts of a well-improved and conveniently arranged farm.

Our subject was married in May, 1865, to Susan Galbraith, daughter of Andrew J. and Melinda Galbraith, natives of Pennsylvania and Virginia respectively. Their four children were: Eliza A., Susan, Richard and Isaac.

Mr. and Mrs. Rewey are the parents of three children: Frank, born January, 1864; Lida, born February, 1874, and Jasper L., Jr., born March, 1877.

Politically, our subject is a Republican. He belongs to the Masonic fraternity, being a member of Lodge No. 114 at Wisner, Neb., and of Chapter No. 2 at Platteville, Wis. He is also a member of the Grand Army of the Republic.

HERMAN BLUMENTHAL, the leading merchant of the city of Fremont, operating the largest and only department establishment in the city, established his business at Fremont in 1887, with a stock of dry goods and clothing in two separate departments, on Sixth and Main streets. At first the business was conducted by Herman and Barney Blumenthal. This partnership existed for one year, when the last named purchased the clothing stock, while our subject conducted the dry goods department alone for two years. At the end of this time the dry goods department was closed, and he made a trip to his native country, spending some three months, when he returned to Fremont, and opened up for business again, and within a few days rented one room in the Ward block, on Main street, his present location, carrying dry goods, clothing and carpets. After one year he leased the entire block, which contains two large rooms, 24x115 feet in depth, with four floors, besides the basement, into which he placed a full line of general merchandise, carrying everything in all branches, except groceries and hardware. He carries a stock of $50,000, and his dry goods department is the most complete and largest in Fremont,

while his clothing department can not be surpassed in the West. In connection with his dry goods and clothing department he also carries a complete stock of cloaks and carpets.

Our subject came to Fremont from Independence, Iowa, he having a store at that point, as well as La Porte. He is a leading business man of Fremont. He has been engaged in trade for the past sixteen years, commencing the same in Vermont, from which State he came to La Porte, Iowa. He is a native of Germany, coming to this country when he was sixteen years of age, since which time he has been an active, prudent business man, and as a result has been very successful. His family consists of his wife and three sons. He will soon erect a block four times his present capacity on one of the best corners in the city.

AUGUST KOPLIN, of Humbug precinct, Stanton County, residing on Section 20, township 24, range 3, accompanied his parents to the county in the autumn of 1872, when his father took a homestead of one hundred and sixty acres. He remained at home until he had reached his majority and then bought a quarter section of wild land, upon which he placed substantial improvements, including good frame house, barn, shedding, wells and a grove about his building site and an orchard of fifty trees. He now has eighty acres under the plow, and the remainder in pasture and meadow land.

Mr. Koplin was born in Germany, September, 1860, the son of Frederick and Wilhelmena Koplin, natives of Germany, whose children were as follows: John, August, Gustave, Adolph, Herman, Louis, Pauline and Henry, all living in Nebraska. He of whom we write remained in Germany until twelve years of age, when he sailed for America, landed at Baltimore, and from that city found his way to Stanton County, Nebraska. His educational opportunities were not good. He was united in marriage on October 1st, 1889, to Henrietta, daughter of August and Dorathy Axen, natives of Germany, whose three children were: Henrietta, Charles and Ernest (twins). The father is a Lutheran minister and lives in Germany.

Mr. and Mrs. Koplin are the parents of four children: Antony, born December 5, 1887; Charles, born March 15, 1889; Clara, born July 17, 1890, and Arnold, born May 10, 1892.

Our subject and his wife are members of the Lutheran Church, and in politics he favors the Democratic party.

October 2, 1886, Mr. and Mrs. Koplin visited Germany, returning in December to Scribner, where they remained with Charley and Ernest Axen, a mile or so South of Scribner. The following spring, August Koplin and wife went to Stanton County, and erected their building. In September Mrs. Koplin's mother came from the old country to see the home of her daughter in the West.

BERNARD MONNICH, located at Hooper, was born in Dodge County, April 20, 1869, the son of Gehard and Anna Monnich, natives of Germany, who reared a family of ten children: Mary, Herman, John, Dorah, Bernard. The other children are deceased.

Bernard worked at farming until he arrived at the age of his majority, when he engaged in the hardware and agricultural implement business. He had a common-school education only, and has spent the most of his life in Dodge County, Nebraska. He was united in marriage April 21, 1890, to Barbara Uehling, daughter of O. Uehling, whose sketch appears elsewhere in this work. To our subject and his wife have been born one child: Charlotte M., August 28, 1891.

Mr. Monnich is a member of the Masonic Order and the Knights of Pythias. In religious matters he is a Lutheran.

Politically, he affiliates with the Democratic party.

WILLIAM HENRY KARLS, of Neligh, Nebraska, was born in Nashville, Illinois, January 25, 1864. His parents were Henry and Mary J. (Lawton) Karls. Henry Karls was born in Missouri, in 1836. His parents came from Germany about 1830. He came to Antelope County, Nebraska, in May, 1872, claiming a homestead in Elgin precinct. He now resides at Oakdale, and was one of the incorporators of that village. Mrs. Mary J. Karls is a native of Indiana; her father, Thomas Lawton, was a native of New England. He was also among the pioneers of Oakdale, where he died in the autumn of 1885.

When the Karls family came to Antelope County, our subject, William H., was but eight years of age. He attended the Oakdale public school during the winter and worked on the farm in the summer season, until twenty years of age, after which he engaged in teaching and clerking in the office of the county clerk. Subsequently he was appointed deputy county clerk, holding such office four years—1886-89. In March, 1890, he accepted a position as clerk in the Merchants' Bank of Neligh, and has been its cashier since October, 1891. He is a stockholder in this bank, and in connection with his other business writes insurance.

October 12, 1887, he was united in marriage to Kate E., daughter of John T. and Candace B. Nims, who was born near Royalton, Wisconsin. By this union two children were born: Elliott Leroy and Beatrice Vernice.

Politically, our subject affiliates with the Democratic party, and was elected assessor of Neligh in 1891. He was a candidate for county clerk of Antelope County in 1889, and served as city clerk in 1890.

ISAAC L. GALBRAITH, of Section 22, Grant township, came to Cuming County in the spring of 1868, and located on a homestead of one hundred and sixty acres where he now lives. Here he built a sod house, 8x12 feet, with a sod roof, one window, and one door. In this habitation he managed to live for six months, when he built him a story and one-half frame house 14x24 feet, hauling the lumber with which it was built from Omaha, each trip consuming six days time. Subsequently he added to this farm house. His place is well provided with wells, and has a beautiful grove of ten acres and an orchard of sixty trees. He has since added to his land until he now has two hundred and forty acres, one hundred and sixty of which is under the plow. He has trees upon his farm, measuring three feet in diameter, of his own planting. In 1890, he had eight head of cattle killed by lightning at one stroke. It was his ill-fortune to live in the country during the grasshopper years, and his crops were destroyed for several seasons.

He of whom we write this sketch is a native of Wisconsin, born in Grant County, November, 1847, the son of Andrew and Malinda Galbraith, natives of Pennsylvania and Kentucky, respectively. Their five children were: Rebecca (deceased); Eliza A., Susan, R. M., I. L., our subject. Three are living in Nebraska, and one in Wisconsin. Our subject remained in the Badger State until eighteen years of age and then went to Omaha, where he followed the butchering business one year and followed carpenter work and on a brick yard until he came to the Elkhorn Valley, settling in Cuming County.

November, 1873, he was married to Anna R., daughter of William and Mary Mann, natives of England and Scotland respectively. Their two children were: Jane and Anna R., both living in Nebraska.

To Mr. and Mrs. Galbraith have been born seven children: Charles, born September 10, 1874; Susan, August 9, 1876; Jessie, June 15, 1878; Chester, August 9, 1880; Jane, September 24, 1882; Clare, August 25, 1885, and Ruby, March 15, 1890. Mr. Galbraith is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America and in politics is independent.

FERDINAND VERGES, physician and surgeon, practicing at the City of Norfolk, Nebraska, was one of the pioneers of Madison and Pierce Counties. He was born in Prussia, Germany, August 21, 1833, and was the first to establish the family name in America. His father, August, and his mother, Henrietta (Siegfried) Verges, were the parents of two sons and one daughter: Ferdinand, of whom this sketch is written; Frederick, a resident of Germany, and Minnie, who died at the age of fifteen years. The parents of these children were lifelong members of the Lutheran Church and both died in Germany.

Ferdinand was educated at the high school in his native place, and commenced reading medicine when twenty-one years of age, under the charge of Prof. Lutz. He graduated in the medical college Coethen, the first homœopathic college established. This was in 1857. He followed his profession in his native country until 1868, when, hearing of the advantages of the United States, he decided to come, and landed in New York in the spring of that year. He immediately came West, locating in Chicago, but hearing of Nebraska and the great prairies, he concluded to come and "grow up with the people and the country." In 1869, he located on a homestead in Pierce County, where he built the customary sod house, which served for two years, when he built the first frame house in that vicinity. He took a quarter section homestead, afterwards, took three hundred and twenty acres of land, making four hundred and eighty acres in all, two hundred of which he put under cultivation. In 1881, he removed to Norfolk, having a large practice at the time, and found that he either had to give up his profession or his farm life, and chose the latter, and since that time has been in active practice. In 1889, he erected Verges Block.

Our subject was united in marriage at Norfolk, in 1873, to Miss Augusta Marquardt, born in Prussia, in 1850. By this union three children were born, who still survive: Minnie, born September 21, 1879; Anna, born December 25, 1881; Charles, born March 25, 1884. Mrs. Augusta Verges died April 4, 1887, and December, 1889, our subject married Miss Mary Blaettermann, by whom one child was born: Mary, January 28, 1891. This child's mother died February 2, 1891.

In politics, Mr. Verges is liberal, aiming to vote for the best man at each election. While a resident of Pierce County he was one of the county commissioners.

At the time the Doctor came to Nebraska, a band of Indians roamed about over the prairies on ponies and occasionally frightened the white settlers. At the time he was building his dugout, and while at work, he heard the brush crack and looking around saw two Indians and he thought his time had come! He said his hair began to raise up. This was his first experience with the "noble red man," but he escaped without harm. He came to the country with but fifty dollars in his pocket, but, by good management and close attention to business, he has accumulated a large property, and is one of the directors in the Norfolk National Bank, also of the Elkhorn Building and Saving Association, and president of the Queen City Real Estate Improvement and Trust Company.

WILLIAM A. BARNES, one of the enterprising merchants of Battle Creek, Madison County, is justly entitled to a notice in this connection. He was born in Tazewell County, Illinois, March 2, 1841. The family are of German extraction and came to America prior to the Revolutionary War. The grandfather of our subject settled in Virginia, and subsequently moved to Holmes County, Ohio, at an early date, being the first to cross the Allegheny Mountains. His father, William Barnes, was born in Holmes County, Ohio, and there married Martha Richard, of an old Virginia family. In 1833 the family moved to Tazewell County, Illinois, when there were but a few scattering settlers in that locality. They took up Government land and improved the

farm. The father erected a log-cabin, with the old-time puncheon floor and covered with "shakes." He there lived and made a comfortable home for the family. At an early day he hauled his corn to Pekin and sold it for a shilling per bushel, and paid fifty cents for calico. Mr. and Mrs. William Barnes were the parents of five children, three sons of whom shouldered their muskets and wore the loyal blue during the Civil War. Lorenzo D., now of Cherry County, Nebraska, enlisted in Company E Seventh Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and was severely wounded through the right shoulder, but remained in the service until the war closed. Benjamin R., a member of Company I Third Iowa Infantry, was in the guerrilla warfare against Price, and participated in the battle of Shiloh, was at the siege of Corinth; at the siege and capture of Vicksburgh, and later transferred to the Third Heavy United States Artillery, serving over five years. He is now a resident of Kansas. William A., the subject of this notice; Mary E., wife of Leo Brown, who was also a soldier in the late war, now a resident of Cuming County, Nebraska; Martha, wife of S. H. Thatch, of Battle Creek, who was a soldier in the late war, a Southerner but a Union soldier. The father of this family died in 1846, while the widow is still living in Cuming County, aged seventy-six years.

William A. Barnes, the subject of this notice, was educated in the old log-cabin subscription school and grew to manhood in Tazewell County, Illinois. Being fired with the spirit of patriotism and devotion to his country, in 1861 he enlisted twice but was rejected. In 1862 he again enlisted, as a member of Company E Seventh Illinois Infantry, and was mustered into service at Springfield, Illinois, and from that point was sent direct to Corinth, Mississippi, arriving soon after that battle. It was not long before he was wounded and sent to Pulaski, Tennessee, where he made headquarters for some time, and then went to Athens, Alabama, was dismounted and sent to Georgia, where the regiment purchased new rifles, and soon after took part in the battle of Altoona Pass, Monday, October 4, 1864, where his company lost heavily in killed and wounded. He then went to Rome, Georgia, and November 11th the regiment started with General Sherman on his famous "March to the Sea." The Seventh Regiment, of which he was a member, was partly mounted, and was the advance guard for the Fifteenth Army Corps, and was under fire until the siege of Savannah, when they were sent out on the flank and subsisted chiefly upon corn and such provisions as they could pick up by the wayside. After the fall of Savannah in December, 1864, they were sent to Pocotaligo, where the regiment remained a few days and was sent to Columbia, South Carolina, which was destroyed by fire occasioned by the rebels having fortified the place by cotton bales. The city was surrendered, General Logan being in command of the Fifteenth Army Corps at the time. In March, 1865, they passed into Goldsboro, and so on to Raleigh, North Carolina, having several skirmishes on the way. While en route to Raleigh, at Lowell news was received that Lee had surrendered to General Grant, and while at Morrisville the sad news of the assassination of Lincoln was received. After the surrender of Johnson they started on their march to Richmond, Virginia, and from thence to Washington, where on the 24th of May they crossed the long bridge into the National Capital, and participated in the Grand Review, June 1, and went from Washington to Louisville, Kentucky, was mustered out at that point August 9, 1865, and sent to Camp Butler, where he received his final discharge. After the close of the war he returned to his old home, remained until April, 1866, and then came to Madison County, Nebraska, arriving May 22 with L. D. Barnes, William H. Bradshaw, Mathias Kerr and David Allen, all young men. Here he broke prairie and assisted in building up a home and was one of the first settlers in Madison. He built the first log-cabin; whatever

lumber was needed had to be brought from Omaha, more than one hundred miles distant, the teams having to ford most of the streams.

In 1870 our subject was united in marriage to Miss Hannah Gallen, a native of Iowa, born in Dubuque County, March 3, 1851. After their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Barnes settled down upon a farm, remained until 1874 and then located at Battle Creek, where he has since been engaged in the mercantile business, carrying a general stock of merchandise. On the 4th of July, 1866, in company with another party, our subject walked within six miles of West Point, where he attended the first dance in Cuming County, the trip there and back covering a distance of ninety miles. When he came to the country there was plenty of game, such as deer, antelope and wild turkey, and the streams were filled with excellent fish, while bands of Indians passed and re-passed every week. Mr. Barnes was with the Indians a short time before the Munson tragedy of Cuming County occurred, wherein a white man was beheaded.

Politically, our subject is a stanch supporter of the Republican party, but in no sense can be classed among the office seekers. He is a member of Grand Army Post No. 272, at Battle Creek.

Mr. and Mrs. Barnes are the parents of five children: Harry, born May 27, 1871; William, born July 23, 1876; Millard, born June, 1878; Ita, born 1887, and Agnes, born 1889.

JAMES R. PETERS, a farmer living on Section 13, Nickerson township, came to Dodge County in company with his parents in the spring of 1857. They located at Fontanelle and he remained at home until he was of age. He received a common school education, also attended a select school for a time. He then went to Madison County, Nebraska, and took a homestead of one hundred and sixty acres and a pre-emption for the same amount. He finally gave one-half of his pre-emption to get money to pay for the other half, which left him two hundred and forty acres of land, fifty acres of which he broke and built a sod house upon, in which he lived about two years, and then built a log-cabin 14x16 feet; also stables, corn-cribs and other out-buildings. He remained there about six years, when he sold and bought the place he now occupies, consisting of one hundred and sixty acres, which at the time was wild land. Upon this tract he built a house and made other necessary improvements, including the planting out of an orchard of three hundred trees and a grove of artificial timber.

Mr. Peters was born in Columbiana County, Ohio, June, 1849, the son of James H. and Jane Peters, natives of Virginia and Ohio respectively, who had nine children: Samuel, James R., Emma, Mary, Thomas (deceased), Edward (deceased), Sallie (deceased), Lena and Luna, twins. Our subject lived in the Buckeye State until he was four years of age, at which time he moved to Dodge County, Nebraska, with his parents.

He was united in marriage October, 1882, to Mannie Todd, the daughter of William and Rebecca Todd, who were natives of Ohio and the parents of the following ten children: John, Sarah, Lydia (deceased), James, Elizabeth (deceased), Joseph, George, Vance, Zannah and Nannie.

Our subject and his wife are the parents of three children, born as follows: William H., August 15, 1883; Viola, April 11, 1885; and Roy S., August 22, 1889.

Mr. and Mrs. Peters are acceptable members of the Methodist Episcopal Church and in politics he votes the Independent ticket.

HENRY GOREHAM, of Section 16, Grant township, Cuming County, located as a renter in 1882, and the following year purchased a farm of two hundred and forty acres, with fifteen acres of breaking upon it. He finished the breaking, built a set of buildings, dug a well, set out an

orchard of two hundred and fifty trees and an artificial grove of two acres. He now has one hundred and eighty acres under the plow.

He for whom this sketch is written is a native of Canada, born in November, 1854, the son of Warren B. and Lucinda Gorcham, natives of New York and Canada respectively, whose ten children were: Henry, Platt (deceased), Amelia (deceased), Martha, Deborah, Myron, Amanda, Charles (deceased), Alden and Phineas.

Our subject moved to Clinton County, Iowa, with the family when a small child, his father purchasing a farm in that vicinity. He lived at home until twenty-one years of age, after which he rented land until he came to Nebraska, bringing three hundred dollars of his hard-earned money with him

Mr. Gorcham was united in marriage in 1874 to Cynderilla Priary, daughter of Thomas and Isabel Priary, natives of England and Canada respectively, who were the parents of three children: Cynderilla, Sarah J. and Rosana.

Mr. and Mrs. Gorcham are the parents of nine children: Platt, May, Minnie, Earl, Lucinda, Martha, Henry, Charles, and Bertha. Our subject and his wife are both members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and politically, he is a Republican.

CHARLES BOWER, residing on Section 8, of Maple township, came to Dodge County with his parents in the spring of 1871, when he was about eight years of age. The parents located on the homestead of eighty acres, which had some improvements on at the time of their coming. The house consisted of a one-story structure eighteen feet square, in which they lived for twelve years, when the present house was erected. This is 16x28 feet with a wing sixteen feet square. He built a barn 20x26 feet, a wagon-house and crib 18x40 feet, besides a granary 10x16 feet and a cattle barn 22x32 feet. The old original house is used for a shop and tool house. Water is supplied from a dug well, to which wind-power is attached. Eleven acres of an artificial grove grace the place, besides an orchard of one hundred fruit trees. Our subject has added land to the original homestead, until he now has three hundred and sixty acres, two-thirds of which is under the plow. He has about three miles of fence about his premises.

Mr. Bower was born in Brooklyn, New York, October 12, 1863, the son of George and Eva B. Bower, natives of Germany, who came to America in 1860, and were the parents of four children: Mary, George, Carrie and Charles. Our subject lived in Brooklyn until nearly eight years of age, when his people came to Dodge County, Nebraska. His advantages for an early education were limited.

He was married March 30, 1889, to Rosa A. Beebe, daughter of Henry P. and Levina J. Beebe, natives of New York and Vermont respectively. Their children were: Wealthy S., Stedman P., Julia F., Henry L., Curtis E., Sarah J. and Rosa A. This family all live in Nebraska.

Politically our subject casts his vote and uses his influence toward the advancement of the Prohibition party.

J. D. STROUP, located at the village of Hooper, came to Dodge County August, 1889, and engaged in the practice of a veterinary surgeon, which profession he still follows.

Mr. Stroup was born in Pennsylvania, December, 1862, the son of Jacob B. and Johanna Stroup, natives of the Keystone State, whose nine children were named as follows: Moses D., Elizabeth, Frederick, Almira, J. D., Daniel, Jonathan, and Amanda (deceased).

Our subject remained in his native state until twenty-one years of age and then spent five years in Kansas, after which he located in Nebraska. His advantages for obtaining an education were good. He has followed his profession since 1877.

He was married in April, 1882, to Alice M., daughter of Adam Casterer and wife, natives of Pennsylvania, whose ten children were: Lydia A., Christopher, Sarah, Benjamin, Almira, Mary, Alice M., Emma, Perry, and Ida.

Our subject and his wife are the parents of the following children: John A. (deceased), born March 18, 1883; Emma J., born April 13, 1884; J. H. A., born May 13, 1886; Ida P., born January 11, 1890.

Politically he is identified with the Republican party, and is a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

JOHN TYM, a farmer of Section 4, Cotterell township, came to Dodge County in the spring of 1868, and took a homestead of eighty acres, constituting part of his present farm. At the time of his coming he had no neighbors within three miles, but about the same time came Vangilder Banghart and family and his two brothers, Isaac and Henry, who located near him, but in Ridgely township. Mr. Tym first built a shanty 14x20 feet, boarded up and down, in which he lived until the fall of 1884, when their present frame house was erected. This is a two-story frame building, 24x32 feet. His barn was erected in 1888, the same being a large building. His present farm comprises 160 acres.

Mr. Tym was born in Knox County, Ohio, December 23, 1838, the son of Charles and Sarah (Coppler) Tym. His father was born in Manchester, England, while his mother was a native of Pennsylvania. He remained at home with his parents on the farm. His father was a stone mason and stone cutter, and John learned the trade under him, and worked at it from the time he was eighteen years old until he was twenty-five, and worked two years at it after he came to Nebraska, between Lincoln and Crete. He also took up the trade of blacksmithing on his own account, and erected a shop on his place and worked at it up to 1889, when his son Ulysses S. took the business.

Our subject was married in Knox County, Ohio, October, 1863, to Miss Eliza Horn, the daughter of John and Sarah Horn, both natives of Pennsylvania. Eliza was born in Knox County, Ohio, in 1839. Our subject and his wife are the parents of one child: Ulysses S., born in Knox County, Ohio, in November, 1864.

Mrs. Tym is a member of the Baptist Church, but as there is no such denomination where she is she attends the Methodist Church.

Politically Mr. Tym adheres to the principles of the Independent party. In the fall of 1891 he was elected to the office of supervisor of Dodge County. He is also State central committeeman for Dodge County for the Independent party.

His grandmother, Elizabeth (Salsburry) Tym, was born in England March 12, 1814; came to America in 1832, having been married in the old country. Her husband died, and for twenty-seven years she has been living with her grandson, John Tym.

Our subject's son, Ulysses S., who married Miss Sadie Boggs, is now the father of two children, Bessie and Ida M.

FRED L. BURRELL, professional civil engineer, residing at Fremont, Dodge County, constitutes the subject of this sketch. He is a native of Boston, Massachusetts, born April 26, 1855, the son of Joseph W. and Caroline (Hunt) Burrell, natives of Weymouth, Massachusetts, and of English descent, coming from one of the Puritan families. On the maternal side, the family dates back to the "Mayflower," and on the father's side only a few years later. The father of our subject died when Fred was but ten years of age—just when a boy most needs the care and kindness of the head of a family. Our subject's mother is still living in Waltham, Massachusetts, and is now the wife of S. W. Nash. There were five children in the Burrell family, of which Fred is the eldest; Bradford, the second child, is a hardware merchant at

Bee Nebraska; Arthur, the third child, is a resident of Indiana, proprietor of one of the rolling mills at Wabash; Grace, wife of William B. Rotch, of Amhurst, New Hampshire, a capitalist; Annie W., wife of Hon. C. H. Loud, owner of a large cattle ranch near Miles City, Montana.

The father of our subject was a leather and boot and shoe manufacturer, handling the hides from the time they left the animal until they were in footwear ready for use. He was a resident of Alabama when he died, having resided at Camden, that state, from 1854 until the time of his death, which occurred April 26, 1865. He was shot by a soldier in the Union army (one Lieutenant Ellis). However, Mr. Burrel was a stanch Union man. He was but thirty-six years of age at his death. He was a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity. He operated the largest leather concern in the South.

Fred L. spent ten years of his life in Alabama, after which his mother removed to Massachusetts, where he made his home until twenty-one years of age. When he was sixteen years of age, remarkable to relate, he had passed through the high school and commenced the study of civil engineering, by taking a preparatory course at Harvard; but owing to sickness, he had to abandon that course, and went out with a corps of engineers with Professor Henck, with whom he received a practical as well as a theoretical training. He was thrown with such men, in actual field work, for a few years, and at the age of twenty-one came to Wahoo, Nebraska, where he spent two years, working at his vocation, after which he went to Furnas County, Nebraska, and spent three years in locating Government lands, and there located a homestead. From 1881 until 1885 he was back and forth between Cleveland, Ohio, and his homestead. He was engaged in city work as engineer, and served as deputy county surveyor at Cleveland for two years, and was also employed on a division of the Lake Shore railroad in the maintenance of way department. In 1885, he was engaged by a banking company at North Loop, Nebraska. After nine months at that point he located at Omaha, remaining one year, and in the spring of 1887 came to Fremont to superintend the Fremont Stock Yards Company's work in locating their yards, and was also engaged with the Elkhorn Railroad Company. He was city engineer in Fremont during the years 1888-89, when he did the work for the city on the public improvements. As an evidence of his skill as a civil engineer, the subjoined, which appeared in one of the Fremont papers concerning a prize that he won in Manitoba, is inserted:

About the first of August, Engineer F. L. Burrell, of this city, saw an advertisement in the *Engineering News* of New York, in which the city of Brandon, Manitoba, invited plans and specifications for the work, offering a premium of $250 for the best system. Mr. Burrell went to work on a set of plans and soon after forwarded them to the city officials. Upon receipt of them the latter notified him that there were then on file eighteen other sets to compete with his. This was the last heard of them until to-day, when Mr. Burrell was made happy by the receipt of a notice from J. C. Kerr, city clerk, notifying him that his had been accepted and that the award was his.

This speaks volumes for Mr. Burrell's ability in his profession and confirms the good judgment of the numerous Nebraska cities which have employed him for that purpose. There are several others about to put in water-works systems and should they consult Mr. Burrell they will be in the hands of a safe and competent guide.

May 1, 1889, our subject formed a partnership with J. W. Andrews, under the firm name of Andrews & Burrell.

Politically, Mr. Burrell is a supporter of the Republican party. He is a member of the Masonic Fraternity, Iris Lodge No. 229, at Cleveland, Ohio, also belongs to Centennial Lodge No. 59, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, at Fremont.

He was united in marriage, December 26, 1882, at Lima, Ohio, to Miss Nellie Barney, daughter of F. O. and Susan M. (Dean) Barney. Mr. and Mrs. Burrell are the parents of two children: William Raymond, born December 17, 1885, and Gladys, born July 29, 1890.

JOHN McKEAGE, a book-keeper employed at the village of Hooper, came to Dodge County in the month of December, 1882. He came to the place as a station agent, which position he held for four years, after which he clerked in a store six months, and then operated the Wickwire Hotel for about six months, at the end of which time he engaged himself with A. M. Spooner, as a book-keeper, in what is now the Nye & Schneider Company. He was born in Industry, Pennsylvania, July 16, 1851, the son of Robert and Hannah McKeage, both natives of the Keystone State, and whose five children were as follows: Mary, John, Smith G., Nellie and Katie.

Our subject lived in Pennsylvania until he was twenty-five years of ago, when he went to Kane County, Illinois, where he worked for the Chicago & North-Western Railroad Company for six years as their station agent. From that point he was sent to Hooper, Nebraska.

He was united in marriage in June, 1881, to Nettie F. Coleman, daughter of Sumner and Marietta N. Coleman, natives of Vermont, whose ten children were: Mary, Charles J., George S., Sumner M., Nettie F., Frederick W., Eliza B., Frank A., James K., and Henry (deceased).

He and his wife are the parents of four children, born as follows: Blossom, July 25, 1882; Robert Sumner, October 24, 1884; Charles Irwin, July 6, 1890, and Jay Angus, July 26, 1892.

Politically, our subject is identified with the Republican party, and in society matters is a member of Hooper Lodge No. 226, Ancient Order of United Workmen.

ADAM STOLTENBERG, one of the representative German farmers of Pleasant Valley township, and whose farm home is on Section 30, came to Dodge County in the month of November, 1872; taking a homestead of eighty acres, the same being a part of his present farm. The first winter after coming to the county he lived on his brother's farm in a small shanty, and the following spring built a sod house, 12x24 feet, on his own place. During the summer he provided this house of earth with a shingle roof, and it served them until 1875, when he erected a one-story frame house, 12x24 feet, which is the kitchen of his present house. His new house is 24x28 feet, one-story and one-half high. In 1884 he built a barn, granary and corn cribs. He has added to his original lands until he now has three hundred and sixty acres, two hundred and fifty of which is under cultivation. Upon coming to Dodge County, our subject had a team, a few cows and thirty-six dollars in money, one-half of which he had to pay to secure his homestead. The earlier years of his residence in these parts were anything but a continued round of pleasure. The soil was productive, the showers frequent, and he lacked not industry, but grasshoppers paid their annual visits to this section of Nebraska, and devoured what the tillers of the soil could raise. In this connection it may be recorded that Dowling & Purcell, of North Bend, were running a general store at that time, and they, having confidence in our subject, carried him on their books and trusted him for goods until such times as he could pay them. In this way he was enabled to subsist in those dark days.

Mr. Stoltenberg is a native of Germany and was born in Holstein, February 4, 1837, the son of Hans H. and A. (Paustain) Stoltenberg. Our subject remained at home with his parents until he was twenty years of age, and then went to Denmark and engaged at digging clay of a peculiar quality, which was used by the farmers as a fertilizer for their land. At this he worked by the job and made about one dollar per day,



C. D. Warner

which he considered good wages. He was there most of the time until 1863, after which he returned to Germany and worked out for as low as fifty dollars per year; but during the month of April, 1870, when nature was putting on her robes of beauty, he in company with his wife and three children, father and mother, sailed for America, going direct to Davenport, Iowa, where he worked on the farm by the day until the fall of 1872, which was the date of his coming to Dodge County, Nebraska.

He was married in Germany, October 11, 1861, to Miss Margaret Denker, daughter of Peter and Elsbe (Piper) Denker, by which marriage union twelve children were born: Anna (deceased), Emma C., Wilhelmena (deceased), Hans P., Gustave, Herman, Elizabeth, Anna M., Paul, Ulrich (deceased), Mary, Caroline C.

Mr. and Mrs. Stoltenberg, together with their family, are members of the German Lutheran Church.

Politically, our subject is an independent and votes for the man and not the party. He belongs to the Dodge County Grange.

His father and mother came from Scott County, Iowa, to Dodge County, Nebraska, in 1874, and soon after the father died, aged about sixty-six years. His good wife makes her home with her daughter Mrs. Ladehoff.

LEWIS A. WARNER, proprietor of the Maple Valley Stock Farm of Maple township, residing on Section 3, came to Dodge County in the autumn of 1867, and first located near Nickerson, where he rented land for three seasons. The first winter he was in the country he lived in a dug-out and then moved into a cottonwood structure and lived the remainder of the three years. Upon coming to this county he was too poor to buy feed for his horses the first year. His earthly effects as he wended his way into Dodge County consisted of his covered wagon, two pan of mares, four colts and two cows. After the three years above mentioned our subject removed to Maple Creek and went in company with a man from Kentucky in the stock business. He furnished one thousand dollars and the land to raise grain on. Their partnership was to exist for eight years, but finally lasted nine years, at the end of which time he bought a part of the land he now occupies. This land was partly improved and cost him eighteen dollars per acre. At the same time he bought four hundred acres, at ten dollars per acre, causing him to go in debt, on three years' time, to the amount of three thousand dollars. This was a tract of wild land, upon which he made first-class improvements, including a story and one-half farm house, 24x25 feet, a barn 14x40 feet, several large corn cribs, scale house and Fairbanks scales, and self-feeder for cattle, and a three hundred and twenty-two foot shed, 25 and 28 feet wide, part floored with oak timbers. In addition to this he has assisted two of his sons to houses and cribs with a capacity for holding nine thousand bushels of corn, weighing scales and other improvements. His place is furnished with water, derived from wells bored, elevated by wind-power. He has a supply tank, separate, for cattle, horses and hogs. He has five hundred rods of willow hedge and shade trees and an orchard of two hundred bearing trees, and one hundred and twenty young apple trees set out. His total crib capacity on the farm is twenty-two thousand bushels. He now has seven hundred and twenty acres under fence, and five hundred and fifty under the plow. He has also purchased six hundred acres of land in Oregon, for one of his sons, paying three thousand dollars for the same.

The first year our subject lived in the country his family were compelled to use unbolted flour ("shorts") for bread, and meat was obtained by his gun in killing game. He shot two deer within one-fourth hour of each other upon one occasion, and he is considered one of the best shots in the State with the rifle, and has two of the finest rifles made, one mounted

with telescope sight. Mr. Warner was born in Warren County, Indiana, November 22, 1832, the son of Asa and Hannah J. Warner, natives of Connecticut and New York respectively, and were the parents of six children: Lewis A., Daniel D., Robert C., James T., William E. and Harvey A. The father and mother are both deceased. The former died in Indiana and the latter in Nebraska, at her son's house. The father had a cancer in the mouth, which caused his death. Our subject remained in the Hoosier State until he was eight years of age, when the family removed to Illinois, the father being dead at the time. The mother subsequently married again, and our subject remained at home until fifteen years of age, when he went to driving five yoke of oxen as a breaking team at a salary of $7 per month, giving his earnings to his stepfather. He then hired out by the year, on a farm, for which he received his board, clothes and $50 in money. At the end of each year he put his money out at interest, drawing ten per cent. This he did for two years. He then hired out at $15 per month for one year, at the end of which time he bought a team and rented land for one year. He then traded his team for cattle and went to breaking prairie. He broke fifty acres for which he received a yoke of steers and $10. We next find him moving to Missouri with his team and wagon, where he followed breaking for the remainder of that season, and then moved to Butler County, Iowa; this was in 1856, the year of the "deep snow." He bought forty acres of land, lived there during the winter, sold out and in the spring of 1857 went back to Missouri and purchased forty acres of wild land, which he held for two years, sold and bought eighty acres of wild land, upon which he built a house and made other improvements; also later added one hundred acres. It will be remembered that this was during the Civil War period, and he was greatly annoyed by the guerrillas and bush whackers. August 28, 1864, at a time when our subject had inflammation of the eyes, he went to town to see a physician, who performed an operation upon them; Major Dodson, who was quartered in the court-house, gave him advice that there were guerrillas ahead, and to be on the lookout; however, he arrived home safely and turned out his only horse, it being then very dark. He had hidden his fire-arms outside the house before going to town. He went to bed, and, about 1 o'clock in the morning, heard a noise resembling shooting, and upon waking he found his house surrounded by guerrillas. Upon approaching, one of their number said: "Look out, he is well armed;" and another exclaimed: "We are, too, by G—d!" They guarded each door and window and demanded the door to be opened and the surrender of his fire-arms. Our subject opened the door, when one of the number said: "Give up your arms, or we will blow your d—d brains out." "Shoot the black son of a b—" exclaimed another. Warner then exclaimed: "I was to town to day to have my eyes treated and Major Dodson would not let me bring my fire-arms home." Says another: "That's too d—d thin." Still another exclaimed: "Where is the rope? If he don't deliver up the guns we will blow his brains out." Whereupon Warner replied: "I can not give them up unless you go with me to town." The men then made a search in the house, did not find the guns, but saw a violin, and commanded him to play them a tune. He attempted to play, when one of them remarked, "Lay that violin down, or you are a dead man." Warner obeyed orders!

He was in his night clothes, and they ordered him to put on his coat and vest, which he did promptly. Then rang in his ears—and does to this day—the words: "*You d—d black Republican—walk along.*" He marched out, and as he walked along under the curtain of night, he threw his pocket-book (which contained a few dollars) into the yard, believing that it might be found by his family. As they passed into the road and turned to the east, the twelve men divided themselves—four ahead, four behind, and two on either

side. Those behind would reach over and hit his head, saying, "D—n you, run"! They had given him a chase previous to this and he had outgeneraled them and got away; but after they had gone about one hundred yards they stopped, and two of them rode to one side and counseled together, which gave him to believe that his end had come. They ordered him to get his fire-arms, or take one hundred lashes with a rope which they doubled and twisted like a whip. Warner replied to them: "I am in your power gentlemen, what I told you first I tell you last." One of the number dismounted; taking the rope in both hands, he struck him twenty times, while the other man counted the blows, and when he said "*twenty*" he gave him three blows more, whereupon Warner exclaimed: "You might as well shoot a man as to treat him in this manner;" but they replied: "Consider yourself d—n well off as you are" (*he did* too). They ordered him to throw up his right hand and said if he was ever caught taking up arms again, the penalty would be death, and ordered him back to the house, which order was very pleasing to his ears and was promptly obeyed.

Mr. Warner recognized two of the men by their voices, and knew them to be desperate bush-whackers, who were lead by Tice Cain, who had killed two of his neighbors. He managed, therefore, to keep his fire arms close at hand about thirty feet from the house in a fence corner, and on one occasion, after having scouted all day, he rode along late in the evening, by the house of a neighbor, when a man run out, whom he recognized as one of the men who had marched him out on the night spoken of. His gun being on the horn of his saddle, and in haste, the gun was discharged before he got good aim, consequently he did not get his man, and he escaped into the brush. When his comrades came up they wanted to know what he was shooting at, and he told them that he was shooting at Isaac Smoot, he supposed. "Where is he?" "He is here in the brush." "You go one way and I will the other, and look for him." He then reloaded his gun, but they did not find their man, but upon further search they found his nest, which consisted of a U. S. Government coat, a blanket, two sheets and a pillow.

Having met the man that owned the place (he being a rebel under bonds) ordered him to report at the house, when he rode through the timber in search of his man. He met another man, who had heard the report of his gun and came to learn the cause; this man proved to be Captain Smith, a Union man, and they, with the man who owned the place and his own scouts, met at the corner of his own field, when Captain Smith took this man in charge. Mr. Warner made the proposition to Smith, that his men take charge of this man, while they made further search in the brush; this was finally agreed to. They took a scout through the brush, when Smith proposed to return, as it was of no use. Warner replied: "I will make one more round." Passing through a field and over a piece of brush-land dismounted. He did not go far when he discovered a horse tied to a tree. Keeping well on his guard, he approached the horse cautiously. This was found to be a horse that belonged to Colonel Merrill of the Eleventh Missouri Cavalry. The horse was taken in charge and rode to the house, two men were left to guard the horses, leaving but two to guard the house. It was now after dark and they approached the house from the west side. He whispered to his comrade to take his station at the northwest corner, shielded by a rail fence; for by so doing he could guard the north side of the house, while Warner guarded the south side. He had not been there long before he heard voices near the house on the east side, and a man started to go north, whereupon the guard pulled the triggers of a double-barreled shot gun, but both barrells failed to discharge, when his guard whispered "Here, here" as a man passed through the gate. Warner pulled on him with his rifle when all was quiet. Warner passed a gun, loaded with buck-shot, to his partner

directing him if he heard a noise to shoot, and finally he heard a noise and discharged the gun, the recoil of which skinned his cheek and broke his nose, whereupon the man they were watching returned the shot by firing his revolver, but missed his aim and no one was hurt, except Warner's *pard's nose and face*, which was pretty badly bruised, but he was grit and never said a word or complained.

Thus it went on from month to month, with anything but a pleasant situation between the years 1861 and 1865, for the hardships endured, the skirmishes he partook in, and especially the stripes he had received at the hands of a mob, who gave him twenty lashes with the rope. By order of General Schofield he was granted one thousand dollars, but the order was revoked by President Lincoln, for the reason that it would do injustice to citizens who had to pay tax (of the Rebel persuasion) in those counties. The Captain Smith above referred to was killed with fifty-five of his men, by Bill Anderson, after they had surrendered at the Centralia massacre.

Our subject remained in Missouri until after the war, and was bondsman for the sheriff who defaulted to the amount of thirty-eight thousand dollars, which reduced Mr. Warner's property to almost nothing, and after which he loaded his family into a "prairie schooner," and set sail for Dodge County, Nebraska.

He was united in marriage April 18, 1853, to Mahala McCoy, daughter of Peter and Myra McCoy, natives of North Carolina, whose seven children were as follows: Jacob, Mahala, Susana, Mary J., Mary, Malinda and Elizabeth.

Mr. and Mrs. Warner are the parents of a family, born in the following order: John H., William E., Mary J., Myra A., Robert E., and Sarah E.

Our subject has voted the Democratic ticket for the past three years, and has held the office of justice of the peace for eighteen years; has been assessor of his township and was one of the supervisors two years. Both Mr. and Mrs. Warner are members of the Christian Church.

The career of our subject has been one replete with thrilling and historical events. He commenced life as a toiler, and has toiled through all these years, and finally been crowned with success. His experience among the guerrillas during the Civil War was indeed a hard one. War is always cruel, but nothing compares to a civil war, where brother is against brother, and neighbor against neighbor. As our subject looks back over his life, and thinks of the hair-breadth escapes and misfortunes he has had, there must come a satisfaction to him to know that in his declining years his lot has been cast in goodly places, living as he does in one of the best States in the Union and a citizen of one of the best counties in that State, while peace and plenty reign on every hand.

He had three brothers that served in the army. Two were under General Sherman in his famous March to the Sea, and one was with General McNeal fighting guerrillas in Missouri.

During the summer of 1892, accompanied by his wife, Mr. Warner made a tour of the Pacific coast, visiting all the principal cities, including Victoria, British Columbia; hunting in the Cascades, and was at Portland and witnessed a procession over two miles long on "Columbus Day."

His whole trip on water and land covered about 6,000 miles. Mr. Warner was well equipped for such a trip, for he possessed an aneroid pocket barometer and compass to guide him, and three guns of the best finish and make. He is a great lover of fire-arms, and though sixty-years of age can "wipe many the young man's eye." The highest point he reached was 9,050 feet.

FREDERIC W. RICHARDSON, county clerk of Madison County, is a native of Winnebago County, Illinois, born July 31, 1844, the son of Charles W. Richardson, a native of Vermont. His mother was Edna (Pluhollow) Richardson, a native of New York. When sixteen years of age

Charles Richardson moved to New York State, where he was married in 1830, and emigrated to, and located near, Romeo, Michigan. In about 1842 they removed to Winnebago County, Illinois, which at that time was a wild, unsettled country, but in that unsurpassed section known as Rock River Valley. In 1849 it is found that this family moved to Clayton County, Iowa, where the father purchased government land and made a home. They were the parents of eight children: Elizabeth, married J. E. Chase, and died in 1872, at Millville, Iowa; Sarah, wife of George W. Schnell, now a resident of Madison County, Nebraska; Henry, who served in the Twelfth Iowa Infantry, as a member of Company H, and was at the battles of Fort Donaldson and Shiloh, where he was taken prisoner and died at Macon, Georgia, from sheer starvation; Edward, also a member of the same regiment, was at Fort Donaldson, was taken prisoner at the same time, and also died at Macon; George E., who was a member of the Fourteenth Iowa Infantry, served three years, and is now a resident of Butler County, Nebraska; F. W., the subject of this sketch; Charlotte, when last heard of, residing in Maryland; Albert B., a resident of Madison County, Nebraska.

Mrs. Richardson died in Clayton County, Iowa, in 1853, while her husband survived until December, 1887, and died in Madison County, Nebraska. He also took part in the Civil War, being a member of Company D Twenty-first Iowa Infantry.

F. W. was educated at the district schools of Clayton County, Iowa, and has worked his own way through life. He too possessed the spirit of loyalty and patriotism, which prevailed to such a large degree in this family. July, 1862, he became a member of Company G Twenty-first Iowa Infantry, and was mustered into service at Dubuque. In September he was sent to the front and spent the winter in Missouri. His first engagement was at Fort Gibson, Mississippi, and from there to Vicksburg, and was in the charge at Black River Bridge, siege and capture of Vicksburg, also at Jackson, Mississippi, and then returned to Vicksburg and was sent to the Gulf and on to Indianola, Texas. He remained through the winter and then went to Mobile and took part in the capture of Spanish Fort and Blakeley. Our subject was mustered out at Baton Rouge, Louisiana, July 15, 1865, and returned to Clayton County, Iowa.

He was married in the above named county in 1867, to Miss Emily Bartlett, daughter of Lewis Bartlett, a native of Virginia. In 1869, he came to Madison County, Nebraska, and claimed a homestead of one hundred and sixty acres, which he still owns. Upon this tract of land he erected a log-house sixteen feet square, providing the same with a dirt roof, while the floor was of the same material. Their nearest market point was Columbus, about fifty miles distant. The old log-cabin has been replaced by a frame structure, situated within a beautiful grove, planted out in an early day by our subject. He has lived to see this section of Nebraska transformed from the wild prairie state, with Indians here and there, roaming about over their hunting-ground, to a well-tilled country thickly populated with highly intelligent people.

Politically Mr. Richardson believes in the general principles of the Republican party. He cast his first presidential vote for President Lincoln, while in the army. In 1881 he was elected to the office of county treasurer of Madison County, but by reason of fraud was deprived of the office for one year, which was given to him after a contest in the Supreme Court of the State.

In 1883 he was re-elected to the same position and in 1889 to the office of county clerk. He was re-elected in 1891, and is the present incumbent. He is a member of Madison Lodge No. 85, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and belongs to the Grand Army Post at Battle Creek, he being post commander of the same.

Mr. and Mrs. Richardson are the parents of nine children: George E., assistant recorder in the county clerk's office; Edna E., a graduate of Madison high school; Amy, also a graduate of Madison high school; Bertha, Frederick W., Jr., Albert B., Ruth, Richard and Frank.

BERTEL FRANDSEN, one of the representative farmers of Elkhorn township, residing on Section 22, came to Dodge County in the spring of 1880. He first located at Fremont, where he rented a house and engaged in the business of dyeing, which he followed for two years, and then took up a homestead of one hundred and sixty acres upon which he still lives. Here he made the necessary improvements, built a story and one-half house; a good, but small, barn, set out a grove, and now has eighty acres enclosed.

Our subject was born in Denmark, October, 1841, the son of Ferands Hanson, whose wife was Mary Hanson, who reared a family of eight children: Hans, Dorthea, Martin, Maria, Andrew, Bertel, Sine and Frank.

Bertel remained in his native land until twenty-nine years of age, when he came to America, landing at New York, where he remained two years as hostler at a hotel. He went from there to Wisconsin, where he engaged at catching fish for five years. We next find him at North Port, Michigan, where he engaged at farming and fishing for two years and then came to Dodge County, Nebraska. Prior to his coming to this country, he received a good common school education and was engaged in the mercantile business.

Mr. Frandsen was married January 20, 1874, to Mina Jacobson, of Denmark. She had four sisters and one brother, all in Denmark except two sisters who live in America. Her parents are both dead. She died in Wisconsin, December, 1874, after giving birth to a daughter, named Ida, who died August 7, 1880, at Fremont, Nebraska.

May 20, 1878, our subject married for his second wife Mettie Jepsen, a native of Denmark, who had four sisters and two brothers: Bergetta, Chresten, Anna, Allen, Nels and Christina. By this marriage our subject has had four children: Martha, born June 7, 1880; Ira, born May 19, 1883, Andrea, born May 27, 1685; and Elnora, born June 17, 1887, all of whom are living.

Our subject and his wife are consistent members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and politically he affiliates with the Republican party and is treasurer of his school district. He was a soldier in his native country in 1854-55 during the war between Denmark and Prussia. He was in the navy department one year.

RICHARD I. THEW, of the firm of Thew & Hildum, dealers in hardware at North Bend, came to Dodge County and located at North Bend in the spring of 1886 as a buyer and shipper of live stock, which he followed for two years, during which time he also carried on a farm in Saunders County. At the end of that time he sold the farm and bought the hardware business belonging to A. K. Walla, of North Bend, which he has since conducted. In the autumn of 1889 he took his son-in-law, A. L. Hildum, in as a partner. Mr. Thew was born in Marion County, Ohio, October 22, 1845, the son of Henry and Hannah S. (Hayward) Thew, both natives of England. In September, 1892, J. A. Wolfe purchased Mr. Hildum's interest in the hardware business when the firm became known as Thew & Wolfe. The 29th of the same month a sweeping fire destroyed their property and October 10 they began to rebuild and by the middle of November the same year they were doing business in new quarters.

Henry, father of our subject, was born in Lincolnshire, England, June 10, 1815. He was the son of Richard and Ann (Bothanley) Thew, also a native of England. Richard with his family came to America in 1824, and settled in

Richland County, Ohio, where he resided until his death. His wife also died there. Henry Thew went from Richland County to Marion County in 1829. He learned the shoemaker's trade and followed that business in Marion County twelve years, when he disposed of his business, and in 1848 bought a farm of three hundred and ten acres. He began life with nothing but his own energies. January 30, 1839, he married Hannah S. Hayward, daughter of Isaac and Ann (Shephard) Hayward from England and they were the parents of eight children. His wife died February 11, 1872, and October 8, 1874, he married Emma Bothamley. He died in Marion County, Ohio, June, 1887.

Our subject, Richard Thew, remained at home with his parents until he was twenty-three years of age, and then went to Marion County, Ohio, continuing until March, 1872, and then came to Saunders County, Nebraska, where he took a homestead of one hundred and sixty acres, upon which he lived until the spring of 1886, when he came to North Bend.

He was married in Marion County, Ohio, in 1868, to Miss Ettie Morris, daughter of S. and Mary (Stevenson) Morris. The father is a native of Ohio, while the mother was born in Maryland. Ettie was born in Marion County, Ohio, in 1850, and there remained with her parents until the date of her marriage. As a result of this marriage union, four children were born: Edith E., born in Marion County, Ohio, and now the wife of A. L. Hildum and the mother of one child: Mildred; Guy M. (deceased), Henry H. and Anna M.

Mrs. Thew is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He belongs to the Ancient Order of United Workmen, Lodge No. 25, and in politics he votes the Republican ticket.

Mrs. Thew is proprietor of the Hildum House at North Bend and is a very popular landlady.

CHARLES K. WATSON, one of the enterprising business men of North Bend, and manager of the Chicago Lumber Company, commenced operations at this point in the spring of 1889, having purchased the lumber yard of S. R. Howell. Mr. Watson came to Dodge County that spring and took charge of the business for the company.

For a time, our subject worked in a lumber yard at Axtell, Kansas. He went to Norfolk, Nebraska, in January, 1889, and was there engaged with the Chicago Lumber Company until May, 1889, at which time he located at North Bend.

CHARLES H. WILDE, a farmer of Section 31, Garfield township, was among the earliest settlers of Cuming County, coming as he did in June, 1867. He located on the farm he now occupies, which at the time consisted of a homestead of one hundred and sixty acres, together with four hundred and eighty acres of wild land which he purchased. In order to provide his place with a house he was compelled to haul lumber from Omaha. This was the first house in Cuming County *built of pine lumber*. At that time there was but one house at West Point. This house served him sixteen years, when he erected his present residence. He provided his place with a grove of twenty acres and added small fruit in great abundance. He now has three hundred acres under the plow and the balance in pasture and meadow land equally as valuable. It was his ill-fortune to be in the country during the grasshopper raid between 1873 and 1876, during which period he lost much by these little winged pests, and at another time he lost ninety acres of grain by hail. When he first came to the country he was compelled to go twenty-three miles to mill and Omaha was his nearest market place. All the streams had to be forded, as no bridges had been constructed at that early day.

Our subject was born in Germany, February, 1826, the son of Charles H. and Mary Wilde, natives of the German Empire, whose three children were: August, Matilda and Charles H.

The first twenty-five years of our subject's life was spent in his native country, after which

he came to America. He worked three months in New York, for five dollars and his board, the first month after which he worked by the piece at tailoring, making about seven dollars a week. We next find him in Waukesha County, Wisconsin, where he worked at his trade and purchased forty acres of timber land which he commenced to clear up and make for himself a home, but subsequently left that locality and came to Nebraska. Before coming to this conntry he had been in the German army, during the Revolution of 1848–49–50. He traveled for six years in Germany and Austria, before the war, working in all the principal cities at his trade. In June, 1849, he was united in marriage to Amelia Kant, daughter of Martin and Henrietta Kant, of Germany, whose six children were: Amelia, Henrietta, Fritz, Herman, Leopold (deceased), and Mary (deceased).

Our subject and his wife are the parents of eleven children, born in the following order: August, born August 10, 1849; Charles, born March 21, 1851; Emil, born March 22, 1854; Hulda, born July 4, 1855; Ida, born October 20, 1856; Anna, born November 12, 1858; Herman, April 12, 1861; Gustaff; born September 13, 1862; Matilda, born May 12, 1864; Sophia, born December 13, 1865; Mary, born February 8, 1868.

In his political affiliations, our subject is in sympathy with the Democratic party. He voted this ticket in 1848–49–50. He held local offices in Wisconsin, such as road overseer, treasurer and supervisor, but since coming to Nebraska has declined all offices tendered him.

WILLIAM WARD, one of the business factors of the village of Bancroft, came to Cuming County in the fall of 1883, and engaged in the real estate business and farming, and hence has been connected with the interests of that portion of Cuming County.

He was born in Upper Canada, in January, 1837, the son of Highland and Hannah Ward, natives of Vermont and New Jersey respectively, and whose ten children were: Truman H., Mary E., Catharine J., William, Hannah, Hiram, Walter S., George H., Prudence Ann, and Judson D. (deceased).

He of whom we write lived in Canada until twenty years of age, when he came to Iowa, worked at the carpenter business and attended school for five years, and then purchased a farm and tilled the soil in that locality for twenty years. He next located in Nebraska. He started in life with but little means save his own energies and determination to accomplish something in the world.

He was united in marriage in April, 1863, to Abbie A. Morse, the daughter of John and Phœbe B. Morse, natives of New Hampshire, whose four children were: Helen (deceased), Abbie A., Mark H., Virgil Nelson (deceased).

Our subject and his wife have had one child: Julia L. (deceased). They have an adopted son who bears their name, Archie C. Ward, who was born in California. His mother was a niece of our subject, and his parents are both deceased.

Politically, Mr. Ward is a Republican, and among the local offices held by him may be named that of justice of the peace, township clerk and village treasurer. He is president of the Citizens' Bank at Bancroft, and has done his share toward the upbuilding of the place.

GEORGE L. TORREY, editor of the Dodge County *Leader*, edited and published at Fremont, is a native of Nebraska, born at Fort McPherson, February 14, 1871, and is the son of James and Elsie Lynch, both of whom are deceased, having died the same year of our subject's birth. The father was in the United States service, being a member of the regular Army; his regiment being stationed at Ft. McPherson. He was a commissioned officer, holding the rank of captain, and lost

his life near the fort just mentioned, at the hands of the Indians. He had been in the service a number of years. He was of Irish nationality, while his wife was Scotch. Our subject was their only child, and after the death of his parents was adopted by T. J. and Isabel A. Torrey, with whom he made his home from the time he was ten years of age, having prior to this time been reared in the Catholic Hospital at Omaha. After his adoption he took upon him the name of his foster parents, which he still retains. His adopted parents now reside at Valley, Nebraska, having moved there about 1882. Our subject was educated in the public schools where he was a very apt scholar, and at the age of sixteen began teaching, following it for three years, being employed in the public schools of Douglas County. He was stockholder in the Omaha *Leader*, and its traveling manager, during the year 1889. He was also employed on the *Herald* and *Republican*, of Omaha; coming to Fremont in the summer of 1890, he entered the Fremont Normal College, graduating from the same in 1891, after which he commenced reading law, in the office of C. L. Williams, of Fremont, also working fire and life insurance; representing the Lincoln Farmers and Merchants, and the United States Mutual, in life insurance. He also does a collection and loan business. In November of 1891, he became manager of the *Western Teacher*, edited at Fremont. He takes an active part in the political world and is independent in his political views. He has already assisted in stumping the state in the interest of his party. Although but twenty-one years of age he is making himself felt in the political world; having been elected to several important political positions. In January, 1892, he became editor and proprietor of the Dodge County *Leader*. He was elected the following month county lecturer for the Alliance in Dodge County. He is a thorough-going gentleman, in every sense of the word, and is destined to stand in the fore rank of his fellow men.

Our subject has had an exceptional bright and successful career; having just crossed the threshold of manhood, he has achieved publicity and success through the activities of his years, far surpassing the average man of twice his age, and much credit should be attached to him when one considers that he was bereft of father and mother, who passed from the scenes of earth long prior to his recollection, from which time on he was the charge of strangers.

LOUIS SCHNETZKY, of Section 29, Wisner township, Cuming County, was born near Berlin, Germany, February 9, 1844. He is a son of Martin L. and Louisa (Krienitz) Schnetzky. They had a family of eight children, three of whom are now in America. Louis was educated at Wriezen Gymnasium, with a view to becoming a forestman. At fourteen years of age he left school and began to learn the trade of a willow-ware basket maker. From eighteen to twenty he spent considerable time in traveling about his native land, Saxony and Bohemia. In 1866 he came to America and worked at willow ware, in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and later carried on a shop of his own. In 1869 he removed to Nebraska and homesteaded a farm within the present limits of Stanton County. Later on he removed to Wisner township, Cuming County, where he now owns one-half section of land. When he first came to the country there were not more than a half dozen cows within ten miles of him, and all supplies had to be drawn from Fremont with ox teams. Bacon cost fifty-five cents per pound, and a small box of matches twenty-five cents. Neighbors came in slowly and land appreciated slowly but steadily. Five years after coming to the county our subject was offered eighty acres adjoining his farm for a pair of boots. The same land has since sold for fifteen hundred dollars. The reason he did not take the land was because he lacked the boots.

Aside from his farm property, our subject owns in the village of Wisner, including stock in the Wisner Town Lot and Improvement Company.

He was united in marriage October 29, 1884, to Mrs. Sophia (Obenauer) Geasel. Mrs. Schnetzky is the mother of eight children: Louisa, Anna, Robert, John, Lydia, Emma, Paulina and Albert. Mrs. Schnetzky has been a resident of the county for twenty years.

Our subject is in sympathy with the Republican party. He has served his township as justice of the peace for two years and declined a re-election. He is also a member of Wisner Lodge, Modern Woodmen of America.

For several years after Mr. Schnetzky came to the county, the Indians had a trail across his farm, which they continued to use on their hunting excursions. Deer and antelope were plentiful for two or three years.

FRANK M. STEADMAN, photographer, of Fremont, who is well known throughout Dodge County, was born in Winnebago County, Illinois, December 7, 1863. His parents were J. Steadman and E. B. (Sloan) Steadman, natives of New York and Indiana, respectively. They were of Irish and Scotch ancestry and are both still living. They are the parents of two children: Charles M., a resident of Chehalis, Washington; Frank, of whom we write this sketch, was reared in Illinois up to the time he was nine years of age, when he came to Nebraska, where he has made it his home ever since, with the exception of three years. When sixteen years of age he went to Rollins, where he engaged at the carpenter trade for two years, after which he engaged at freighting into Utah. After spending about three years in the Western wilds, he returned to Nebraska, worked at the carpenter business one year, and spent two years in school and then followed teaching one year. In 1887 he turned his attention to photography, erecting a gallery at Clarks, Merrick County, Nebraska, where he spent some two years; but finding the place too small for his business, as well as for the development of his talent as an artist, he came to Fremont and purchased the Dwight gallery, at number 643 Broad street, where he has a fine art studio, and is looked upon as one of the finest artists in the State. He does all kinds of portrait work and enjoys a large patronage. The date of his location at Fremont was November, 1889. In more than the ordinary sense of the term "he is a natural born artist," and while he was in school he had determined to take a course in the State University and prepare for a musical instructor, as he was a lover of music. But owing to his health giving away his plans were changed and the photographic world was thereby given one of its masters.

Politically, he is a Prohibitionist, and in his religious affiliations he is associated with the Congregational Church. In 1874 he moved to Papillion, Sarpy County, Nebraska, where he spent nine months, after which he returned to Clarks. It may be said in this connection that his knowledge of the art of photography was acquired largely through his own reading and experience, as he was never engaged as an apprentice in any studio. But through his love for the same, and his natural ability, he has made his way to the front of his profession and is conceded to be a peer in his art. While in business at Clarks he was in partnership with one Cosgrove for about a year, and they also operated a gallery at Genoa in connection with the one at Clarks. Our subject also operated a gallery a short time in St. Edwards, Nebraska.

HANS J. SIMONSON, one of the representative farmers of Cuming township, residing on Section 3, came to Cuming County, in the autumn of 1875, and bought the farm he now occupies, which consisted of a quarter section of partially improved land. He remained two weeks, and then went back to

Wisconsin, where he worked at the wagon-making business for three years near Racine. He then came back to Cuming County, in the fall of 1878, where he has remained ever since. He built a house 22x30 feet, with a wing 16x18 feet, also a barn, granary, cow barn and double corn-crib. He also provided his place with a dug well, with a wind-power pump and a mill attachment. He has an artificial grove of five acres and an orchard of seventy-five bearing trees. He has ninety-two acres under the plow, while the balance is in pasture and meadow land.

To learn something of our subject's career let it be said he was born in November, 1850, in that picturesque portion of Northern Europe, known as Denmark. He is the son of Simon Anderson and Mary Anderson, natives of Denmark, whose seven children took the name of Simonson. They were as follows: Hannah (deceased); Mary, Hans (deceased), Anna, Pathrea (deceased), Caren (deceased), Hans J.

Our subject remained in Denmark until twenty-four years of age, when he sailed for America, and came to Racine, Wisconsin, where he worked at the wagon maker's trade until he came to Nebraska. He came to this country a poor man, and had been a soldier in the Danish army for six months. He had a fair oppotunity to obtain a common school education.

1874 marked a new era in this gentleman's life, for in September of that month he was united in marriage to Christena Larson, daughter of Lars Hemmengsen and wife, whose children were: Hemming, Nels P., Christena, Robert and Mary.

Our subject and his wife are the parents of four children: Anna, born January 11, 1876; Andrew, born May 28, 1878; Lawrence, June 19, 1880; Augusta, August 18, 1885.

In his political choice he of whom we write is a believer in the Republican party, and is a supporter of the same. He has been supervisor of his township for three years and is the present incumbent.

WILLIAM H. SPILLNER, a farmer residing on Section 7, of Garfield township, has been identified with Cuming County since the autumn of 1888. He first located on the farm he now occupies, which at the time consisted of one hundred and fifty-one acres of partly improved land, upon which he built a frame house, a barn 28x30 feet; also cribbing and a granary. He has a four-acre artificial grove and an orchard of fifty trees. He has since added to his land until he now has two hundred and thirty-one acres, two hundred of which is under the plow.

Concerning his earlier life it may be said that our subject was born in Ohio in November, 1856. He is the son of Charles and Caroline Spillner, natives of Germany, whose two children were Charles and William. When two years of age our subject left the Buckeye State, accompanying his mother to Missouri, the father then being deceased. The mother married again, and when he was six years of age the family moved to Omaha, Nebraska. He remained at home until he reached his majority, after which he spent some three years in the Black Hills, South Dakota, engaged in mining. From there he went to Idaho, remained one year and spent the next year in Montana. He then returned to Idaho, where he stayed two years, and from there went to Salt Lake City, then to Omaha and St. Louis, and from the last named place back to Montana, where he remained until 1888, when he came to Cuming County, Nebraska. He was engaged all these years in mining and prospecting. He started in life with no means save his own determination to accomplish something for himself in the great battle of life.

He was united in marriage in November, 1888, to Agnes Erhardt, the daughter of Peter Erhardt and wife, natives of Germany. Our subject and his wife are the parents of two children: Stella, born November, 1889, and Sidney S., born in January, 1891.

Politically our subject votes with the Republican party, and in religious matters both he

and his wife are members of the Lutheran Church.

AUGUST SCHROEDER, a farmer living on Section 8, Everett township, came to Dodge County in the autumn of 1870, and first located on the farm he now occupies. He took a homestead of eight acres of wild land, upon which he placed good improvements, including a good residence 18x30 feet, built in 1881; also a barn, cribbing, good granary, and a bored well provided with wind-power. He also set out an orchard of one hundred trees. The farm now consists of one hundred and eighty acres, one hundred and fifty of which is under the plow. He brought about one thousand dollars to the country with him, but being here through the terrible ravages of the grasshoppers, he saw many hard times, but all in all has made a successful farmer.

To acquaint the reader with this man's earlier career, let it be stated that he was born in Germany in January, 1841, the son of William and Charlotte Schroeder, natives of Germany, who had six children, named as follows: Robert, August, Charles, Bertha, Minnie and Emma.

Our subject remained in Germany until seventeen years of age, when he emigrated with his parents to America. From New York they came direct to Dodge County, Wisconsin, where he worked out for a time and bought a farm upon which he remained thirteen years, and then came to Dodge County, Nebraska. In 1861 he enlisted in Company E Tenth Regular Wisconsin Volunteers, under Captain John H. Ely. He was mustered in at Milwaukee; belonged to the Fourteenth Army Corps, was sent to Kentucky, and was in the engagements at Perryville, Chickamauga, Stone River, and Murfreesboro, but came out of the service without receiving a wound, after having served three years.

Our subject's advantages for an education were fair. He was married October, 1868, to Johanna Bushky. For his second wife our subject married, March 4, 1872, Maria Ollermann, daughter of Franz and Ottilie Ollermann, who had six children: Gustav, Frank, Maria, Herman, Anna and Edward.

Our subject and his wife are the parents of nine children: John, Emma, Walter, Adaline, Ottilie, Meta, Edwin, Elsie and Herbert.

Politically, Mr. Schroeder believes in the principles of the Republican party.

JOSEPH SAUERS, a resident of the village of Hooper, came to Dodge County in the spring of 1882. He first located at Nickerson, where he went to work on a farm. After following this one year, he bought a farm of one hundred and sixty acres; the same was wild land. He built a house 24x28, two stories high, and a barn 24x32 feet, and put one-hundred and forty-five acres under the plow. He also planted out a grove of one acre, and an orchard of fifty trees. After living on this place for five years, he moved into the village of Hooper, but still owns his land. He bought him a house in Hooper, and worked at the carpenter's trade. He commenced life with no means save his own hands with which to work.

Our subject was born in Snyder County, Pennsylvania, August, 1854, the son of John and Diana Sauers, whose five children were: Elizabeth, John, Joseph, Edward (deceased) and Henry. He of whom we write remained in the Keystone State until twenty-six years of age, having only a limited school education. His father going into the army when he was a small boy, he did not have the opportunities of other boys, but was thrown upon his own resources early in life.

He was united in marriage November 14, 1881, to Ellen J. Musser, a daughter of Adam and Elizabeth Musser, whose nine children were as follows: Amanda, Mary, Salinda, Robert (deceased), Elizabeth (deceased), Jeremiah (deceased), Catharine (deceased), Ellen J. and William (deceased).

Mr. and Mrs. Sauers have two children: Minnie S., born August, 1881, and Roy M., born September, 1886.

Both our subject and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church; and in political matters he is a Democrat.

Through good management and hard work, the man of whom we write has succeeded remarkably well. In addition to his original quarter section of land he has purchased two hundred and twenty acres more and placed that under cultivation. He also owns three resident lots in Sioux City, Iowa.

DANIEL V. STEPHENS, county superintendent of public instruction of Dodge County, was born in Bloomington, Monroe County, Indiana, November 4, 1868, and was elected to his present office the day previous to his twenty-first birthday. He is the son of R. L. and Martha (Lambkins) Stephens, who were natives of Indiana and Kentucky, respectively, and both reside at Bloomington, Indiana. The father is a farmer by occupation and their family consists of six children.

The father of our subject is one of the public-spirited men of Monroe County, Indiana, taking an active part in the political world, having held many of the offices of trust in the county, and is what may be termed a rock-ribbed Democrat. Both our subject's father and mother are connected with the Baptist Church.

Daniel was reared in the county in which he was born, and there received an education in the public schools. He was reared to farm life until he was fifteen years of age, when he spent two years in traveling and teaching school; during that time making a trip to Texas, after which he returned to the Hoosier State and took a two years' course at the Valparaiso Normal School. After finishing his course he went to Nebraska, landing at Fremont March 28, 1887, and at once beginning a term of school at Glencoe, at which place he continued to teach until 1889. He then entered the law office of Frick Dolezal & Stinson with whom he read law one summer, the following autumn teaching a school near Dodge, Dodge County. While engaged in teaching this school was elected to the office of superintendent of schools, which position he now fills.

Politically, Mr. Stephens is a supporter of the Democratic party. He is a member of Centennial Lodge No. 59, of Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

June24, 1890, he was married to Miss Hannah Boe, who was a teacher in the schools of Dodge County for three years prior to her marriage, and was at the time teacher in the primary department of the Dodge schools. Mrs. Stephens is a native of Bergen, Norway, born May 10, 1866, and the daughter of K. O. and Mary (Miller) Boe, both natives of Norway, who came to America in 1870 and are now located at North Bend, Dodge County, Nebraska. Mr. and Mrs. Stephens are the parents of one child: Edith, born June 26, 1891.

Our subject is the editor and publisher of the *Western Teacher*, a monthly publication of the three-column magazine form, devoted to the cause of education. This was established in December, 1890, and now has a large circulation. He is but a young man, having just passed his majority, yet he assumes the duties of city superintendent, which he is discharging with credit to himself as well as to the satisfaction of his constituents.

He has made a successful effort in grading the schools of the county and introducing a complete system of records and reports both for the schools and the "Teachers' Association."

The county contains a school population of 6,721 pupils and 124 teachers.

JOHN SWARTZ, the senior member of the firm of Swartz & Son, livery men, at Fremont, will be noticed in this connection.

He is a native of Cumberland County, Pennsylvania, born at the town of Carlisle, October,

22, 1844. He is the son of Abraham and Lydia Swartz. The father is deceased and the mother is a resident of Lincoln, Nebraska. Our subject was but an infant when his parents moved to Nauvoo, Illinois, where he was reared and spent his early life. His home was upon the farm and the public school afforded him his education. When he was nineteen years of age, and in 1864, he enlisted as a member of Company D Twelfth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, serving until the close of the war. He did hospital duty and took part in skirmishes. He returned home and was married to Miss Susan McAuley, of Illinois, where they continued to reside for four years, and then removed to Creston, Iowa, where they spent one year. In 1871 he located on a farm in Saunders County, Nebraska, remained ten years, and in about 1880 moved to Antelope County, where he purchased a farm of three hundred and twenty acres. He spent four years in improving this farm and then sold and removed to Fremont, where he has since made it his home. In 1890 he embarked in the livery business on Fourth street, and in July, 1891, took charge of his present quarters on Third and Broad streets, where he keeps a general livery and feed barn. He has two sons living and one daughter deceased. William H., one of his sons, is in company with his father, while George H. is engaged with the *Flail* Publishing Company. Minnie A., the deceased child, died in 1890, aged eighteen years and nine months. Politically our subject is a Republican.

He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, McPherson Post No. 4.

JOHN STARK, a resident of Section 12, Lincoln township, is a son of one of the pioneer homesteaders of Cuming County. He was born in Wisconsin, June, 1860, his father moving to Cuming County, Nebraska, locating three miles and one-half north of West Point, when our subject was little more than three years of age. The father dated his settlement in Nebraska, in 1863. He died in 1869, after which the family remained on the homestead two or three years, when the mother sold the place. In our subject's parents' family were the following children: August, Charles, William, Tinna, Bertha, Tinna, Henry, Herman and John our subject.

He of whom we write was married in 1886, to Augusta Groose, by which marriage union four children were born: Aimel, John, Matilda and Ernst.

The family belong to the German Lutheran Church, and in political matters he votes with the Democratic party, and has been township superviser two years.

At the time our subject's parents located in Nebraska, West Point only had three houses, and his father, like other of the pioneers, was compelled to draw his grain to Omaha as the nearest market point, and there sold it at forty cents per bushel. The Indians used to camp near their place for weeks at a time, but never molested them more than to worry them. For five years in succession their crops were destroyed by the grasshoppers. From the above it will be seen that our subject has been reared amidst perplexities coincident to a new country. He has rented land for the past twelve years.

JACOB C. SORRICK, of Maple Creek precinct, Stanton County, residing on Section 26, township 21, range 3, was born in Pennsylvania, October 5, 1862, the son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Sniveley) Sorrick, both natives of Pennsylvania. Jacob remained at home until thirteen years of age, when he went to work by the month for himself. When nineteen years of age, he came to Illinois, where he worked on a farm two years and then came to Stanton County, Nebraska, and hired to Tobias Mack, by whom he was employed for six years. In 1881, he purchased the farm he now lives upon, at least a part of it, from his mother, who had bought it several years prior. Later on he bought

eighty acres on Section 27, of the same township. His father died in Pennsylvania in 1873, having been a farmer all his days. In his parents' family there were five children: Frank, now with our subject, on the farm; Jacob, our subject; Julia, George, and Anna (deceased).

He of whom we write this notice started with little means, and now depends upon his farm for a livelihood. He is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America, was constable two years and is now school treasurer.

WILLIAM E. SMAILS, cashier of the Farmers' and Merchants' National Bank at Fremont, will be made the subject of the subjoined notice. He is a native of Coldwater, Michigan, born December 2, 1858. His parents were James and Margaret Levington Smails, he being the youngest of nine boys. He was reared in the Wolverine State until his eighteenth year and was educated in the public schools of Coldwater. When twelve years of age he engaged as news-carrier and later at telegraphy, beginning as messenger boy for the Western Union Telegraph Company. Finally he completed his knowledge of the same and entered the employ of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad as operator at Douglas, Michigan, at which place he was put on as an "extra." We next find him at Holland, Ohio, where he spent a few months, and in 1876, after having been in the employ of the railroad company for two years, he came to Fremont, Nebraska, where he has since lived. He associated himself with his brother, who was then, as now, proprietor of the *Fremont Daily Herald*. He remained with him four years and in November, 1880, entered the employ of Hon. George W. E. Dorsey, attending to his books and office work, in the real estate and insurance business. He remained in this position until the organization of the Merchants Bank in 1882, when he took the position of teller in that institution, acting as such until the re-organization of the bank to the Farmers and Merchants National Bank, when he was made assistant cashier, serving as such until January 1, 1889, and was then elected cashier. The capital of the bank was increased at that time from fifty to one hundred thousand dollars, he being one of the stockholders and directors in the bank, as well as in the Fremont Hemp and Twine Company, of which concern he was one of the organizers, and is also a director of the same; it is now known as the Nebraska Binder Twine Company. He is also one of the incorporators and trustees of the Christian Park and Assembly Association of Fremont, and vice-president of the Young Men's Christian Association.

Mr. Smails was united in marriage May 6, 1886, to Miss Leula Morrow, a native of Oneida County, New York. They are the parents of three children: Edwin Dorsey, William Herbert and Helen. The family are connected with the Methodist Episcopal Church, he being one of the official board.

Our subject's residence is situated on the corner of Eleventh street and Nye avenue. He has two farms in Dodge County, one of forty acres, within one mile of Fremont, while the other consists of eighty acres, three miles and one-half from the place. His property is chiefly in Fremont, although owning some desirable residence and business property in Salt Lake City. He is a thoroughgoing business man, ranking high in commercial circles. And, be it said to his credit, his name adds another to the long roll of the successful business men of to-day who are the architects of their own fortunes.

HERMAN A. LEHMAN, a farmer of Lincoln precinct, Stanton County, residing on Section 30, township 23, was born in Dodge County, Wisconsin, April 5, 1858. He is the son of L. C. and Amelia (Welnetz) Lehman. When our subject was eleven years of age the family removed to Stanton County. He received a common school education in both English and German.

When twenty-five years of age, he began life for himself as a farmer on his present farm, which his father had purchased two years previous. He follows farming and stock raising. His herd consists of grade Durhams and Herefords. He also has some very fine horses of his own raising. During the summer of 1892, he bought an interest in a general merchandise stock at Stanton.

He of whom we write was married December 20, 1883, to Antonia Schnabel, daughter of Frederick and Ernestine A. (Kruger) Schnabel, of Wisner, Nebraska. By this marriage union five children have been born: Albert, Phillip, Anna, who died the second day; Paul and Felix.

Politically our subject affiliates with the Democratic party, and in religious matters both he and his wife are members of the St. John's Lutheran Church.

FRANCIS SCHWEDHELM, residing in the village of Bancroft, came to Cuming County in the spring of 1867, and first located on Section 3, of Neligh township, where he homesteaded a quarter section of land. He constructed a dug-out when there was but one family living between that rude structure and West Point. Subsequently he built a frame house, 16x24 feet, of cottonwood lumber, which he hauled from Decatur, twenty-four miles distant. This served the family for ten years, when he built a more commodious farm house. He planted a grove containing five acres and added to his land until he had a half section, one-half of which was under the plow, and two-hundred and forty acres enclosed within a fence. He lived in the country during the grasshopper plague, which for a time bid fair to ruin the country. Fremont was their nearest market place for lumber and the streams were all unbriged. Ous subject continued to till this farm for nineteen years, and then engaged in the mercantile business at Bancroft, where he owns a store building, 22x50 feet, and carries a five thousand dollar stock of dry goods and groceries. He came to the country with five thousand dollars, nearly all of which was expended to keep "the wolf from his door" during the grasshopper times.

Mr. Schwedhelm is a native of Germany, born June, 1823, the son of Henry and Teresa Schwedhelm, whose seven children were: Nicholas, Phillip, John, Francis, Joseph, Anna, Ragena.

Our subject remained in Germany until twenty-eight years of age, and then came to Quebec, Canada, remained nineteen years, clearing up timber land, and from there came to Cuming County, Nebraska, where the stump of a tree was a rare curiosity.

He was married March, 1848, to Magdalena Sottman, daughter of Christopher and Teresa Sottman, natives of Germany, whose six children were: Catharine, Teresa, Magdalena, Elizabeth, Fritz, (deceased) and Engnats.

Mr. and Mrs. Schwedhelm are the parents of six children: John (deceased), Francis, Henry Joseph, Teresa (deceased), and August. The family are members of the Roman Catholic Church, and politically he is in sympathy with the Democratic party. He has been postmaster for ten years, the office being kept at his place and known as Buckan postoffice.

CONRAD SPENNER, a farmer of Section 33, of St. Charles township, Cuming County, will form the subject of this biographical notice. He was born in Germany, December 7, 1837, and landed in America June 12, 1865. He landed at Baltimore and came direct to Cuming County, Nebraska, and located the homestead on which he now lives. He provided a dug-out, which was the fashionable house of that day in Nebraska. He lived in that for six months, and then built a log-house in which he lived until 1884, and built a story and one-half frame house. He has a good barn, an orchard, and a three-acre grove.



Thomas Hall

Our subject was united in marriage February, 1865, to Theresa Knievel, by whom eleven children have been born: Gertie, Lizzie, Anton, Mary and Anna (twins) (deceased) Theresa, Ignatius, Katie, Mary, Conrad, and baby (deceased). Our subject's parents lived and died in Germany, their native country. Mrs. Spenner's father was born in Germany, and spent his days there; but the mother came to this country in 1866, and died about one month after her arrival. The family belong to the Roman Catholic Church, and in politics our subject affiliates with the Democratic party. Upon arriving in this country, he of whom we write had only two hundred dollars, out of which he bought a yoke of oxen, a cow, and filed on his homestead, which took all of his money, and on account of the grasshopper ravages for the first four or five years he saw very hard times to subsist; and only the self-sacrifice and hardihood found among the pioneers would ever have endured it. His first market place was Omaha, and trips with an ox team usually consumed one week's time. He now has in his farm three hundred and thirty acres, and has quite an amount of stock about him.

JANE HALL, wife of Thomas Hall (deceased), settled in Cuming township, Dodge County, Nebraska, in 1870, during the month of February. Mr. Hall purchased a farm upon which there was timber, for which he paid twenty dollars per acre, and continued to farm until his death. He was born in Westmoreland County, England, September 18, 1832. He grew to manhood in England, receiving a limited common school education, and followed farm life until 1856, when he emigrated to America, locating in La Salle County, Illinois, where he was married June 20, 1864, to Jane Golder, a native of Stonehouse, Lanerickshire, Scotland, where she was born September 14, 1843. She came with her parents to the United States and went to Toronto, Canada, where they remained two years, and from there removed to La Salle County, Illinois, where the father worked at shoemaking.

They resided in La Salle County, until they removed to Dodge County, Nebraska, and settled on land purchased by Mr. Hall the autumn before. Mr. Hall remained there until his death, which occurred November 12, 1887. He was a most successful farmer. At first he purchased one hundred acres and kept adding thereto until he had nine hundred and twenty acres, the same all coming from his own exertions, and he did not take advantage of a homestead or pre-emption law, but bought and paid for all his land. He made a specialty of stock raising, and was the first person to ship a car load of hogs from Scribner. He was a member of the Church of England, and while not uniting with any church after coming to this country, he made liberal donations toward the building of the Congregational Church at Scribner. Mrs. Hall together with three children are members of the Congregational Church. Our subject is the mother of eleven children: Jesse A., born September 8, 1865; Margery J., born March 10, 1867; Maggie H., born November 13, 1869; Wilson O., born October 20, 1870; Orrin O., born August 19, 1873; John C., born January 8, 1880; Thomas A., born December 25, 1876; Byron M., born March 1, 1879; Roy B., born December 15, 1882; Guy G., born February 14, 1885, and Jennie A., born January 6, 1887.

The parents of Mr. Hall died when he was young and he was "bound out" until he was of age, and thus was compelled to commence life without anything but his hands to do with, and had no means to speak of when he was married. When he removed to Dodge County, Nebraska, he had three thousand dollars accumulated by his own exertions.

Mrs. Hall removed to Scribner in March, 1889, for the purpose of having better advantages for the education of her children. Her son Wilson O. is attending Highland Park Normal Col-

lege, at Des Moines, Iowa, being on his second year.

The foregoing sketch is but another example of a man born on a foreign shore, without means, and enduring the hardships for a time, finally coming into the possession of a good property, which has placed his family in independent circumstances; yet in the midst of his busy career he was called from the scenes of earth.

CHARLES F. SHARP, of Humbug precinct, ranks among the very earliest settlers of Stanton County, locating, as he did, on Section 34, township 24, range 3, in the autumn of 1865. He took a homestead of one hundred and sixty acres, and at that time was five miles west of a settler on the Elkhorn River. Here he built a hewed log-house 14x20 feet, in which he lived eight years, and then erected a frame residence. He made many valuable improvements on this place, including the planting of a hedge on two sides of his farm and a grove about his farm house. He had one hundred and fifteen acres under cultivation, and remained there until 1880, when he sold and bought his present farm of two hundred and twenty acres, where he again went through the laborious and expensive task of erecting buildings, setting out hedges about the premises, setting out an orchard of one hundred and seventy trees, and planting of small fruits. When he first came to the county Fremont was but a small town, and Sioux City and Omaha were his principal trading points. The Indians were to be seen on every hand, but through good judgment on his part he never had any difficulty with them; but not so much can be said of the grasshoppers, for they were more than human ingenuity could conquer.

Mr. Sharp is a native of Virginia, and was born March 2, 1836. He is the son of Cyrus and Lydia Sharp, who were also natives of the Old Dominion State. They reared a family of fourteen children, who were born in the following order: Henry (deceased), James, William (deceased), John, Martha (deceased), Charles, Mitchell, Rebecca (deceased), Henrietta, Martin, Silas, Josephine, Louis and Ada.

Of the ten who survive, seven live in Nebraska. Our subject remained in Virginia only one year after his birth, when his parents moved to Indiana, where the father bought a farm and lived until Charles was fourteen years of age, and then the family moved to Wisconsin, he remaining at home until he had reached his majority, after which he worked out by the month until 1859, when he went to California and followed mining one year, went to Nevada, and remained until 1865 and then went back to Wisconsin, remained a short time, and came to Stanton County, Nebraska, bringing two thousand dollars with him, all made by his own exertions.

Mr. Sharp was married March, 1874, to Augusta, daughter of Carl and Sophia Engel, natives of Germany, whose six children were: Augusta, August, Charles, Levi, Henry and an infant deceased.

Mr. and Mrs. Sharp are the parents of five children: George, Harry, Edith, Charles and Kittie. Two are deceased, George and Harry.

Politically, Mr. Sharp casts an Independent ballot. He has been an important factor in the settlement and development of Stanton County. He was appointed county commissioner, and helped to organize the county.

WILLIAM H. SWEET JR., a resident of Section 4, Nickerson township, has been a resident of Dodge County since the autumn of 1867, when he located upon the place he now occupies, consisting of three hundred and sixty acres. Here he made substantial improvements, built a house 16x24 feet, in which he lived for six years, and then built an upright addition, 22x28 feet. He also provided his place with a good barn, granary, cribbing, wells of water, a good wind-mill, also an orchard of two hundred and fifty apple trees and a grove of shade trees. He now has three

hundred acres under cultivation; notwithstanding he came at an early day and endured the hardships coincident to the grasshopper years and other drawbacks, he is now in the possession of a very fine farm home.

He was born in Erie County, New York, July, 1832, the son of William H. and Olive E. Sweet, the former a native of Massachusetts, and the latter of New York. Their six children were as follows: Olive E., William H., Mary J., Cinthia M., Hattie E., Elija B.

William, of whom we write this sketch, lived in the Empire State until he was five years of age, at which time his parents removed to Ohio, remained three years and then moved to Massachusetts. Upon his reaching manhood, he went to work by the month in a chair factory, and worked at this business three years. We next find him in Peoria, Illinois, near which city he rented land for eight years. He then went back to Massachusetts, bought the old homestead and remained one year; but having seen the beauties of the West, and the fertility of the prairie soil, with the accompanying opportunities offered to young men of industrious habits, together with the dislike he had taken to the narrow lanes, stumps and stones of New England, he sold out the homestead, or rather traded for land in Cedar County, Iowa, and at once came on to take possession of his place. He remained there two years and then came to Nebraska.

While working in the chair factory he had the misfortune to have three fingers cut off by a circular saw.

He was united in marriage in August, 1856, to Marcissa F. Keith, daughter of Lycander and Clarrissa Keith, natives of Massachusetts, whose three children were: Ambrose I., Narcissa F. and Jane J.

Our subject and his wife have been blessed with the following children, born in the order here given: Hattie M., August 30, 1857; Emma J., February 23, 1859; Susan A., November 3, 1861; Alice B., October 27, 1863; William F., July 6, 1865; Carrie L. (deceased), January 6, 1868; Jessie L., August 20, 1871; Clarence A., March 1, 1876, and Lena G., August 19, 1878.

Politically, Mr. Sweet is identified with the Prohibition party, and stands high in the community in which he lives, and is one of the present day well-to-do farmers of Dodge County.

JOSIAH M. SHIVELY, present clerk of the District Court of Dodge County, is one of the competent officials now in charge of the executive and governmental affairs of the county. The following is a brief sketch of his life: He is the son of O. H. P. and Jennie E. (Baker) Shively, and was born in Lewisburg, Pennsylvania, January 1, 1868, and remained in the Keystone State until he was nine years of age, at which time the family removed to Pebble, Dodge County, Nebraska. He was reared to the customs and habits of a farmer's boy until he was eighteen years of age, and the public schools of Dodge County, including the Fremont normal school, have been his educators. He attended the last named one year, receiving a State first-grade certificate. He then entered the county clerk's office as copyist, also worked in the county treasurer's office, where he remained one year. During the years 1888–89 he was assistant county clerk under his father, who held the office during that term. In 1890–91 he was in partnership with D. J. Springer in the real estate, loan and insurance business. May 4, 1891, he was appointed clerk of the District Court and also purchased the abstract business of George W. Davy, covering the County of Dodge. In the autumn of 1891 he made the race for the clerk of the District Court on the Republican ticket, receiving a majority of one hundred and eight votes, being the only Republican elected on the entire county ticket.

He was united in marriage December 18, 1889, to Miss Nellie Wintersteen, of Fremont, born in Ohio June 13, 1867. Mr. and Mrs Shively are members of the Methodist Episco

pal church, of which he is one of the stewards and secretary of the official board. His residence is located at 607 West Eighth street.

Mr. Shively is a member of Centennial Lodge No. 59 of Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Apollo Encampment No. 22, and Canton No. 4, Patriarchs Militant, as well as of the National Union. In April, 1891, he was elected secretary of the Fremont Fire Department.

Our subject is well calculated for the place he has filled in Fremont for the past few years, his work being a good index of the scholarship of the Fremont Normal School.

FERDANAND A. SCHULZ, who is engaged in the harness trade at Scribner, embarked in business at that point in 1879 in a small shop in the building now used for the post-office, which at the time stood near the depot. He used this for his shop until 1882, when his present building was erected, in which he carries a stock of about three thousand dollars. To acquaint the reader with this gentleman's life, early history, etc., it may be stated that he was born in Prussia, April 14, 1859, and came to the United States with his parents ten years later. They settled on a farm in Pebble township, Dodge County, Nebraska, upon a homestead. Our subject worked for Mr. Southwick, herding cattle for a time, but commenced to learn the harness business when he was fifteen years of age. After serving as an apprentice for two years, he went to "tramping," visiting many of the towns and cities until 1879, when he embarked in his present business.

Mr. Schulz was united in marriage October 26, 1880, to Miss Matilda Joss, born in Rochester, New York, April 29, 1860. By this marriage union five children were born: Rudolph, Henry, Bertha, Frank and Walter.

Our subject's parents were August F. and Sophia (Katzke) Schulz, natives of Germany. They were the parents of seven children, two of whom are deceased. The father was born October 19, 1833, and came to Nebraska in 1869 and is a resident of Pebble township. The mother was born in 1827, and died April, 28, 1885. They were both members of the German Evangelical Lutheran Church.

Politically, our subject is a Democrat, and has served two years as city clerk, two years as township clerk and was a member of the city council one year. He is a member of the Evangelical Lutheran Church.

Mr. Schulz is an example of what early training in the ways of industry and sobriety will do for the person determined to accomplish something in life; as it will be observed that he has been quite successful thus far in his career, and that he is competent is seen from the fact that his people have chosen him to offices of trust and responsibility.

ALEXANDER V. RICH, one of the enterprising farmers of Pebble township, Dodge County, living on Section 14, township 20, range 6, was born August 10, 1841, in Indiana, and when five or six years of age came to Iowa, and lived in Marion County until he was seventeen years of age and then went to Kansas, where he remained one year, returned to Marion County, Iowa, and followed farming for two or three years and came to Nebraska, and located on a homestead in 1868; the same consisted of eighty acres. He had no team at first, so he hired some breaking done, paying five dollars per acre for the same. He finally managed to get one hundred and fifty dollars in money together, and with this he bought an ox team. His first house was built of logs, and served as his residence for eight years. His present house is a story and one-half building, erected in 1883.

Our subject was married in 1875, to Hulda Shepherd, by which union five children have been born: Eva Jane, Henry, Ella, Arthur and Edith. His wife was born in Ohio, in 1850. Her parents are now residents of Cuming

County, Nebraska. Our subject's father and mother were born in Tennessee, and are now both deceased. They died in Marion County, Iowa, when Alexander was a boy.

He endured the hardships of pioneer life in Nebraska, in the days when the grasshoppers worked sad havoc with the crops. They took about one-half of his corn crop for two years in succession.

In 1881, the Elkhorn River, which stream our subject's farm is located on, came out of its banks and was eight inches deep in his dooryard.

Like every other true American citizen, he has his political convictions, and exercises his right of franchise by voting with the Democratic party.

JOHN ROSS, a farmer living on Section 22, of Pleasant Valley township, came to Dodge County in the spring of 1869, and pre-empted eighty acres of land where he now lives. He afterwards homesteaded this same eighty, upon which he built a frame house, 12x16 feet, but subsequently he made additions to the building, until now he has a good-sized house. His land is all under cultivation, he now having one hundred and twenty acres. When he came to the township all was new and wild, and there was no school building within the township. In the spring of 1870 the few settlers got together and built a small sod school-house, covered with slough grass. This was located on Section 33, and they had school in that improvised building that season, which was taught by Miss L. A. Miller, now the wife of George Ross, living in Box Butte, Box Butte County, Nebraska. This sod school-building was used until 1873, when a frame building was provided, and is still in use. The territory that comprised the district then has been sub-divided into several districts.

Our subject was born in Saratoga County, New York, March 6, 1843, the son of James and Mary (Holmes) Ross, both natives of Scotland. John remained at home with his parents until he was fourteen years of age, and then went to Chicago, Illinois, where he had an uncle, William G. Holmes, proprietor of a book store, and our subject clerked for him about four years. John's father died when he was but nine years of age, after which he had to meet the demands of life himself. After he left his uncle, in Chicago, he returned to his native state and worked on his mother's farm two years, or until August 1863, when he shipped in the United States Navy on board the old receiving ship "North Carolina". From that was drafted to the United States steamer "Grand Gulf". He served two years in the Naval service and was discharged in August, 1865. He was on blockade duty nearly all the time he was in the service. The first year he was stationed at the mouth of Cape Fear River, near Wilmington, North Carolina. For a time his vessel was ordered to act as convoy for the United States steamers plying between New York and Central America. They made two or three trips from New York City to Aspinwall. The last year of the war he was on blockade duty off the cost of Galveston, Texas. After his discharge he returned to the home of his mother, remained until 1866, purchased a farm which he worked until 1869, sold out and came to Dodge County, Nebraska.

Mr. Ross was married in Saratoga County, New York, March 1866, to Miss Addie R. Helling, daughter of Garrett and Martha (Wenban) Helling, the father a native of New York and the mother of England. Addie R. was born in Montgomery County, New York, September 1, 1847.

Our subject and his wife are the parents of five children, born as follows: Martha W., July 2, 1867; William H. April 3, 1870; Addie B. August 16, 1872; John A., August 29, 1875; Edith, July 18, 1878.

Politically, he is a supporter of the Republican party. He has never aspired to office, but was elected assessor of his township for two terms. He is a member of the Grand

Army of the Republic, Sulley Post No. 105, at North Bend. He was one of the charter members of this post. He also belongs to the Modern Woodmen of American, North Bend Lodge No. 1016, of which he was also a charter member.

While on blockade duty, in time of the war, his vessel discovered and captured three steamers running the blockade; two were manned by English sailors, and the other an American built ship.

ELIPHUS HIBBARD ROGERS, second son of Rev. L. C. Rogers, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, was born in Litchfield, Herkimer County, New York, January 12, 1830. In early childhood he met with an accident which crippled one foot through life. But nature had endowed him with an energy and a persistency of purpose which quailed before no obstacle, and made success in life possible to him, notwithstanding his physical disabilities. At the age of sixteen he had acquired a good academic education, and commenced teaching school. He took time, however, to attend several terms of the O. C. Seminary, at Cazenovia, N. Y., before he attained his majority, and soon after married Miss Lucy J. Goff, at Augusta, New York, and, purchasing a farm in the neighborhood, settled down to the life of a farmer. But he soon found that the amount of hard work required by that avocation was out of proportion to the profits, so he sold his farm and in the spring of 1854 removed to Fort Atkinson, Wis., where he remained until the fall of 1856, when he came to Nebraska, and in the following spring settled at Fremont, then a rude frontier hamlet of three unfinished log-houses and a "dug-out." From that time, Fremont was his home, and he had been identified with almost every measure for the prosperity and upbuilding of the town. As president of the first board of trustees, he procured the title to the town site from the United States, and deeded it in lots and blocks to the rightful claimants. While in Wisconsin he had begun the study of law, and was admitted to the Nebraska bar in 1858. The next year he was elected to the Territorial Legislature, and at once took rank as one of the leaders of the House. In the spring of 1860, chafing under the slow, hard times which settled down over this new country as a result of the financial crash in 1857, and fired with a towering ambition to do and to be something in the world, he converted his farm wagon into a "prairie schooner," after the manner of the times, loaded his family into it, and went to the mining region, then newly discovered in the vicinity of Pike's Peak, Colorado. Shortly after his arrival he was elected judge of the Miners' Court for Russell District, and filled the position with acceptance until the autumn of 1861, when he returned home and resumed the practice of law, to which he soon after added real estate and banking. He also held the office of county clerk for four years prior to 1867, and for many years filled the position of deputy collector of internal revenue for his district. In 1866 he was elected to the last territorial council, and also to the first state senate, and honored both bodies by being their president. Occupying so prominent a position at such a time, he had an important part to perform in setting the machinery of the new state government in motion. In doing this he gained for himself a reputation for ability and uprightness worthy of emulation. But no sketch of his life would be complete should it fail to point attention to the strong religious element which entered into his composition. Having been favored with early religious training, his mind and heart soon embraced the truths of religion, and he became a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church when quite young. During his residence here he was twice elected lay delegate to the general conference of his church, and on each occasion was placed on committees of importance, and acquired a national reputation for his ability in denominational work. At home he was the main pillar of his church, and by far the largest

contributor to its support. Possessing intellectual endowments of a high order, with a genial disposition, united with strong religious convictions and unflinching integrity, he was far richer in qualities which would adorn an exalted office than in those necessary to success as a politician. He may have been wanting in cunning; he may have had too great faith in the professions of men to be worldly wise, and he doubtlessly erred sometimes in judgment; but he was large-hearted, honest, generous, sympathetic and conscientious. He died August 1, 1881, at Vera Cruz, Mexico, just as he was entering upon his duties as United States consul at that place. "Peace to his ashes."

Written by E. H. Barnard, Esq.

LUCIUS HENRY ROGERS was born in the village of Fayetteville, Onondaga County, New York, on March 20, 1834. His father, Rev. Lucius C. Rogers, was a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The Methodist economy provided for constant changes in the pastorate; therefore his boyhood days were spent in many different places.

When about sixteen, the father's failing health made it necessary for him to retire from active service as a pastor for a time. He then decided to occupy his little farm in Augusta, Oneida County, New York. The son remained at home for some years, aiding him in its cultivation. Upon attaining his majority he was favored with a suit of clothes—and likewise a horse.

Supplementing this modest start in life with some experience in teaching, Mr. Rogers then followed the familiar advice of Horace Greeley: "Go West, Young Man!" and did so in the spring of 1857. He traveled by railroad and stage to Council Bluffs, Iowa. Here the stage line stopped. He then crossed the Missouri river in a skiff and on the ice, and thence on foot to Fremont. His brother was already on the ground, and he assisted him in the construction of a log-house.

The brothers were in partnership for some years, and cultivated their farms together. The early hardships incident to pioneer life gradually lessened and in the fall of 1866 Mr. Rogers gave up active farming, and devoted himself to the banking business with his brother E. H. Rogers, who had (some time before) oponed the first bank in Fremont, with funds of both brothers, under the name of E. H. Rogers & Co. The business was carried on till April, 1872, when this was reorganized into the First National Bank of Fremont. Mr. Rogers was elected assistant cashier, and served the bank in that capacity for many years. He was later vice-president for some years, and since its organization has been a director of this financial institution, but on account of ill health retired from active service in 1883.

Mr. Rogers owns a large interest in the Fremont Roller Mills, and is also connected with other Fremont business enterprises. Is a trustee of the Fremont Normal School, and was also for years a trustee of the Nebraska Wesleyan University at Lincoln. In 1888 he was a delegate to the Methodist General Conference then assembled in New York City.

Politically, he has always been a Republican, being in early days a probate judge. Was married September 7, 1864 to Miss Lottie Heaton, a daughter of Rev. Isaac E. Heaton of Fremont. They have two children: Carey Irving and Belle Heaton, born respectively in 1871 and 1876.

Mr. Rogers is still largely interested in the old "Rogers" farm near Fremont, and takes great pride in the fine grove of timber covering thirty-five acres which was planted by the Rogers brothers at a very early day.

JAMES B. ROBINSON, proprietor of the Pebble Roller Mills at Scribner, who is also connected with the Scribner State Bank, was born in Union County, Pennsylvania, January, 1821; the son of William Robinson, a native of New Jersey and of Eng

lish descent. His wife was Elizabeth (Barger) Robinson, who died when our subject was about fourteen years old, she being the mother of nine children, James B. being next to the oldest. The father died in Pennsylvania about 1845, having spent his life as a day laborer. Our subject grew to manhood and received his education in the common schools, working on a farm until he was eighteen years of age, when he learned the miller's trade, which he followed until 1847, at which time he came to Hickory Grove, Scott County, Iowa, and worked on a farm. We next find him in a mill at Maquoketa, where he remained two years and then went to Galena, Illinois, and purchased a farm. While living there he became acquainted with General Grant. In 1859 he took a pre-emption in Cuming township, Dodge County.

Politically, he is a Democrat, and received the nomination as county treasurer, but owing to his party being in the minority he was defeated.

Mr. Robinson was married in 1842 to Caroline Stoughton; she died in Scribner in 1884. Their family consisted of ten children: William, Mary E., Adaline, Thomas H., Sarah Alice, Charles Wesley, James Henry, Ella and Emma, twins; and Carrie.

WILLIAM ROBINSON, a pioneer of Dodge County, effected his settlement May 4, 1659, in what is now Cuming township, and in 1869 removed to his present home in Pebble township. He was born in Union County, Pennsylvania, August 2, 1843, the son of James B. Robinson, who was born in 1821.

Our subject is the eldest of ten children, and was married September 21, 1873, to Miss Sarah Elizabeth Shepard, born in Ohio April 2, 1857. Their children are Clark, Leslie, Mary, Alice, Effie J., and Miles. They have lost four children.

Mr. Robinson received a common school education.

Politically, he votes the Democratic ticket, and was nominated by his party as a member of the legislature; he ran ahead of his ticket, but on account of the minority of his party was defeated.

LUDWIG ROSENTHAL, cashier of the Nebraska State Bank at West Point, was born in Vienna, March 12, 1863. He is the son of Charles and Theresa Rosenthal, who emigrated to America in 1869. While in Vienna he followed the grain and commission business. After coming to Nebraska he located on a farm in Cuming County, and suffered great loss during the grasshopper plague. In 1876 he came to West Point, since which time he has been quite successful.

Mr. and Mrs. Rosenthal were the first to establish their family name in America. They are the parents of three children: Linda, wife of Henry D. Calland, of West Point; Ludwig, and Amelia, wife of Robert F. Kloke.

Our subject was seven years of age when he came to Cuming County, and was educated in the common schools of West Point. He is a thorough student, well posted in all state and national matters. In 1876 he was engaged in the dry goods business, and in 1887 engaged with Mr. Kloke in real estate, loan and banking. At the time of the organization of the Nebraska State Bank he was made its cashier, which position he still holds.

Politically, he is a Republican, and is at present president of the Republican club. He belongs to the Royal Arch Degree of the Masonic Order, and is also a member of the Knights of Pythias.

ALEXANDER ROGERS, of the firm of Rogers Bros., liverymen, at the village of Pilger, came to Stanton County in the autumn of 1881 and rented a farm near the village where in company with his brothers he engaged in the stock business, buying, selling, feeding and shipping. He continued at this for four years and in 1884

built a livery barn 32x40 feet, also a residence. One of this firm, Josiah Rogers, is a veterinary surgeon, and they break and train horses in connection with their livery business. They also own a farm in Union Creek precinct of eight hundred acres. The firm brought three thousand dollars with them to the county.

He of whom we write this notice was born in Racine County, Wisconsin, April 5, 1848. He is the son of Josiah and Mary Rogers, natives of New York and Ireland respectively. They reared a family of ten children: Edward, Nellie, Julia M., Alexander, Josiah, Clinton, Ralph, one who died in infancy; Joseph and Benjamin. The two oldest above named were by Mrs. Roger's first husband—Mr. Patrick Carr, but they were always recognized in the family the same as own brother and sister.

Our subject lived in Wisconsin until thirty-three years of age. The family have always worked together and still own the home farm in Wisconsin which they have rented since coming to Nebraska.

Alexander was left fatherless when fourteen years of age, his father losing his life by accident in the pineries by the glancing of an axe in the hands of a chopper. His axe hit him on the side of the neck, cut the jugular vein, causing him to bleed to death. Both our subject and his brother (the other member of the firm) are bachelors; their mother and sister living with them.

Politically Mr. Rogers is a Republican and was county commissioner from 1885 to 1888.

JOHN F. L. ROSENFIELD located on Section 6, of Cuming township, Cuming County, in the spring of 1883, and bought a quarter section of land, upon which he now lives. It was partly improved at the time, and he has added a two-story house, 32x48 feet, with an addition 18x32 feet, also has a good barn, 18x24 feet, and a greenhouse 24x100 feet, devoted entirely to pansies. The first two years he farmed his land in the usual way and then planted out a nursery, which now extends over ten acres. He carries different varieties of evergreens, apples, cherries and plums, also forty varieties of roses and hardy flowering plants of all descriptions. He has tested almost all varieties of grapes grown in North America, and handles only the most hardy varieties. Again he makes a specialty of early vegetables and small fruit, including strawberries and raspberries, and is a successful bee keeper, having about one hundred colonies of them.

Our subject was born in Sweden, that most beautiful of all Northern European countries, where the landscape is ever a feast to the eye, August 29, 1855, the son of Lars and Hannah Rosenfield, whose nine children were: Nels, Andrew, Mary (died at the age of 32), John F. L., Edwin, Johanna, Charles and two who died in infancy. The living children all reside in Chicago, except our subject, who lived in Sweden until he was thirteen years of age, and then accompanied his parents to America They landed at Quebec and from there went to Chicago and remained fifteen years, where he worked at horticulture work until he came to Cuming County. His education was of the common school type and quite limited at that. He attended business college one year in Chicago, which was a great benefit to him in after years.

Mr. Rosenfield was united in marriage October 29, 1879, to Camelia Roos, the daughter of Carl and Clara Roos, natives of Sweden, whose ten children were as follows: Charles (deceased), Caroline, Annette (deceased), Cornelia and Cecilia (twins), the last named being deceased; Camilla, Carlino, Celinda (deceased), Clodomir, Cassandra, all born in Goodhue County, Minnesota.

He and his wife are the parents of seven children, born in the following order: Camilla R., August 4, 1880; Eldore A. (deceased), born December 8, 1881; Elvarino A., born November 29, 1883; Armand M. (deceased), born September 7, 1885; Myrtle R., born February 8, 1887; Karl C., born January 1, 1889, and Stanley C., born January 20, 1891.

Politically, he of whom we write this notice thinks the Republican party is best calculated to enhance the interests of the rank and file of American citizens.

In conclusion, it may be added that our subject is never so happy and fully in his element as when working among his bees or training his beautiful flowers. He is passionately fond of pansies, which flower he calls the "sweetest and most innocent" of all flowers, save the rose when it is at its glory. This taste for flowers and the busy bees bespeaks of a refined and cultivated nature.

JAMES RENNICK, of Section 1, township 24, Humbug precinct, located on the farm he now occupies in the spring of 1890, since which time he has been identified with the interests of Stanton County. He and Edward T. purchased four hundred and eighty acres of wild land, upon which he erected a good class of buildings; also provided a system of water-works, set out an orchard and planted a grove, and now has two hundred and seventy-five acres under the plow, and one hundred acres enclosed by a good fence.

Mr. Rennick was born in Ireland, December, 1853, the son of George and Isabel Rennick, whose five children were: James, Edward T., Maggie J., George H. and Frank. The three last named are deceased. Our subject remained in Ireland until sixteen years of age, then came to America, making his way from New York to Muscatine County, Iowa, where his father engaged in farming, and there remained until the fall of 1883, moved to Wayne County, Nebraska, and remained until 1890. He brought about three thousand dollars to Nebraska. He received a fair common school education.

He was married August 29, 1886, to Rebecca, daughter of William and Ann Motgomery, natives of Ireland, whose six children were: Minnie, Rebecca, George, William, Jane D. (deceased), and Roxa. Mr. and Mrs. Rennick are the parents of three children: Maggie J., born December 28, 1888; Mary A., born December 21, 1890, and Edward S., born February 2, 1892.

Our subject is a member of the Episcopal Church, while his wife is a Presbyterian.

Politically, he of whom we write votes the Independent ticket. His parents are both living with him, aged sixty-four and sixty-eight years.

THE REV. JAMES C. QUINN, PH.D., LL.D., D.D., of Fremont, Nebraska, was born near Belfast, Ireland. His father was Richard Quinn, and his mother Jane (Cochrane) Quinn. After receiving a good school and academic education, he entered Queens College, Belfast, in 1865, and graduated in theology, afterward from the General Assembly's College (Pres.) of the same city. As a student in arts, Mr. Quinn devoted considerable attention to mental and moral philosophy and natural science; and as a student in theology took prizes in Hebrew and Christian apologetics. Since the spring of 1874, Rev. Dr. Quinn had charge of a congregation in Canada, serving faithfully in St. James, N. B.; Sherbrook, Nova Scotia; Bathurst, N. B.; and in Emerson, Manitoba; also Minot, North Dakota, and Helena, Montana, in the Presbyterian Church.

He was married April 10, 1872, to Anna Wilson, daughter of William Wilson, of Belfast, and niece of the late Rev. Dr. Alexander Wilson of Melville, Alamance County, North Carolina.

Wherever Dr. Quinn resided, he, in addition to his regular ministerial work, always took a deep interest in the educational and agricultural interests of the community. He has also been a stanch and consistent advocate of total abstinence.

Having changed his views on the subject of "church polity," the Rev. Dr. Quinn applied for admission to the Protestant Episcopal Church, and was ordained deacon by the Right

Rev. Bishop Brewer, S. T. D., in St. Peter's Church, Helena, Montana, September 30, 1890. Dr. Quinn assumed charge as rector of St. Mark's Church, Anaconda, Montana, November, 1, 1890; was advanced to the priesthood by Bishop Brewer, at the annual convention in Bozeman, Montana, Sunday, June 28, 1891, and was called as rector to St. James Parish, Fremont, Nebraska, his present charge, in December, 1891, and entered upon the work January 1, 1892.

While residing in Helena, Montana, Dr. Quinn was appointed non-resident professor of mental and moral philosophy, in the National University, Chicago, Illinois, which position he still holds. He was also chancellor for Montana, for the National University, and had charge of the "University Extension" work in the State.

While an active worker in all departments of Church activities, Dr. Quinn has been a diligent student of Holy Scriptures, and cognate literature. His meetings for Bible study are very popular and helpful to those who attend.

Dr. Quinn is an active member in the following societies: "The Christian Social Union of the United States;" "The American Academy of Political and Social Science;" "The American Association for the Advancement of Science."

WILLIAM PHILLIPS, one of the enterprising farmers of Maple township, whose farm is on Section 4, came to Dodge County in the winter of 1878. He first located in what is now Everett township, and rented land for one season and then bought eighty acres on Section 3, in Maple township, the same being wild land. Here he made some improvements and lived for three years, during which time he purchased the place he now occupies, consisting of two hundred and forty acres of partly improved land on which he built a house, 32x32 feet. He also built a barn, double cribs, granary, hog house, shedding for sixty head of cattle; also provided a board well with wind-power for pumping purposes and set an orchard of two hundred and seventy-five trees; also a grove of three acres. His farm now comprises four hundred and eighty acres, four hundred being under the plow, as well as surrounded by a good fence. When one reflects that our subject only possessed *thirty-seven dollars* in cash, three horses and farming implements upon coming to this country and met with losses on account of high water for two seasons, they must be constrained to believe that he has been more than an ordinary business manager.

Mr. Phillips was born in Fairfield County, Ohio, May, 1855, the son of John M. and Sarah Phillips, natives of Ohio and Pennsylvania, whose fourteen children were as follows: Ezra, Mary, William, Catharine, Augusta E. (deceased), Olive, an infant (deceased), Louis, Evan, John, Josephine, Sherman, an infant (deceased), and David.

Our subject remained in the Buckeye State until ten years of age, when his parents removed to Illinois and engaged in farming, he remaining at home until of age. Then he leased land for two seasons, after which he removed to Dodge County, Nebraska. His education was of the common school order. He was united in marriage February, 1877, to Ellen Stumbaugh, daughter of Samuel and Mary J. Stumbaugh, of Ohio, whose only child was our subject's wife.

Mr. and Mrs. Phillips have a family of six children, born in the following order: Maude, March 29, 1878; Daisy, April 21, 1881; Ray, April 23, 1885; Edna, April 13, 1887; Pearl, October 8, 1889; and Ross, April 29, 1890.

Politically, he is a Republican. He is a member of the Odd Fellows' Order, belonging to Centennial Lodge No. 59, at Fremont.

WILHELM PIERE, of Section 9, Wisner township, Cuming County, was born in Luebecke, Germany, April 16, 1827. He came to America in 1866 and was

employed in a soda factory at Omaha for two years, after which he went to Wisner and purchased a quarter section of land embraced in his present farm, paying two hundred dollars for the same. He at once commenced to improve this prairie land, meeting with tolerable fair success from the commencement. He, in common with other settlers, had many obstacles to overcome. Upon one occasion his cabin was completely snowed under and for two days he was unable to reach his stable. On another occasion his only neighbor got out of matches and did not dare to allow his fire to go out for many days. As soon as the weather permitted they went to West Point for supplies, but were unable to return to their families for several days, owning to deep snow and severe cold weather. For two seasons his entire crop was destroyed by grasshoppers, but he kept struggling on and today is the owner of four hundred acres of choice land, with good buildings and other improvements. He devoted his attention chiefly to grain raising.

He was married November 17, 1868, to Minna Misner, and by this union the following children were born: Augusta, Gustav, Otto, William, Agnes, Paulina, Herman and Minna.

Politically our subject is a supporter of the Democratic party, and has held the office of constable for two years.

WILLIAM J. PATTERSON, of Section 2, township 24, Humbug precinct, came to Stanton County in the spring of 1884, locating on one hundred and sixty acres of land, where he now lives. He built a story and one-half house, a small barn, a good granary, cribbing, etc., planted a grove of three thousand forest trees and one hundred fruit trees. He now has one hundred and ten acres under cultivation. In 1888 he lost his entire corn crop by hail.

He was born in Ireland October, 1848, and is the son of John W. and Isabel Patterson, natives of Ireland, whose two children were: Mary A. and our subject, W. J. He remained on the Emerald Isle until seventeen years of age, then came to America and worked four years by the month near Muscatine, Iowa, after which he became a renter for thirteen years, at the end of which period he came to Nebraska. January, 1884, he was united in marriage to Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Atwell, natives of Ireland, whose eight children were: Richard, Catharine, William (deceased), Jane, Robert, Elizabeth, James and Alexander. Our subject and his wife are the parents of seven children: Maria J., Isabel, James E., William J., George and Lizzie (twins), and Roxie.

Both he and his wife are members of the Episcopalian Church, and politically he votes the Independent ticket.

JOHN OSTERLOH, one of the successful farmers of Hooper township, Dodge County, whose pleasant home is situated on Section 8, came to the county in the autumn of 1858, and hence very naturally finds a place in the history of the Elkhorn Valley. The first four years he worked out by the year and then claimed a homestead of one hundred and fifty acres, which he improved by turning over the virgin sod, building a house 14x15 feet, with a kitchen attached, in which residence he lived for ten years, when he built a farm-house 16x28 feet, with a wing fourteen feet square. He also built a barn, granary and cribbing, and provided his place with a good drive-well which furnishes a system of water-works with pure water pumped by windpower. A grove of three acres of artificial timber adorns his place, providing a cooling shade in mid-summer, as well as a protection against the stormy blasts of winter. He has an orchard of one hundred and twenty-five trees. His farm now consists of two hundred and fifty acres, all surrounded by a good fence.

Our worthy subject has the honor of being an ex-soldier in the Civil War. He enlisted in

Company A Second Nebraska Cavalry, under Captain Reid, and was mustered into service at Omaha, and went to Fort Randall on the headwaters of the Missouri. He was in the service eleven months, but was fortunate enough not to be in any engagements. When he came to the country his nearest market point was Omaha, and in order to obtain a grist he had to go forty miles to mill, over unbridged streams.

Mr. Osterloh hails from the Geman Empire, where he was born in August, 1836. His parents, Herman and Mary Osterloh, were natives of Germany and reared a family of seven children: Catharine, Anna, Margaret (deceased), Lena (deceased), Henry, John and George.

John remained in his native land until he attained his majority, when he crossed the billowy waves of the Atlantic Ocean, in quest of the New World, landing in New York harbor, coming direct from that city to Omaha, by the way of steam-boat. This was in 1858 and he found but two stores in Omaha. He came to the country poor, having but two dollars when he arrived in Nebraska. In 1859, during the Pawnee Indian War, he was driven out by the Indians. His early advantages for an education were fair.

Thus far in life our subject has lived single. Politically he believes in the principles of the Republican party, and in his religious belief he adheres to the Lutheran faith.

ALBERT NEIMAN is a prosperous farmer of Elkhorn township, Cuming County, residing on Section 28, whose father located on a homestead in 1866 when our subject was eight years of age, he having been born in Canada, December 9, 1857. He remained at home until he was twenty-five years of age and in October, 1883, went onto the land he now owns, his father having paid part down on the same and then gave it to him. He at once made suitable improvements, including a good class of buildings, set out a small orchard and a three-acre grove. He now has one hundred and fifty acres under cultivation, while the remainder of his half section is in pasture and meadow land. He added to his first tract of land until he now has three hundred and twenty acres.

His parents, Wilhelm and Lovesie Neiman, were natives of Germany, came to America about 1840, landing on Canadian soil, and lived there fourteen years upon a farm and reared a family of nine children: Lauretta (deceased), Albert, our subject; Minnie, Bertha, Amelia, John, Nancy, Anna and Willie (deceased).

The parents of these children are now living at West Point, Nebraska.

He of whom we write this notice was married in 1883 to Lizzie Schroeder, to whom three children have been born: William, Ella and Edward.

Mrs. Neiman's parents were born in Germany, came to America in 1869 and direct to Nebraska, and now live at West Point. They settled on a homestead in Dodge County where they lived fifteen years. They were the parents of three children: Lizzie, Henry and Matilda.

Our subject and his family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church and in political matters he is a supporter of the Republican party.

He paid five dollars per acre for his first eighty acres of land and nine dollars for the second eighty. This land to-day is worth thirty-five dollars per acre.

GUST A. NELSON, a farmer living on Section 14, of Garfield township, came to Cuming County in the spring of 1879, locating on his present place which he rented for one year, and then went to Burt County, where he bought eighty acres of wild land, upon which he placed improvements and lived two years. He then sold and bought his present farm which at the time was a quarter

section of wild land; this was in 1882. He commenced improving first by erecting a dug-out, in which he lived nine years, when he built his present commodious farm house and soon added a good barn, granary, double cribs with stock sheds and hog house. He provided his place with a good dug well, wind-mill and farm water-works. He also added to the value of his place by planting an orchard of two hundred trees and a grove of two acres, together with small fruits of all kinds. When he came to this county, taking his own language for it, he was "worse off than nothing," in a financial sense, but had a wife and four children for which to live and labor. To acquaint the reader with some things concerning his earlier life it may be remarked that he was born in Sweden, April, 1844, the son of Nels Erickson and Eva C. Erickson, natives of Sweden, whose seven children all took the name of Nelson. They were named: Hedwic L, Anders P., Brita C., Gust A., Nels A., Eva S. and Carl W. Three of these children are living. Our subject lived in Sweden until twenty-two years of age, when he sailed for America, landing in New York harbor, and from there went to Henry County, Illinois, where he worked out by the month on a farm for two years, after which he went to Iowa, where he worked as a grader on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad. We next find him in Lucas County, where he leased land and engaged in farming, which he followed for six years. He then bought eighty acres of land, worked it two years, sold out and came to Nebraska.

In his early life he did not have good schooling opportunities, and came to America a poor man. November, 1868, marked a new era in this man's life, for it was during that month he was united in marriage to Johanna Max, the daughter of Lars P. and Stena G. Max, natives of Sweden, whose two children were Johanna and Caroline.

Mr. Nelson and his wife are the parents of eleven children: Frank G., Emma S., Alice (deceased), Charles, Augusta (deceased), Hilma, Ida, William, Edward, Sherman and Alva (deceased. The parents are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, while politically our subject affiliates with the Independent movement. He has assessed his township twice, been tax collector two years and has held the office of school director ten years.

JOHN McMILLEN, of Section 35, Stanton precinct, Stanton County, is a native of Ontario, born in Dummer, Petersborough County, February 1, 1842. He came to Stanton County, Nebraska, in March, 1870. He is the son of Robert and Sarah (Abernethy) McMillen, who were natives of Antrem County, Ireland, coming from Belfast to America in 1828. They settled in Petersborough County, Canada, where Mrs. McMillen died, January 18, 1865, her husband surviving her until December 12, 1886, when he died at Stanton, Nebraska, aged eighty-six years, three months and ten days. He came to Stanton County in 1870, and purchased the farm upon which our subject now lives, paying one hundred and ten dollars for sixty acres of the same. John spent his youth on a farm in Canada and until he became of age he worked and attended school alternately, following the ordinary routine of other Canadian boys. After he became of age, he followed lumbering in the pineries during the winters. The winters of 1864–5 and 1865–6, he spent in the Michigan pine woods, and the following spring went to LaSalle County, Illinois, where he spent one season. He also worked at brick-making, at Mill Point, Michigan. From May, 1866, he remained at home on the farm with his father.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert McMillen were the parents of seven children: Sarah J. (Mrs. W. J. Corrigan), Frank, Henry, Thomas, John, William R., Susanna (Mrs. Stephens).

Upon coming to Stanton County, our subject erected a frame house 12x16 feet, one-story high, hauling the lumber from Fremont, which was then the nearest market point. It took

four days to make a trip. He now owns four hundred and eight acres of land, over two hundred acres being under cultivation. He has a fine grove and orchard of twenty acres. He follows mixed farming and is quite successful.

He was married May 24, 1886, to Bertha Myen, the daughter of John and Lena Myen. Mrs. McMillen was born at Norenberg, Germany. She accompanied her parents to America, in 1884, the family removing to Stanton in 1886. Mr. and Mrs. McMillen's two living children are Martha and Frank. Up to 1890, our subject voted with the Republican party, since which time he has supported the People's party. He took out his naturalization papers, March 21, 1870, which was the next day after he arrived in Nebraska. He and his family attend the Methodist Episcopal Church. When he first came to the county, for a number of years his crops were wholly or partially destroyed by the grasshoppers, but since their disappearance good crops has been the rule, which accounts in a measure for the prosperous condition of the farmers of Stanton County at this time.

Among the relics in our subject's possession is a copy of the *Stanton Bugle*, Volume I, Number 3, published in October, 1873, which was the first paper published in the county.

FREDERICK W. MELCHER, one of the enterprising business factors of West Point, now engaged in the farm implement business, is a native of Dodge County, Wisconsin, born January 29, 1852. He is the son of John Melcher, a native of the Province of Brandenburg, Germany, who was born June 1, 1821. The grandfather's name was George Melcher, and he settled in Dodge County, Wisconsin, after coming to this country. He took up a forty-acre tract of land in the big timber. He served in the trouble with France.

John Melcher, father of our subject, married Christana Stein, a native of the same place in Germany. John emigrated to America in 1848, taking forty acres of heavy timber which he cleared up (with the assistance of his wife) without a team. He built a log-cabin, without the use of a nail or any sort of iron, and for a time lived without a floor. The roof was made of shakes, and all was primitive. They were very poor and had to do something for a livelihood, so he went to Rolling Prairie, where a few settlers lived, leaving his wife in the cabin, which was only partly covered. At that time the country was full of wild animals, and the howl of wolves made the night hideous. There she remained alone, while her husband was earning something to live upon. The only money they had was ten cents, which Mr. Melcher had picked up on the streets of Milwaukee. But times changed, and in 1865 he had eighty acres of land and a quantity of stock. He sold out at a good figure, and with teams started for the prairie land of the west, and the subject of this sketch, Frederick, walked all the way driving the stock. They left on the eighteenth of May, and arrived on the twenty-fourth of June, and settled on Rock Creek, Bismark township, where they took up a section of land. In about 1876 the father sold out and purchased land in the same township, where he now resides. Mr. and Mrs. John Melcher are the parents of thirteen children, five of whom lived to be adults: August, married Maria Krueger (he died, leaving four children; he was the first postmaster of Bismark township); Henrietta, wife of Lewis Hotchkiss of Omaha; Earnest, of Wisner; Fred W., our subject; Bertha, at home. In politics Mr. Melcher votes with the Democratic party, but is not a politician.

Fred W. remained at home with his parents until he was twenty-four years of age. He was married in 1876, to Ida Raabe, by whom one child was born: Ida, born April 21, 1878. Mrs. Melcher died September, 1879, caused by the explosion of a kerosene lamp. For his second wife Mr. Melcher married Louisa M. Fuerst, a native of Allentown, Pennsylvania. By this union four children were born: Arthur

O., October 1, 1882; Douglas, February 15, 1884; Emma, September 21, 1885; Francis, January 30, 1891.

Politically, Mr. Melcher is a supporter of the Democratic party. He has served as city treasurer and a member of the council.

He belongs to the Knights of Pythias and A. O. U. W. fraternities, having passed all the chairs in the lodge. Mr. Melcher represented the display of agricultural products in 1891 which was sent East, as an advertising medium by the Nebraska Business Men's Association.

GEORGE MILTONBERGER, proprietor of the livery, feed and sale stable at North Bend, came to Dodge County in 1878, and located on a farm, the same being a part of Section 6, Cotterell township, where he bought a quarter section of wild land in 1872. When he came here he was in company with his brother-in-law, William Mitchell, who bought eighty acres on the same section. A house was built on Mitchell's place, in which they all lived for three years, before our subject built on his own land, which was in 1881. There he lived until the spring of 1889, when he traded for a cattle ranch of four hundred and eighty acres in Holt County, Nebraska. He never moved to the place, but still owns it. After making this trade he rented a dairy farm one mile north of North Bend, and operated the same until the spring of 1891, when he moved into town and engaged in the livery business, but still carried on the dairy. When on the farm he milked twenty cows, but does not now keep as many. He sold the dairy May 10, 1892.

Our subject was born in Warren County, Ohio, May 9, 1850, the son of William and Mary M. (Zehring) Miltonberger. The father is a native of Virginia and the mother of Pennsylvania. George remained at home with his parents on the farm until he was twenty-four years of age, after which he farmed one of his father's places for three years and then came to Dodge County, Nebraska.

February 12, 1874, he was united in marriage in Warren County, Ohio, to Miss Jennie F. Mitchell, daughter of Thomas and Martha Mitchell. Jennie F. (Mitchell) Miltonberger was born in Butler County, Ohio, September 19, 1853.

To our subject and his wife have been born five children: Walter, Martha C., William T., Howard S. and baby.

Mr. and Mrs. Miltonberger are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and in politics he is identified with the Republican party, and says he will be as long as the Republican party has the record it now has.

DEMETRIUS MAYNARD, a resident of Section 6, Cuming township, Dodge County, will form the subject of the subjoined sketch. He was born in Essex County, New York, June 25, 1846, and when fourteen years of age went with his mother to Fond du Lac County, Wisconsin, where he lived until 1871, and then came to Omaha. He arrived in that city in the month of June, and worked on the railroad bridge across the Missouri River, as well as at grading the depot grounds. In April, 1872, he took his pre-emption as a homesteader on the same land upon which he still lives, having seen the country develop from a prairie wilderness to a highly cultivated garden spot. Our subject is principally engaged in stock raising, in which he is quite successful.

Politically, he is an Independent with Democratic sympathies, though he takes no active interest in the political world.

Mr. Maynard is the son of Herman and Harriet (Cline) Maynard. The father was born in Essex County, New York, March 22, 1822, and was of English descent and a shoemaker by occupation. He went to Vermont in 1849, where he died November 4, 1851. He was united in marriage at Crown Point, New York, December 31, 1843, to Harriet Cline, who was born in Addison County, Vermont, February 17, 1824, and accompanied her parents to White-



Conrad Schneider,

hall, Washington County, and afterward settled at Crown Point. She spent her youthful days within three miles of Old Fort Ticonderoga. In 1860 she removed with her son to Fond du Lac, Wisconsin, and engaged in farming until she came to Nebraska in 1873, since which time she has been living with her son, the subject of this sketch. She is the mother of two children, Demetrius and Elmer, who died when four months of age.

CONRAD SCHNEIDER, of the village of Snyder, came to Dodge County in February, 1880, and erected a mill 20 x 32 feet, containing two run of burrs. Subsequently he made additions to the mill and put in a roller system. He first lived in a small shanty on a homestead of Henry Fisher; he lived there one year and then bought Mr. Fisher out; the village of Snyder being now located on the same tract. Mr. Schneider has three hundred and twenty acres in one tract, surrounding the village of Snyder. He rents most of the land. Our subject still owns the mill property before mentioned, also an elevator with a fifteen thousand bushel capacity, which was built in 1886; a brick block 40x60 feet, which is owned by Schneider & Kamnitz, the latter operating a general store in the same. Our subject ships upon an average sixty cars of stock per year. He has had his elevator leased out for the past four years, but is now operating it for himself, and during the month of May shipped eleven car-loads of produce; and from June 1 to the 14th had shipped fifty-one cars. He pays out about one hundred thousand dollars annually for grain and live-stock.

Mr. Schneider was born in Hesse, Curhessen, May 3, 1845, the son of Henry and Dora (Schmrtz) Schneider. The father was a miller and farmer by occupation and followed that until his death in 1890. Our subject learned the trade of his father, and when twenty years of age came to America, this being in 1866; coming without means. The first three years he was in the country he worked out in Ohio, and in March, 1869, went to Kansas, and four months later came to Cuming County, Nebraska, where he took a homestead of one hundred and sixty acres, about eight miles east of West Point; here he farmed one year, sold out, and bought another place of the same size on the Elkhorn River; he remained there until 1880, when he came to the present site of Snyder.

Our subject was united in marriage January 21, 1871, to Magdalena Maack, a native of Germany. By this marriage union six children have been born: Henry, who now operates the mill; August, Charles, Emma, John and Dora.

Politically, he of whom we write this sketch affiliates with the Democratic party, and is a member of the Masonic lodge at West Point, while in religious matters both he and his family are members of the Lutheran Church.

Mr. Schneider is a man of much influence in the community in which he lives. He platted an addition to the village of Snyder, built the pioneer mill of that section of the country, has bought grain and live-stock, and in all his dealings with his fellow-men he has shown himself to be an honorable and square dealer. He is possessed of good business qualifications, and consequently has made a success financially of his various undertakings in Dodge County.

CHARLES J. MARKMAN, of Section 15, Garfield township, came to Cuming County in the spring of 1880. He first located on the farm he now occupies, which at the time was one hundred and sixty acres of wild land, upon which he placed substantial improvements, including a beautiful four-acre grove of artificial timber and an orchard of one hundred trees. His present farm consists of one hundred and ninety acres, one hundred of which is under the plow, while the balance is in pasture and meadow land.

Our subject was born in Sweden, January, 1853, the son of Jonas P. and Anna C. Mark-

man, of Sweden, whose six children were: Charles J., Helen S., Hannah M., Frank (deceased), Oscar (deceased), Albert (deceased).

Charles remained in Sweden until five years of age, when he accompanied his parents to America. They finally settled in Mercer County, Illinois, his father working out on other men's land, which our subject did after he was old enough, until he came to Nebraska.

He is a single man as yet, and in politics votes with the Republican party.

GEORGE L. LOOMIS, one of the leading attorneys of Fremont, Dodge County, is a native of Chautauqua County, New York and was born November 28, 1849. He resided on a farm in his native county until he grew to manhood, receiving his education in the public schools. At the age of twenty-three years, he entered the law office of Barlow & Green, attorneys at Jamestown, New York, with whom he read law for a time, and attended the law school at Albany, from which he graduated in May, 1875. In August of the same year, he came to Iowa, and practiced law until August, 1876, and then came to Fremont, Nebraska, where he has since followed his chosen profession. His practice has gradually increased, proving the ability he possesses as an attorney.

Politically, Mr. Loomis affiliates with the Democratic party. He was city attorney for the years 1885–86, and in the autumn of 1886 was elected to the office of county attorney and re elected in 1888, holding the same four years. He was also elected as a member of the city school board in April, 1891, for a term of three years. He was one of the organizers of the Commercial National Bank, of Fremont, and is one of the directors of the same.

From the date of his arrival in Fremont, he has assisted largely in building up every enterprise of that place, and it may be said that his success in life has been largely self-made success, for when he first came to Nebraska he possessed but small means, but through his prudence and a good business management he has surrounded himself with a comfortable competency. Among other property interests, he owns one-half of the Miller-Loomis business block on Main street, which was erected at a cost of twenty thousand dollars. That his tact and business qualifications have been appreciated by the people of Fremont, it only needs to be added in this connection that he has been a member of the fire department for fifteen years, and president of the same for more than half that period. Socially our subject stands high, he being an honored member of Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Centennial Lodge No. 59; Apollo Encampment No. 22; Canton, Fremont No. 4.; and Golden Rule Rebekah Lodge No. 59. He is a Past Grand, Past Chief Patriarch and Past Commander. He was elected Grand Warden of the Grand Lodge of Nebraska, in October, 1889; Deputy Grand Master of the State in October, 1890; Grand Master in 1891, and Grand Representative to the Sovereign Grand Lodge in 1892.

Our subject was united in marriage July 21, 1880, to Miss Alice M. Hodley, a native of Hillsdale County, Michigan. Their home has been blessed by the birth of four children: Bayard, born August 25, 1881; Leo, born September 20, 1883; Floyd, born July 18, 1886, and Zela H., born February 10, 1891. Our subject and his estimable wife are associated with the Congregational Church.

To acquaint the reader with the ancestry of our subject, it may be stated that he is the son of Daniel and Hannah (Scofield) Loomis. The father was a farmer, locating in western New York when that part of the State was a wilderness. He was also a Methodist minister, and for nearly forty years preached in the same church which he had largely built, and of which he was the main support, and where he drew large congregations to the day of his death in 1865. He was of English extraction, the family dating back many generations. About two

hundred years prior to the War of the Revolution and on down to the present day their family history is quite clear. The great-grandfather Loomis was in the Revolutionary War and the grandfather Loomis served in the War of 1812. The family first settled in Connecticut, but subsequently the grandfather removed to New York. The Loomis family was a hearty, long-lived people, but have all passed away, back of the generation of which our subject is a member. The family of his parents consisted of thirteen, seven of whom survive, our subject being the only one in the West, the remainder all residing in Chautauqua County, New York. The maternal side of his family finds its origin in the West of England, and the first to come to this country were Josiah, Thaddeus and Jonas, who came over about twenty years prior to the Revolutionary War, and located at Stamford, Connecticut. Josiah, the great-grandfather of our subject, was a soldier in the War of Independence. He was a witness to General Putnam's famous ride for life, and was present at the hanging of Maj. Andre. Jonas, a brother of Josiah, was killed at the battle of Monmouth. Josiah was a weaver by trade, a man of medium height and heavy build; he lived to a good old age, laying down the burdens of life in 1823, in Saratoga County, New York. He was married to his second wife, who was a direct ancestor of this line of the family, her maiden name being Mary Smith, the daughter of David Smith, of Pound Ridge, Connecticut. Josiah Scofield and wife reared a family of eight children: Henry, William, Josiah, Ezra, Mary, Phœby, Sarah and Tamma. These all spent their lives in Connecticut and New York State. Josiah, the third child, grandfather of our subject, was born in the last named State, where he lived and died, upon a farm. His wife was Emma Schofield, spelled with an "h," a native of York state. They reared a family of eleven children: Peter and Phœby, both living when last heard from and considerably upwards of eighty years of age; Mary, who died at the age of eighty years; Sarah, who died in 1890, aged eighty-seven; Alanson, died about 1887, aged eighty-two years; Arba, died about 1887, aged eighty years; Hannah, the mother of our subject, still living in Chautauqua County, New York, aged seventy-nine years. John, a resident of Rock County, Wisconsin, is seventy-six years of age; William, died when sixty years old; David, died in the West while a young man; and Charlotte, now living in Chautauqua County, New York, aged seventy.

The brothers and sisters of our subject's father were: Solomon, who died in Tompkins County, New York, on a farm, when upwards of eighty years of age; Edward, died near Baraboo, Wisconsin, at an advanced age; Esther, wife of John Cook, died in 1890, nearly ninety years of age, having lived with her husband more than sixty years; Betsy, wife of Philo Baker, who also lived with her husband more than sixty years and died in Chautauqua County, New York, at a very advanced age; and also another sister who died in the same place at the age of nearly eighty.

RUDOLPH LEISY, a farmer of Cuming County, residing on Section 5, of Wisner township, was born in Baravia July 29, 1842. He is a son of Abraham and Katherina (Rohr) Leisy, who came to Lee County, Iowa, in 1855. The father died there in 1880. Up to the time our subject was sixteen years of age he attended English and German schools, and about that time began working in a brewery in St. Louis. In 1866 he built a brewery at Eddyville, Iowa, which he sold in 1872 and then took charge of a brewery at Keokuk, Iowa, belonging to the estate of his deceased brother, John Leisy. In 1882 he came to Wisner township and purchased his present farm, which is devoted more especially to stock raising, principally the breeding of Durham cattle, Shire and Clydesdale horses, also Poland China hogs.

He was married at Des Moines, Iowa, October 10, 1871, to Lizzie Hargesheimer. They

have ten living children: Mina, Oscar, Paulina, Eugen, Augusta, Dora, Robert, Setchen, Albert and Lydia. The sixth child, Henry, died in infancy.

Mr. Leisy in his political choice is in sympathy with the Democratic party. He was candidate of that party in 1886 for county treasurer. He is a member of the Mennonitte church, and for several years was a member of Concordia Singverein, of Keokuk, Iowa.

HIRAM H. LADD, a farmer residing on Section 30, of Hooper township, may justly claim to be a pioneer of the Elkhorn Valley, for he came to Dodge County, in 1856, during the month of August, when he first located on the farm he now occupies, claiming at the time a quarter section of wild land, upon which he built a log-house 12x16 feet, the same being the first house erected in the Elkhorn Valley north of Fontanelle. He lived in this house for twelve years, when a much larger and more commodious one was built. He has one hundred and fifty acres under the plow, and a well improved farm in all particulars. At an early day he experienced much trouble with the Indians, and he was detailed to take care of the families of men who enlisted in the Indian war. The first two years he lived in the country, the family were compelled to crack corn in a coffee mill. Upon one occasion he went to Glenwood, to mill with an ox team and was gone eighteen days on the trip.

He of whom we write this sketch was born in Trumbull County, Ohio, January 14, 1822, the son of John and Anna Ladd, natives of New Hampshire, whose seven children were: Clarrissa, Hiram, Rhoda, Rebecca, Jennie, Rastus, Chester (deceased).

Our subject lived in the Buckeye State until twenty-one years of age and then spent five years in West Virginia, and from there he went to La Salle County, Illinois, and spent six years, after which he came to Dodge County, Nebraska. He did not have a very good opportunity to obtain an education, and came to Nebraska a poor man—hence owes Dodge County for what he possesses.

Mr. Ladd was married, September, 1847, to Malinda Mansfield, daughter of William and Sophia Mansfield, natives of Scotland and Kentucky, respectively. By this marriage union seven children were born: Charles, Sidney, Frank, George, Enoch, John, Anna.

He is of an inventive turn of mind, having invented an improvement in a harrow, for which he received a patent in 1886, and also has made application for a patent on a car jack.

Mr. Ladd has been a life-long opposer to the liquor traffic and hence an advocate of the Prohibition movement. He is not in sympathy, however, with the Independent party movement, believing their policy as against the laboring classes.

JOHN JACOB LAMMLE, of Section 32 township 23, Stanton precinct, Stanton County, was born in the village of Winznau, Switzerland, June 8, 1843. He was the son of Jacob and Barbara Lammle. He lived upon a farm until he came to America, having received a good common school education. In April, 1884, he came to Stanton County and bought three hundred and twenty acres of land in Union Creek precinct. It was then wild land, but is now a well improved farm. In 1891 he purchased a farm of four hundred and fifteen acres in Stanton precinct where he now resides and follows general farming for a livelihood.

He was united in marriage October 9, 1869, to Catherina Myer, a native of Switzerland, by whom three children were born: Victor, Albert and Theodore.

Our subject and his family are members of the Roman Catholic Church. He is a member of the U. O. T. B. and is one of the most progressive and successful agriculturists in Stanton County.

WILLIAM LONEY, veterinary surgeon, residing at Stanton, Nebraska, may well be counted among the van-guard of pioneers who found their way to the Elkhorn Valley, in advance of railroad and civilization, and hence very naturally finds a place in the biographical department of his county history. His name appears in numerous places throughout the general chapters in connection with the various official capacities in which he has served the community.

Mr. Loney was born in Sheffield township, Tippecanoe County, Indiana, October 7, 1835. He is the son of Wyatt Loney, born in Guilford County, North Carolina, March 5, 1807. The mother was Sarah Halladay, born in Ohio, May 24, 1817, of English descent. They were united in marriage in Tippecanoe County, Indiana, December 11, 1834, and were the parents of the following children: William, of this sketch; John, who died February 11, 1864, with scarlet fever; Wesley, who came to Stanton County in 1871, and is still a resident and an ex-soldier of the Eleventh Indiana Cavalry, serving from 1863 until the close of the war. Nancy, wife of George W. Patterson, a resident of Stanton County. She had previously been married to Abel Stingley, who died in Missouri; Rebecca, who married Josiah Newburn (she died in Missouri, in 1881); Mariah, wife of Samuel Smith, of Lake City, Colorado; Margaret, died in infancy; Cynthia Ann, died in infancy, as did two children unnamed.

February 9, 1871, Mr. Wyatt Loney settled in Stanton County, where Mrs. Loney, the mother of our subject, died, March 2d of the same year. Both of our subject's parents were consistent members of the Christian Church, of which they were for many years prominent members. Wyatt Loney ("Grandpa Loney" as he is more familiarly known) is still living at the advanced age of eighty-five years. In early life he was a member of the Whig party, but in 1856 joined the Democratic party, and has affiliated with them ever since.

William Loney, the subject of our notice, received his education in the common schools, and was united in marriage in Boone County, Indiana, March 15, 1860, to Miss Sarah Pittinger, who was born November 7, 1838, the daughter of Enoch and Mary (Warren) Pittinger, both natives of Ohio. In 1868, our subject left Indiana for the Wild West, coming overland with teams, the trip consuming five weeks and four days. He first took a homestead in Cuming County, Nebraska, near Wisner, where he built a dug-out and remained five years, moving in without a floor, as lumber could not be had. He broke eighty acres, which he farmed for six years, sold out and went to Stanton County, where he improved another farm, which was wild land with the exception of about five acres. Upon this tract he erected good buildings and set out an orchard. He remained on this place until March, 1891, when he moved to the village of Stanton, and embarked in the hotel business for one year; since which time he has paid special attention to the practice of a veterinary surgeon.

Politically, our subject affiliates with the Democratic party, and while living on his farm was elected as justice of the peace and county commissioner.

Mr. and Mrs. Loney are the parents of nine children who lived to be adults: Rev. Charles A., an ordained minister of the Christian denomination, residing in Stanton County; Sophia J., wife of Joseph Clydsdal, of Stanton; Emeretta and Lucretia (twins), the former the wife of W. F. Tannehill, of Madison County, Nebraska, and the later the wife of George W. Lovett, of the same county; Effa A., is a school teacher; Lillie M., wife of James Kinney, of Wayne, Nebraska; Mary A., at home, Flora B., at home, and James M., at home.

Our subject and his estimable lady are both devoted and consistent members of the Christian Church, and bear the respect of the entire community in which they have spent so many years of their pilgrimage.

Mr. Loney was one of the charter members of the Odd Fellows Lodge at Stanton, has passed all the chairs in that order, and has been a representative to the Grand Lodge.

GEORGE KNOELL, a prominent citizen of Maple township, residing on Section 26, came to Dodge County in the spring of 1859, when he located in what is now Platte township. He was but a boy of sixteen years of age at the time and accompanied his parents. His father rented a farm for a short time and then took a pre-emption upon which he erected a log-cabin; made improvements and from time to time added to his land until he had eight hundred acres. Our subject and his brother remained at home and worked the farm. When George was thirty years of age he and his brother divided up the farm, he taking for his portion the quarter section upon which he now lives, which was partly improved at the time. Here he built a house 16x26 feet, a barn 36x40 feet, a granary 10x40 feet, double corn-crib 26x30 feet, and milk-house 10x12. He also provided drive-wells, windmill, water-tank and seven hundred feet of pipe. He provided his place with shade-trees and an orchard of fifty trees, besides small fruit and shrubbery. He passed through the hard times occasioned by the grasshoppers, during which period he did not get enough wheat to pay for cutting and stacking. He was also visited by a terrific hailstorm, which destroyed his growing crop. His farm now consists of two hundred and forty acres, one-half of which is under the plow, while the balance is in pasture and meadow land.

George was born in Germany, July 29, 1843, the son of Henry and Margaret Knoell, natives of Germany, and who had nine children. Our subject remained in Germany until he was three years of age, when his parents removed to America and settled in Wisconsin on a farm, upon which they remained until coming to Nebraska. His early advantages for an education were quite limited. For a more extended sketch of the family the reader is referred to the biography of C. Knoell.

George was married October, 1874, to Catharine, daughter of Adolph and Helen Groce, natives of Germany, whose ten children were: Anna, Mary, Catharine, Cena, two infants deceased, Herman, Adolph, Lena and Henry.

Our subject and his wife are the parents of eight children, born as follows. Adolph H., July 29, 1875; George A., March 24, 1877; Lucy H., August 21, 1879; Frank, April 1, 1881; Herman, October 6, 1883; Thomas, June 11, 1885; Gustaff, July 14, 1887, and Otto, November 23, 1889.

Politically, Mr. Knoell affiliates with the Republican party.

Great has been the change in Dodge County since our subject's parents moved from Wisconsin here. It will be remembered they came two years prior to the Civil War and in advance of all railroads and general improvements. Our subject's life has been spent mostly in Dodge County, where he has made a successful farmer and bears the respect of the community in which he lives.

WILLIAM KNIEVEL, an enterprising farmer of Section 32, St. Charles township, Cuming County, came to this country from Germany in 1866. He was born in Germany, September 19, 1858. He was eight years of age when he accompanied his mother to New York. They came from that city direct to Cuming County, Nebraska, where the mother died about four weeks after her arrival, his father having died in Germany. He was the youngest son of Frank and Gertrude (Goekan) Knievel, and from the time his mother died he was with his brother, working on a farm and attending school occasionally. In 1879 he purchased one hundred and twenty acres of land in Monterey township, Cuming County, which he farmed until August, 1890,

and then bought his present place, upon which is a story and one-half frame house, a good barn, an orchard and an artificial grove, with eighty-five acres under cultivation, while the remainder is in pasture and hay land.

Our subject was united in marriage in April, 1884, to Christena Stalp, to whom has been born three children: Bennett, Mary and Thressa.

Our subject and his family belong to the Roman Catholic Church, and in political matters he is associated with the Democratic party.

When Mr. Knievel commenced farming in Nebraska, West Point was their nearest market place, and he relates many things endured by the pioneers during those never-to-be-forgotten grasshopper years, when the growing crops, that were waving in all their beauty, were in one short day laid low by these little winged pests.

Regarding our subject's wife's people it may be said they were born in Germany and came to America in 1882, and are at present residing in Monterey township, Cuming County, Nebraska.

FRANK D. JANECEK, a resident farmer of Section 9, Monterey township, came to Cuming County in 1873. He was born in Bohemia in 1852 and came to America in May, 1870. He lived in Wisconsin seven months working on a farm, then spent three months in Iowa, after which he went to Nebraska City, near which place he worked on a farm for two years, and then he bought his present place, which is a well improved tract of land, one hundred and twenty-five acres being under cultivation, while seventy-five is in pasture and hay land. He also owns forty acres in Elkhorn township; eighty acres in Stanton County, and a quarter section in Russell County, Kansas. His farm has a good orchard and three acres of shade trees.

He was united in marriage is 1882 to Sophia Hampl, by whom four children were born: Erhart, Stephen, Beluse and Kahksta. Our subject's parents came to this country two years after he did and seven years later the father died. The mother now lives with our subject. In their family the children were: F. D., Joseph, Mary, Agnes and Anna; all of whom are living in this country.

Mrs. Janecek's parents were natives of Bohemia and came to America in 1873 and settled at West Point. Their twelve children were: Vilibalt, Albina, Klotilda, Raymond, Alexander, Christina, Sophia, Varburge, Mary, Pantleon, Fanny and Frank.

In his religious belief our subject is a Roman Catholic, as is his family, and in political matters he affiliates with the Democratic party. During his early residence in this county his crops were completely destroyed by the grasshoppers, and at various times he has lost many hundred hogs by cholera, but averaging his farm life up with others in his community, he has been quite successful and to-day is in possession of a handsome property.

CHARLES P. JONES, of Butterfly precinct, Stanton County, whose farm home, consisting of five hundred and sixty acres, is on Section 32, township 22, range 2, will form the subject of this notice. He was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, March 1, 1858, and when one year of age his parents moved to Monroe County, Iowa, where he grew to manhood. In 1881 he moved to Stanton County, Nebraska, and purchased a half section of land and erected a frame house 14x16 feet, in which he lived eight years, and then built a two-story residence 16x28 feet, with L 14x16, also a good barn, cattle shed and granary. He also erected a wind-mill, to which he attached a feed-mill. He has an artificial grove of eight acres and a good orchard upon the place. Three hundred and eighty acres of his land are under cultivation, while the remainder is in hay and pasture land. He has three miles of fencing about his place.

Mr. Jones was united in marriage in 1883 to Anna F. Clark, to whom has been born four

children: Arthur C., Walter R., Clark W. and Howard D.

His parents were Mr. and Mrs. Richard Jones. The father died in Monroe County, Iowa, in 1878, and the mother is now living in Norfolk, Nebraska. Their children were: John D. (deceased), Jennie M., Richard (deceased), Daniel P., Anna L. and Charles P.

Mrs. Jones' parents were Mr. and Mrs. Hiram W. Clark. The father was a native of Kentucky and the mother of Minnesota. They moved from Iowa to Nebraska in 1876. The father died in Jasper County, Missouri, in 1891, and the mother is living with our subject. They reared a family of six children: Anna F., Charles E., Addie S., Carrie (deceased), Cora B. and Margrett.

Our subject votes the Republican ticket, belongs to the Odd Fellows and Modern Woodmen of America Lodges, and has been a member of the school board in his district ever since it was organized, and has been moderator for nine years.

Of his ancestry Mr. Jones knows but little, save that his father was a native of Wales, came to this country and located in Ohio, and that his mother was born in Wales also, and accompanied her parents to Ohio when she was ten years of age.

RASMUS HANSEN, residing on Section 35, of Maple township, came to Dodge County in the autumn of 1866, when he went to work in a saw-mill near Fremont. After eighteen months thus engaged he rented a farm for two years, at the end of that period took advantage of the homestead act, and secured for himself eighty acres of land, where he at once set about making improvements. He set out a grove of two acres, and an orchard of forty trees. After having lived on this place for five years he sold out and bought one hundred and twenty acres near Fremont, which was partly improved. Here he built a house 14x26 feet, with a wing 12x14. He also built stables, planted a grove, lived there two years, sold and moved with his family to Portland, Oregon, where he lived about six months. But tiring of that much talked of country, they returned to Dodge County and rented land for two years, after which he rented eighty acres of wild land with the privilege of purchasing it. He broke forty acres of this ground and erected a house, but after two years sold his improvements and bought forty acres of railroad land, which he improved and lived upon two years, when he sold out and bought the place he now occupies, which was eighty acres of wild land. Here he built a house 14x28 feet, with a wing eighteen feet square; also a barn and granary, and subsequently built corn cribs and cow stables. He planted a two-acre grove and fifty fruit trees. He now has sixty acres under plow, the balance in pasture and all enclosed by a good fence. Upon coming to this county Mr. Hansen had only three hundred dollars in money.

He was born in Denmark, June 27, 1840, the son of Hans and Trena Johnson, natives of Denmark, who had seven children: Rasmus, Mary, Ole, Hans, James, Dorothy and Christian. The father and mother both came to America and the father is now deceased.

Our subject was just of age when he came to this country in the fall of 1861. He remained in New York about seven months and worked for a gardener. We next find him in Davenport, Iowa, near where he worked on a farm for one year, and went to Central City, Colorado, and worked in the mines two hundred and fifty feet underground. After seven weeks he left that place and went to mining gold by the day in Montana, and was there one year. He then went to Salt Lake City, Utah, and there remained one winter. The following spring he hired out to drive a team back to Montana, where he worked another year in the mines. We next find him on the Yellowstone river, where he made a flat-boat and floated down the Missouri to Omaha. This was in 1866 and during the Civil War, as well as Indian troubles in the West.

Mr. Hansen was married April, 1866, to Mary Clausen, daughter of Rasmus and Christena Clausen, whose three children were: John, Mary and Clara.

Our subject and his wife have six children: Rasmus, born December, 1867; Hans J., born January 16, 1870; Anna G., born August, 1874; Catarine, born March 16, 1876; Julia, born March 24, 1878; Andrew, born September 5, 1883.

Politically, Mr. Hansen votes with the Republican party. Both he and his wife are members of the Lutheran Church.

ANDREW HARVIE, SR., came to Dodge County in November, 1870, and took a homestead of eighty acres, which he improved and has lived on ever since. The same is located on Section 14 of Pleasant Valley township. At the time he took his place, there was a small frame house on the claim which had been built by the man who had originally taken the land.

Our subject was born in Scotland, in 1813, the son of William and Janette (Miller) Harvie, both natives of Scotland. He remained at home with his parents until he grew to manhood, and then went to farming for himself, as a renter. He was married in Scotland, November 1, 1839, to Miss Margaret Kirkwood, born in Scotland in 1818, the daughter of Thomas and Janette (Crawford) Kirkwood, who were also natives of Scotland. Our subject and his wife were blessed with ten children, only three of whom still survive: Andrew, Margaret and James.

Margaret (Kirkwood) Harvie died in Dodge County, Nebraska, in 1886. Both our subject and his wife were members of the Presbyterian Church. Our subject is now making it his home with his son, James.

Mr. Harvie in his political belief is a Republican and ever since his arrival from his native country in 1869 has been loyal to our Government.

HENRY E. HEIMBAUGH, a merchant at Nickerson, came to Dodge County in April, 1889, and at first worked on a farm by the month, but after two years bought a stock of general merchandise, which he still continues to handle.

He was born in Pennsylvania May 18, 1868, the son of Jonathan and Harriett Heimbaugh, who had a family of five children: Lizzie E., Franklin B., John E., James E. (all living in Pennsylvania), and Henry E., who is a single man and received a good common school education. In his religious conviction and profession he affiliates with the German Reform Church, and politically he votes the Republican ticket.

Our subject was appointed postmaster at Nickerson in 1891, which business he attends to in connection with his general store, which consists of a well selected stock of dry goods, groceries, queensware, etc.

He at first, after working on the farm for two years, bought a stock of general merchandise and opened sale on the twenty-third day of March, 1891, and on the second day of September following he took in W. H. Bruner as partner, doing business under the firm name of Heimbaugh & Bruner. They dissolved partnership July 7, 1892, and sold the stock of goods, and on the 13th of August he bought another stock of general merchandise, consisting of dry goods, groceries, boots and shoes, hats and caps, notions and furnishing goods, patent medicines, hardware, queensware, crockery, etc., and opened another store at Nickerson, which is known throughout the county as the "Palace Store."

GEORGE E. HERMAN, located at the little hamlet of Nickerson, Dodge County, has been a resident of this part of Nebraska since July 3, 1859. He accompanied his parents who first located on land which is now a part of the village plat of Nickerson.

He was born in Wisconsin near Milwaukee, in March, 1857, and is the son of Michael and

Rosine Herman, natives of Germany and the parents of three children: George, Henry and Elizabeth, all living. Our subject has lived at his present location ever since he came to the county except one year and a half spent in Wisconsin and about the same length of time in Pennsylvania. He has one farm located in Nickerson township which he rents. Besides his farm operations he has been running the Nickerson elevator, and handles lumber, coal and live stock. He has been following this business for the last seven years.

Mr. Herman was united in marriage September 6, 1883, to Nannie G. Harris, daughter of Thomas and Grace Harris, natives of Illinois, who were the parents of the following eight children: Maggie, Mary, Nannie, John, James, Annie, Nellie and Thomas.

Our subject and his wife have been blessed with two children: Ada, born November 1, 1885; and Grace, born August 7, 1889.

ANDREW R. HASSON, postmaster, grain and live stock dealer of Dodge, Nebraska, was born in New York City, March 24, 1852. He was the son of Jacob C. Hasson and Isabel (Rodgers) Hasson who came from the North of Ireland but were of Scotch descent. They came to America in 1848, settled in New York City, where they remained seven years, and then moved to Bureau County, Illinois, where he followed farming. We next find him six miles from Des Moines, Iowa, and in 1871 he came to Dodge County, Nebraska, where he took a homestead in what is now Pleasant Valley township. He took eighty acres of land to which he added forty more. He put up good buildings and set an orchard out on the place.

They were the parents of six children: Jane, widow of Charles Wilkie (deceased); A. R., of whom we write this sketch; Robert C., a resident of Wakefield, Nebraska; Sarah, wife of T. Harvey of Polk County, Iowa; Annie, wife of C. R. Townsend, of Dodge County, Nebraska, and Thomas J., of Dodge County, Nebraska. In politics Mr. Hasson is a stanch supporter of the Republican party. Mrs. Hasson, our subject's mother, died in 1889. She was a consistent member of the Congregational Church.

Andrew R., the subject proper of this notice, is a self-educated man, only having attended the common district school. He came with his parents to the county in 1871 and assisted them in making their farm. The same fall he purchased eighty acres which comprises one-half of his present place, valued at thirty dollars per acre. He was united in marriage November 13, 1880, at West Point, to Miss Rose Herman, the daughter of Wensel Herman.

By this union four children were born: Elsie, January 15, 1881; Chester A. A., October 1, 1884; Guy, January 9, 1888, and Earl, August 15, 1890. Mr. Hasson commenced at the lower round of the ladder and by his own industry has acquired a handsome property. In 1887 he removed to Dodge, where he erected the first hotel. In 1886 he was elected supervisor of his township and in 1887 justice of the peace, which office he held four years, during which time he was engaged in real estate also. In 1888 he was appointed postmaster at Dodge, which place he still holds. He is at present handling grain and live stock, as one of the firm of Hatton & Hasson.

Politically our subject is a stanch supporter of the Republican party.

JOHN HAUN, a farmer of Section 2, Cotterell township, came to Dodge County December, 1868, and located at Fremont, where he purchased some town lots and built a house in Kittles Addition. He worked there at the carpenter's trade one year. In December, 1868, he took a homestead where he now lives and gave one hundred dollars per thousand for lumber which he hauled from Fremont, with which to build him a shanty. In the spring they came out and broke ten

acres, he paying fifty dollars to get ten acres broken. He then went back to Fremont and worked at his trade until fall, when he moved to his place to remain, and has been there ever since. Upon coming to this place our subject had no means and had to go in debt for a yoke of oxen, which debt hung over him for six years. He had two sieges of grasshopper years which nearly swamped him. He finally traded his oxen for a horse team when it was rumored around that his team had the glanders. So he had to get rid of that team and got one horse for the two and had to buy another, at one hundred and twenty dollars; paid sixty dollars cash and had a few days to borrow the money in, so he walked to Fremont and had to make three trips there before he could find a man that would loan him the money.

In 1874 he bought eighty acres more land and in 1890 erected his present residence, which is a fine farm house; said to be the best in the county. He has a barn that was erected in 1881, 30x50 feet. He now has in his home farm five hundred and sixty acres, all lying in the Maple Valley. He has two hundred and forty acres divided into two farms, with good houses and barns on each. These are operated by his two sons: Joseph P. and Franklin M. Mr. Haun generally feeds about fifty head of steers each winter.

To learn something of his early life it should be said our subject was born in Germany, July 31, 1837, the son of John and Opolonia (Engle) Haun. In 1883 our subject with his parents, three sisters and one brother came to America, and located in Michigan. They landed at Eagle River, on Lake Superior, and lived in Houton County. The father was a carpenter by trade, and after about ten years the mother, a brother and two sisters went to Johnson County, Iowa, the father having died in Iowa. The mother finally died in Michigan, and the remainder of the family live there. Our subject went to work in a copper-mill in the Quinzy mine at Portage Lake, after he had been in Michigan about four years, and worked as a mill-wright for four years at seventy-five dollars per month. He came direct from there to Dodge County, Nebraska.

Mr. Haun was united in marriage at Eagle Harbor, Michigan, May 26, 1864, to Miss Threse Armbruster, daughter of Martin and Catherine (Stiemley) Armbruster, both natives of Germany. Mrs. Haun was born in Sheboygan, Wisconsin, October 20, 1847, and when she was ten years of age her parents moved to Michigan, where she remained until the date of her marriage. While in Wisconsin, her parents run a hotel. Her mother died there, after which her father took the family and went to Michigan.

Mr. and Mrs. Haun are the parents of eleven children: Joseph P., born March 18, 1865; Frank M., born December 11, 1866; Amelia, born December 11, 1868; Catharine, born February 11, 1871; Mary, born March 21, 1873; Anna, deceased; Elizabeth, John W., Henry A., George E., deceased, and Therese M.

Mr. and Mrs. Haun are members of the Roman Catholic Church, and while our subject lived in Michigan he was a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, as was also his wife of the Rebecca degree of that order.

THOMAS H. HEYWOOD, a farmer residing on Section 10, of Ridgely township, came to Dodge County in the spring of 1870, first locating on eighty acres of his present farm, which he claimed as a homestead. There were twenty acres broken and a shanty 12x14 feet upon the place when he entered it. He lived in this house four years, during which time he broke out the rest of the eighty and built a small frame house, in which he lived eight years, when he built his present commodious farm house, which is 18x28 feet, with a wing 16x20 feet. He also has an excellent barn, granary and corn-crib. The five-acre artificial grove, and the orchard of one hundred trees, are among the valuable improvements of his place, which now consists of two

hundred and forty acres. He came to the county a poor man and passed through many of the struggles coincident to pioneer life, including those brought on by the grasshoppers, which were verily a burden to the Nebraska farmer from 1870 to 1880.

Mr. Heywood was born in Boone County, Illinois, October 15, 1846, the son of Jonathan, and James Heywood, natives of England, whose twelve children were: Anna E.(deceased), Henry (deceased), Thomas H., Eliza, Zachariah, Martha J., Mary, Jonathan, Alice (deceased), Richard, George and James.

Our subject remained in Illinois until twenty-four years of age, receiving a good common school education.

He was united in marriage November, 1875, to Catharine, daughter of Nicholas Ries and wife, who had ten children: Catharine, Mary, William, Nicholas (deceased), John, Anna E., Jacob, Nicholas (deceased), Ella (deceased), Ida (deceased).

Our subject and wife are the parents of nine children, born in the following order: Jonathan, September 7, 1876; Joseph, May 2, 1878; Arthur (deceased), November, 1879; Thomas, November 22, 1882; George B., September 25, 1884; Edwin, October 14, 1887; Anna, August 13, 1889; Catharine (deceased), November 2, 1890; Nicholas, July 17, 1891.

Politically, our subject affiliates with the Democratic party. He has held many of the local offices in his township, including school trustee, road supervisor and school treasurer.

Mrs. Heywood is a devout member of the Roman Catholic Church.

PETER HART, an enterprising agriculturist living in Cuming County, whose farm home is on Section 12, township 21, range 6, or in what is known as Sherman civil township, was born in Wisconsin January, 1863. His parents finally removed to Iowa, remained a little more than two years and then came to Nebraska, that being in the spring of 1868. The father took a homestead on Section 13, where he subsequently died. Our subject bought his farm from his brother, who located it as a homestead in 1869 and sold it in 1881. It consists of one hundred and sixty acres, upon which is a good story and one-half house, a barn, wind-mill, an orchard, and a grove of five acres. One hundred acres of this place is under cultivation. He also owns eighty acres in Section 13, fifty acres of which are under cultivation, and a grove of five acres. At present our subject lives with his mother. His parents were born in Ireland, the father in 1809 and the mother in 1819. Both came to America, met in New York, and were married about 1840. They had a family of six children, Peter being the youngest. The father, James Hart, died in the spring of 1870, one year after he located his homestead.

He endured many of the hardships coincident to pioneer life in Nebraska. Fremont was his nearest market point, and he was obliged to open his farm with an ox team, with which he moved his family to the country.

James and Ellen (Jorden) Hart, parents of our subject, reared the following children: Mary, John, William, Catharine, Ellen and Peter, all born in Wisconsin but Mary, the oldest; she was born in New York State.

In conclusion it may be stated that our subject is a supporter of the Democratic party and belongs to the Roman Catholic Church.

He stands high in the community in which he has lived so long and is counted one of Cuming County's worthy citizens.

EMERSON J. HOWE, who resides on Section 11, Cotterell township, came to Dodge County in the spring of 1865, in company with Danea Dodge and family, and Albert Clapp and family. He now lives upon the farm that he bought at that time, consisting of eighty acres of wild land. He built a frame house, 18x24 feet, to which he has since made additions.

Mr. Howe was born in Windom County, Vermont, October, 1832, the son of Dudley and Polly (Jennison) Howe, both natives of Vermont. Emerson remained at home on the farm until he became of age and then learned the carpenter's trade, following the same for twelve years in Vermont and Massachusetts. At the end of that time he came West, and worked at his trade more or less for five years. He was married in Vermont in 1856, to Miss Eleanora Dodge, daughter of Danea and Clarissa (Huntley) Dodge, both natives of New Hampshire. Mrs. Howe was born in Cheshire County, New Hampshire. Our subject and his wife are the parents of nine children.

Politically, our subject supports the Independent movement. He is a member of no church, or secret society. He has been township assessor for the last four years and road overseer a number of terms.

JOHN F. HEINE, of the firm of Heine Bros., doing business at Hooper, Dodge County, came to the place in the summer of 1882, first engaging in the hardware and machinery business.

He was born in Germany in 1843, coming to America when he was but four years of age, accompanying his parents, who located in Reading, Pennsylvania. He remained at home until he was of age and then went to Philadelphia, where he worked at the trade of an iron moulder. He remained there until he came to Nebraska. Of his parentage it may be said that he is a son of Vincent and Fredrica Heine, both natives of Germany. They were the parents of four sons and two daughters: J. F., A. J., G. F., Carrie, F. F., and Fredrica.

Our subject was united in marriage in October, 1867, to S. J. Bush, daughter of Matthew and Julia Bush, natives of Pennsylvania, whose six children were: Hezekiah, Mary, George, William, John, Sarah; Mary and Sarah are deceased.

Mr. and Mrs. Heine are the parents of six children, five of whom are living: George W., Laura G., J. Howard, Ada I., Julia F., and Clara M. (deceased).

WILLIAM C. HANSON, proprietor of the Fidelity Steam Laundry, of Fremont, was born January 5, 1855, in Denmark, where he was educated in the public schools and there remained until he was fourteen years of age, when he shipped with a sailing-vessel as boy-on-board, and after reaching New York forsook the vessel which had brought him to this country, but followed the seas, including three years and four months in the United States Navy. In 1876 he went to Vermont, remained a short time and learned the marble business, which occupation he followed for several years. He was united in marriage in Chicago in 1881, to Miss Marie Christensen, a native of Denmark. From the date of his marriage until 1884 he was engaged in the marble business, but that year he removed to Fremont, Nebraska, where he followed the same business one year, but in 1885 embarked in the laundry business, which was opened on a very small scale by himself and wife. But by his diligence and good management he has built up a laundry business second to none in this part of the State.

Mr. and Mrs. Hanson are the parents of two children: Carrie and Iver. Mr. Hanson in his political belief is a firm supporter of the Republican party. Of his social position it may be said he is a member of the Knights of Pythias Order, Triumph Lodge No. 32, and also of Damascus Uniform Rank Division No. 30.

Mr. Hanson is another example of what honest industry may be rewarded with under the influence of American institutions. Coming to this country, as he did, holding the lowest rank on board ship, he has worked his way up into the possession of a good business, and is surrounded by most of the home comforts which go toward making one's life pleasant.

WILLIAM J. GREGG, a farmer of Cotterell township, residing on Section 17, came to Dodge County, Nebraska, in the summer of 1867, and lived at North Bend with his uncle (M. S. Cotterell) for some time. He followed farming summers and taught school winters. The first two winters after coming here he attended school at North Bend, after which he taught for ten winters in succession, then did not teach for a time, but later on resumed his winter teaching. He took a pre-emption of one hundred and sixty acres on Section 8, of Cotterell township, in the spring of 1868. There he built a frame house, 12x16 feet, and paid five dollars per acre to have five acres of breaking done. He proved up on his pre-emption in the spring of 1870, by paying two dollars and a half per acre. Before he proved up on his claim, he bought forty acres of railroad land on Section 17, adjoining it. After proving up on the pre-emption he moved his house on the forty acres and lived there until January, 1886, when he built a house upon the place he now lives upon, which is an eighty-acre tract he got from his brother George W., who accidentally shot himself, while shooting at a mark. He left his land to our subject who then bought forty acres in the same section, giving him three hundred and twenty acres in one body. His present residence was built in the fall of 1885, and is a story and a half building, twenty-six feet square. When our subject took his claim all was new and wild, he being one of the first to take land on the "Divide." A great deal of the land on Maple Creek had been taken by speculators, including all that had any timber on it. School district No. 13 was organized in 1870, and in the winters of 1871–72–73 school was held on Mr. Gregg's claim in his house, the first school being taught by Sidney Wanzer, an old soldier who had lost one leg in the Civil War. Our subject taught the school the winters of 1872–73.

Mr. Gregg was born in Cleveland, Ohio, February 29, 1848, the son of Henry M. and Amanda (Cotterell) Gregg, both natives of New York. When our subject was fourteen years old his father died, and he remained with his mother until her death, which occurred April 22, 1866. She had been married again, however, to Henry W. Hart, of Cleveland, Ohio. One year after the death of our subject's mother, he came to Dodge County, Nebraska. His early education was received at the district school. After he had taught five terms of school and in the spring of 1874, he went to Peru, and attended the State Normal the greater part of one year.

He was united in marriage at North Bend, Nebraska, February 29, 1876, to Miss Minnie McVicker, daughter of Robert and Maggie (McKee) McVicker. Minnie was born in Carroll County, Ohio, August 6, 1859, and received her education mostly in the common schools, completing it at the Normal school at Peru, Nebraska.

Our subject and his wife are the parents of one child: Gertrude E., born January 1, 1880. Mrs. Gregg is a member of the Mapleville Methodist Episcopal Church. In politics our subject is an Independent. He is secretary of the Dodge County Farmers Alliance, having held that position ever since the organization of that society in April, 1890. Prior to the Independent movement, he affiliated with the Republican party.

In Mr. Gregg's mother's family there were four sons and two daughters. His eldest sister, Mrs. Sarah J. (Gregg) Campbell, and his younger brother, Geo. W. Gregg, are both dead. His half brothers and sister are all living: Herbert G. Hart, at Cleveland, O., and John R. Hart and Mrs. Rose L. (Hart) Purdum, at Hailey, Idaho.

CASPER GUTT, of Section 28, Pebble township, Dodge County, was born in Switzerland June 12, 1839, and emigrated to America in the spring of 1864. He worked at whatever he could find to do in Ohio, for a time, including labor about a paper

and saw mill. He then came to Alamakee County, Iowa, and worked three years, two years in a brewery and one year at the carpenter's trade. While living in Iowa he took out his naturalization papers. He then came to Pebble township, and in the fall of 1869 filed on a homestead on Section 28, upon which he lived until he proved up in 1874. He has a good story and one-half house, substantial outbuildings and a well cultivated farm.

Our subject was united in marriage, November 9, 1880, to Meda Voss, who was a widow. By this marriage union there has been no issue, but they have an adopted boy living with them named Charley.

Politically he votes the Democratic ticket. Of our subject's father and mother it may be said that they were both natives of Switzerland and both died in their native country. His wife's parents also died in the old country when she was a small child.

During our subject's career he has always been a hard worker, industrious and saving. He worked for about fifteen years at the carpenter business, and had saved up about five hundred dollars when he came to Dodge County.

JOHN W. GOFF, vice-president of the Western Trust and Security Company, of Fremont, Dodge County, is a native of the Empire State, born in Oneida County, New York, March 4, 1843. He was the son of Henry and Elizabeth (Sturdevant) Goff, natives of Connecticut and New York respectively, both now deceased. They were of Scotch extraction. Our subject was of a family of eight children, and was reared and educated in his native State, living upon a farm. He attended the public and academic schools. At the age of nineteen and in the month of August, 1862, he enlisted in Company G One Hundred and Forty-sixth New York Volunteer Infantry, wore the loyal blue three years, and was discharged in July, 1865. May 5, 1864, at the battle of the Wilderness (that memorable fight) he was taken prisoner of war, and spent almost one year in that world-famed and indescribable pair of prison pens—Andersonville and Florence. It was his ill-fortune to see and experience the awful horrors of prison life, the like of which the pages of history, both ancient and modern, have no equal for inhuman and severe treatment. And now nearly thirty years after those cruel actions one's blood boils at the thought of the thousands upon thousands of pale, emaciated, slowly dying Union soldiers, who starved and died of terrible diseases within those two stockades. Our subject participated in many of the principal battles of the Civil War, including Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Mine Run, Gettysburg and Wilderness, aside from all the skirmishing incident to army life. While being removed from Andersonville to Florence he made his escape and for five weeks was trying to reach the Union lines, traveling under the curtain of night. During this time he was arrested by planters several times, but as often made his escape until re-captured and confined in jail at Marion Court House, South Carolina, from which place he was removed to Florence. He returned to his old home after his honorable discharge in 1865, and remained there until the spring of 1869. Soon after leaving the service he took a commercial course at Bryant & Stratton's Business College at Utica, New York, after which he commenced teaching (or rather before he had finished his course) in the same institution and continued that at Utica and Syracuse until 1869, he being in the book-keeping and arithmetical department. In the spring of 1869 he came to Fremont, Nebraska, which he has since made his home. He first took a position as book-keeper in the banking house of E. H. Rogers & Co., with which concern he was associated until after it became the First National Bank, when he took charge of the books in the lumber firm of Nye, Colson & Co., with whom he was connected until the spring of 1880, when he associated himself with L. D. Richards as book-

keeper. One year later the firm of Richards & Keene was formed as real estate dealers and bankers, and he was made book-keeper and teller until 1886. In January of that year the firm of Richards, Keene & Co. was organized, with L. D. Richards, L. M. Keene, J. W. Goff and J. F. Hanson, which is the present firm, carrying on a general real estate business. In June, 1888, they incorporated the Security Savings Bank, of which our subject is vice-president.

Mr. Goff was married in December, 1874, to Miss Myra Gilley, daughter of Samuel B. and Hannah Gilley. Mrs. Goff was born in Hancock County, Maine, in November, 1842. By this union two daughters have been born: Erma and Daisy L. Mrs. Goff is an active worker in the Woman's Christian Temperance Union as well as other church and benevolent work.

Politically our subject is a supporter of the Republican party. For several years he was city assessor and also city clerk. He is a member of the Soldiers Relief Commission. The reader hardly needs to be informed that Mr. Goff is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic. He belongs to McPherson Post No. 4; and also K. of H. No. 859. His residence is located at 435 East Fifth Street. He possesses a farm containing a quarter section of land in Platte County, Nebraska, and wild land in other portions of the State. In conclusion let it be said that whether in the rôle of a soldier, a student, a practical business man, or in his home circle, Mr. Goff has ever been true and loyal.

WILLARD H. FOWLER, secretary and treasurer of the Security Savings Bank, and of the Western Trust and Security Company at Fremont, is a native of Platte County, Nebraska; born November 23, 1861. He is the son of Samuel H. and Ann J. (Humphrey) Fowler; the former died in 1870, aged forty-five years. The mother is living at Fremont. Samuel H. Fowler, a native of Westfield, Massachusetts, had been a resident of Fremont three years, prior to his death, and operated the new Fremont House, also known as the Fowler House. On the father's side, the family dates back to a member of the Fowler family who came to America, in 1637, and on the maternal side the mother was born in Connecticut and of English extraction. Our subject was one of a family of three surviving members: Mrs. Jennie M. Munger, wife of W. H. Munger; Frank H., and our subject Willard H. Mr. Fowler was reared in Nebraska and here received his education in the public schools at Fremont. At the age of fifteen, he entered the bank of Wilson & Hopkins (now the Fremont National) as office boy, and was with the bank through its different changes, until it became the Fremont National Bank. He was head book-keeper when he resigned in 1884, on account of failing health, after a service of eight years, in the one institution. He then took a trip South, being absent about a year, and was private secretary of Ex-Governor Furnase, at the Cotton Centennial Exposition at New Orleans, and in May, 1885, returned to Fremont. In September of that year he accepted his present position which he fills with credit to himself and entire satisfaction of the patrons of the concerns with which he is associated.

Politically, Mr. Fowler is a Republican; he is disbursing agent for the new $60,000 post-office being built at Fremont, has been a member of the school board three years, as its vice-president. He had the pleasure of presenting the diplomas to the graduating class of 1891, consisting of eighteen members. He has been a notary public since 1883. Socially, he is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Centennial Lodge No. 59, and Apollo Encampment No. 22, and also a member of The Home Circle Orchestra.

Mr. Fowler was united in marriage February 1, 1888, to Miss Clara Willoughby, of Chicago, Illinois. They are the parents of one child: Ruth, born June 19, 1889.


W. H. Hatton

Whatever position Mr. Fowler has been called upon to fill thus far in life, he has occupied it with ability and manliness, commendable to business and social circles.

WILLITS HATTON, a lumber, grain and live stock dealer, of the village of Dodge, Dodge County, Nebraska, will form the subject of this biographical notice.

The Hatton family has had an existence for a long period of time, and by its different branches has become pretty widely dispersed.

In the time of Queen Elizabeth, of England, it was among the more noted of the gentry or baronial class, and obtained the favor of that exacting soverign. Prior to her time the family had gained considerable distinction, but it was in her reign that members of it obtained the royal favor. Sir Christopher Hatton was her lord chancellor, and distinguished not only for his legal qualifications and personal appearance, but also as the first individual who was not of the military or classical type that had held that important office, and his royal mistress, in testimony of his service, presented him with a splendid barony, at which this most imperious queen was entertained in the most costly manner. Frivolous and unreasonable as was this queen regarding her personal attendants, she discharged in the selection of officers of her administration a correctness of judgment that made her reign one of the most remarkable in history.

Sir Christopher Hatton had several brothers who resided in or near London, and from some of them one of the noted streets was named "Hatton Garden." A nephew of his (Thomas Hatton) emigrated to Maryland in 1650, and was one of the first provincial council and deputy of Lord Baltimore. Thomas Hatton was twice commissioned as chancellor of the province, and once appointed deputy governor, losing his life in a contest with insurgents against the proprietory government. He obtained four thousand acres of land on Hunting Creek, in St. Mary's County. The Honorable Thomas Hatton was followed to Maryland by the widow and children of a deceased brother—William. Of these children some were residents of Kent County, Maryland, in 1884. In the contest of Charles I. for the crown many lives were sacrificed, and dispersion of relatives to various parts ensued. In these the family of Christopher Hatton were included, and the family record was lost for fifty years. We find that Joseph Hatton was a young man residing in the North of Ireland, and engaged in the weaving of linen in 1720 and that he married Susanna Hudson, also of English lineage. The trade was under great depression, and for some years they endured great poverty, subsisting principally upon potatoes and oatmeal. They were noted for being consistent members of the Society of Friends, Susanna being an esteemed minister who had traveled extensively, and was remarkable for having four sets of twins and having nine children born in ten years. She was the daughter of John and Margaret Hudson, and her father died when she was twelve years of age, her mother being left with a small family of children, of which she was the oldest. She was put in the service of Ruth Courtley, a somewhat conspicuous minister with the Friends, but who is now only known from her connections with her afterward more renowned protege. It is supposed by some that Henry Hudson, the great navigator, whose name is connected with one of the largest bays in America, as well as with the charming river of New York State, was a descendant of this family.

The children of Joseph and Susanna Hatton were: John and Thomas, Joseph and Mary, Robert and Edward, Jacob and Ruth and Susanna. Of these, Jacob, Ruth and Mary died in infancy. Joseph, Thomas, Robert and Susanna accompanied their mother to America. The children of Robert and Ann Hatton were: Elizabeth, who married John Bennington; Susanna, died in infancy; Rachel, died in 1847; Jervis, died at the age of nineteen years; George, born October 28, 1790, and died October

8, 1872. Mary, died young; Edward, born 1793, died December 25, 1883.

Robert Hatton, son of George and Margaret Hatton, married Susanna Evans, May 31, 1837. Susanna Evans was born March 30, 1815, and was a daughter of Edmund and Elizabeth Evans, of North Acton, Devonshire, England. The children of Robert and Susannah E. Hatton were: Joseph, born March 23, 1838; Elizabeth, born October 2, 1839; Sarah, born July 9, 1841; Margaret, born February 22, 1843; Eliza, born January 25, 1847; Robert, born June 4, 1851; Willits, born April 25, 1854; Lorenze, D. M., born April, 1857; Edmund E., born October 25, 1859; Joseph, married Almira McQuartely, by whom three children were born; Evans Reece E., and Seth Clarence; Willets married Alzora A. Rogers, and three children were born to them: Loraine J., Orange O., and Authella I. Robert married Josephine O. Fountain, and their children were: Robert M., Hugh W., Lorenzo D. M., married Henrietta A. Hanna, by whom one child was born: Mable Grace.

Willits Hatton, the subject proper of this notice, was born in Warren County, Ohio, April 25, 1854, the son of Robert and Susanna (Evans) Hatton, of English descent. She was born in Baltimore, Maryland, in 1814, and died in 1890. They were married in 1837, and lived together as man and wife for fifty-three years. Rev. George Hatton, grandfather of our subject, was reared in the Quaker faith, and for many years a circuit rider through the wilds of Ohio and Indiana, and was a man of more than ordinary ability. The sister of George Hatton, Eliza, married a man by the name of Pennington, who kept the first hotel in Cincinnati, Ohio, and was within nine days of one hundred years old when he died.

Willits Hatton was reared in Warren and Clark Counties, of Ohio. He graduated from the Danville (Illinois) Mercantile College in 1875, and from there went to eastern Maryland, where he embarked in the lumber business, and in 1877 he married Miss Alzora A. Rogers, of Homer, Illinois, the daughter of Isaiah Rogers, who was born in Ohio and who was an early pioneer of Indiana. Alzora A. was born August 2, 1858. In 1879 they removed to Decatur County, Kansas, where he took a claim before the organization of the county, and while there was appointed postmaster of Long Branch, holding the same one year and one-half. In 1881 he settled in Bell Creek, (now Arlington, Washington County), Neb., where he was made manager of a large lumber business. In 1886 he started a hardware store at Leigh, Nebraska, and the same year came to Dodge, where he is engaged in the lumber business. In April, 1892, he engaged in the grain, live stock and coal business. He is treasurer of the Dodge Loan and Real Estate Exchange.

Their home has been blessed by the advent of four children: Loraine J., born May 14, 1879; Orange O., born April 22, 1881; Authella I., born October 8, 1883, died October 9, 1885; and Zeola V., born May 8, 1888. Politically, he affiliates with the Republican party, believing this party advocates the best principles for a majority of the American citizens. Both he and his wife are exemplary members of the Congregational Church.

EDWARD FLANAGAN, of Section 8, Pebble Creek township, Dodge County, came from Titusville, Pennsylvania, May 6, 1871, to Omaha, and the following year burned brick there. His father took the place our subject now occupies as a homestead. He is the son of Bernard and Mary Flanagan. The father died September 14, 1888, and the mother December 23, 1892. The father was born in Kings County, Ireland, and emigrated to this country in the autumn of 1864, coming direct from New York to Omaha, where the family lived one year.

Our subject was born in Kings County, Ireland, March 27, 1855.

He was united in marriage July 4, 1883, to Maggie Gamble, who died in about three

months, of typhoid fever, and for his second wife he married Miss Ella Commons, daughter of Morris Commons, who lives in Waverly, New York.

Mrs. Flanagan's mother's name before marriage was Mary Crowley.

Four children have been born to our subject and his wife: Mamie E., William G. (deceased), John E., and Catharine R.

Politically, Mr. Flanagan is a supporter of the Democratic party.

Upon coming to Dodge County he had no means and was compelled to go out to work for others in order to get money with which to improve his place. But he has lived to be surrounded with the comforts of life, and is now enjoying the fruits of his labors.

ARCHIBALD H. ELSON (deceased) was born in Ohio, November 22, 1820, and in 1838 accompanied his parents to Peoria County, Illinois, where, November 9, 1851, he married Miss Melissa Fry, daughter of Benjamin and Sarah (Shafer) Fry, both natives of Pennsylvania. Melisa (Fry) Elson was born in Washington County, Pennsylvania, May 30, 1819, and with her parents removed to Peoria County, Illinois, in 1839. After she and her husband were united they lived in Peoria County up to the fall of 1868, and then moved to Dodge County, Nebraska, and took a homestead on the bottom-land of Cotterell township. It was so extremely wet in that locality, at that time, that they only remained there eighteen months, and took a homestead on Section 8, where they made substantial improvements. It was upon this farm that Mr. Elson died, January 28, 1891. Mr. and Mrs. Elson were the parents of seven children: Hortencius, William S. (deceased), Demarious H., Lorissa A., Sarah E. (deceased), Benjamin F. (deceased) and Alice N.

Since the death of her husband, Mrs. Elson found it too lonely upon the farm in the absence of her companion, with whom she had journied for many years, consequently she disposed of her farm and bought property in North Bend. She is an exemplary member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Thus, one by one, the first settlers of Dodge County are called from the scenes of earth, and the lands which they improved are to be cultivated by strangers' hands.

JOHN ECKROAT, a farmer living on Section 21, of Ridgeley township, came to Dodge County in the fall of 1869 in company with his parents, who at first located in Pleasant Valley township, where they took a homestead of eighty acres, which the father improved, our subject living at home until he became of age, when he bought eighty acres of his own and went to buying hogs and cattle. He added to this land until he had one hundred and sixty acres, upon which he made good improvements and held the same for three years, when he sold and bought the place he now occupies, which consists of two hundred and forty acres, which at the time he purchased it was wild land. He put good buildings upon the place, dug a well, planted two acres of a grove and an orchard of sixty-five trees. He now has one hundred and sixty-five acres under the plow, while the remainder is in pasture and meadow land. He has seen many changes in the Elkhorn Valley since he became a resident. He experienced loss and hardship during the grasshopper period and had his crops materially injured by corn worms.

He of whom we write this biographical notice was born in Stark County, Ohio, December, 1857, the son of Jacob and Barbara Eckroat, of Germany, whose seven children were: Lewis, Daniel (deceased), John, Mary E., Jacob, Caroline and Peter.

Our subject remained in the Buckeye State until he was eight years of age, when his parents removed to Illinois and lived three and one-half years and then moved to Nebraska.

February, 1882, marked a new era in this man's life, for it was during this month that he was united in marriage to Mary Baechler, the daughter of Henry and Elizabeth Baechler, natives of Germany, whose three children were William, Samuel and Mary, all of whom are living at this date. Our subject and his wife are the parents of five children: Franklin, born November 24, 1882; Mary, born November 2, 1884; Charles, born February 12, 1887; Anna, born January 10, 1889; Lillian, born March 27, 1891.

Mr. and Mrs. Eckroat are members of the Roman Catholic Church, and politically he votes with the Democratic party.

He has been to the Pacific Coast twice: sold out and moved his family, remained six months and returned to Nebraska.

JOHN EMANUEL, whose farm home is situated on Section 28, of Pleasant Valley township, and who is the postmaster and proprietor of a store at Pleasant Valley, was numbered among the settlers who found their way to Dodge County in 1869. In the autumn of that year he moved to an eighty-acre homestead, which is a part of his present farm, and there built a small frame house, boarded up and down. During that season he broke thirty-five acres of his land and continued to live in the same old house, with a few additions, until the fall of 1891, when he erected a fine two-story frame house, 18x28 feet, with an L 16x20, a kitchen and good cellar under the whole building. He has added to his original tract of land until he has two hundred and forty acres. In 1888 he erected a large barn and other substantial out-buildings. In 1872 a post-office was established in the Maple Valley, and after numerous changes from one farm house to another, our subject took the office and moved the little building, which had been built by contribution, and kept the post-office in the same on his land, he having held it since 1885.

Mr. Emanuel was born in Huettersdorf, near Saarlouis in the Rhine, Province of Germany, February 13, 1847, the son of Nicholas and Anna M. (Wilhelm) Emanuel, both natives of Germany. The father died when our subject was nine years of age, and he being the oldest of four sons, the responsibility of the family naturally rested on him. He remained at home with his mother until 1867, and then came to America and accepted a position as baggage-master at Geneseo, Henry County, Illinois, which place he held two years; but believing that the great West afforded better opportunities for a young man, he came to Dodge County, Nebraska, bringing two hundred dollars with him. He came with an uncle named Peter Emanuel, who took a homestead, and they both farmed together for a number of years. When they divided, our subject bought a yoke of oxen, which served him as a team for three years. May 24, 1883, his uncle Peter died and his wife has since made her home with our subject.

Mr. Emanuel was united in marriage in Henry County, Illinois, August 31, 1868, to Miss Caroline Emanuel, who was also a native of Germany, born February 27, 1850. They are the parents of fifteen children, named and born at follows: Mary A., November 3, 1869; Maggie T., November 28,1870; Barbara P., April 29, 1872 (deceased); Ella K., October 28, 1873; Anna H., May 9, 1875; John N., July 3, 1877; Joseph W., January 22, 1879; an infant girl, August 8, 1880 (deceased); Catharine M., November 25, 1881; Nicholas T., December 5, 1883; Peter H., March 6, 1885; Francis J., December 5, 1886; Leo, July 14, 1888 (deceased); Mathew C., November 23, 1888; and Charles A., May 3, 1891.

Mary A., the first born, entered the St. Francis Order at St. Joseph Hospital in Omaha, in 1883. Her sister, Ella K., belongs to the same order, but the remainder of the children are at home. Our subject and his wife, together with the family, are members of the Roman Catholic Church.

Politically, Mr. Emanuel votes with the Democratic party. He has been justice of the peace for the last ten years, and has assessed the township in which he lives and served on the county board from 1886 to 1890, and was very active and instrumental in securing a new court-house for the county. He has been on the township board ever since it was organized. He has been an active worker in the Democratic ranks, and had been a member of the Grange since it was introduced into the State, he being master of the Pleasant Valley Grange and deputy county organizer, and has been for four years. When our subject was only seventeen years old a fire broke out in the village in which he and his mother lived. The roofs of the houses there were thatched, and inside of five minutes from the time the fire was discovered, thirty-three buildings were destroyed and it was with great difficulty that the inmates escaped alive. Our subject was badly burned on the face and hands in trying to get his mother out of the burning building, and he still bears the marks upon his face to this day. His mother was also badly burned, but through his efforts she made her escape. The good mother came to America in 1873, and spent the remainder of her years with our subject and finally died in 1876.

HENRY D. DEILEY, cashier of the First National Bank at Wisner, came to Cuming County in May, 1876. He was born in Allentown, Pennsylvania, December 13, 1851, and is the son of Richard Deily, a native of North Hampton County, Pennsylvania, who was born about 1825 and of German descent. Our subject's mother, Eliza A.(Albright) Deily, was born in Lehigh County, Pennsylvania, her parents being among the early settlers on the Lehigh River. She was born in 1832, and reared a family of eight children: Henry D., of whom we write this sketch; Emaline, widow of Charles Deck, of Trenton, New Jersey; Clara J., of Trenton, New Jersey; Jacob R., law student at Philadelphia; Lizzie M., Trenton, New Jersey; Addie E., wife of Frank Weichel, of Trenton, New Jersey. Our subject's father died in 1889. He was a Republican in politics and held several local offices in his time.

Henry D. was educated in the schools of Allentown, Pennsylvania, and graduated at Blackman's Business College. In 1876 he came to Omaha, Nebraska, arriving March 11, and in May walked to West Point, being short of money. Upon his arrival there, he had three and one-half dollars. The second day after his arrival he went to work for Charles H. Frey in the sheriff's office. He was then employed in the construction of the mill race and later in the county clerk's office. Soon after a vacancy occurred and he was appointed deputy, serving five years, and in the meantime read law with Thomas M. Franse and was admitted to the bar at the fall term of court in 1878, and practiced law in company with William Stuefer, president of the West Point National Bank. In March, 1883, he was made cashier of the bank operated by McNish & Graham, of Wisner, and is now connected with the First National Bank which succeeded it, he being both a stockholder and cashier. He is also connected with the Wisner Town Lot Company. He has a half section of land, one-half of which is in Stanton and the remainder in Cuming County. He is a member of the Masonic Fraternity and is one of the trustworthy citizens of Wisner.

In 1878 he was united in marriage at West Point, during the month of September, to Miss Maggie J. Neligh, the daughter of David Neligh, one of the pioneers of Cuming County. They have two children: Adelaide E., born March 25, 1882 and Richard H., born January 26, 1890.

Mr. Deily, as has been stated, came to the county without means, but in place of drifting along with time, with no aim in life, he pushed on to the front, and by judicious management has accumulated a good property,

including a fine residence in Wisner, 26x30 feet and two stories high, which was built in 1884 at a cost of eighteen hundred dollars.

JOHN GEORGE DOFFIN, of Section 3, Logan township, Cuming County, is a native of Germany, born September 8, 1864, and accompanied his parents to America in 1872. They landed at Quebec and from there came direct to Nebraska. His father took a homestead and our subject lived on a quarter section of land, purchased from his father August 15, 1887, upon which are good improvements, ninety-five acres being under cultivation and the remainder in pasture and meadow land. Our subject's parents were Jacob and Maggie (Ridingspiece) Doffin, who were the parents of two children: our subject and Anna. The father is still living on his homestead of eighty acres, which he filed upon at West Point, when the land office was at that place. Before coming to America, he served six years in the German Army, and upon coming to this country had no means, but by industry and good management, he has accumulated a property valued at fifteen thousand dollars. The family belong to the German Lutheran Church. The father votes with the Democratic party, while our subject is a Republican.

LOUIS DERN, a furniture dealer and undertaker at the village of Stanton, Nebraska, was born in Hesse Darmstadt, Germany, January 21, 1868. He is the son of Phillip and Eliza (Balser) Dern. He was reared and educated in his native country and spent his youth as most German boys do. His father is a miller by trade, and our subject assisted him. In 1886 he came to America and located at Hooper, Nebraska, where he was engaged with his uncle as engineer until he went out of business, after which he worked for his successor up to April, 1892, and then came to Stanton and purchased the furniture business he is now conducting. His main building is 28x60 feet, with an addition of 24x60 feet. He carries a six thousand dollar stock of goods and is prepared to do undertaking in the best manner known.

Mr. Dern was united in marriage October 21, 1891, to Emma Buchholz, daughter of Charles Buchholz of Hooper.

Politically, our subject affiliates with the Democratic party. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias order, belonging to Longfellow Lodge No. 89.

WILLIAM H. DIVINE, a farmer living on Section 5, of Cotterell township, came to Dodge County in the spring of 1879, and located on the farm he now occupies; at the time buying two hundred acres of wild land upon which he built a story and one-half frame house, 16x24 feet. The next year he built an addition 16x24 feet, and February 27, 1890, his house was destroyed by fire and nearly everything within it also. He then built the house in which he now lives. It is a frame structure, two stories high, 24x30 feet, with an L 16x24 feet. He has good barns, granary and shedding, and can house one hundred tons of hay, six thousand bushels of grain, seventy-five head of cattle and thirty head of horses. His present farm consists of two hundred and seventy-six acres of the finest land to be found in the Maple Valley. He generally keeps just what stock he can keep under shelter, believing that that pays in the long run.

Mr. Divine was born in Dutchess County, New York, December 2, 1829, the son of Peter and Verlina (Barnes) Divine, both natives of the Empire State. The father died when our subject was nine years of age, and he lived with an uncle five years, and then struck out for himself. He remained in that county, however, until he was twenty-one years of age and learned the blacksmithing trade. He then moved to Cayuga County, New York, where

he farmed for two years and then went to Tioga County, Pennsylvania, and farmed there four years. We next find him in Stephenson County, Illinois, where he bought an improved farm, and lived until the spring of 1879, when he sold and came to Dodge County, Nebraska.

He was married in Cayuga County, New York, January 15, 1852, to Miss Eliza A. Curtis, daughter of Edward and Eliza A. (Vosburgh) Curtis, both of whom were born in the Eastern States. Eliza A. was born in Cayuga County, February 6, 1825, and there remained until the date of her marriage. Our subject and wife are the parents of two children: Charles A., born November 5, 1852, in Cayuga County, New York, and a baby girl who died in infancy.

Charles married Orra Stevens, and they live with our subject and are the parents of six children: William A., Edward O., Claudius L., Charles E., Martha E. and James C.

Mrs. Divine's parents both died in Dodge County, the mother January 18, 1886, at the age of ninety years, and the father died February 14, 1889, at the age of ninety-two years. They were both buried in Maple Grove cemetery. The mother was a member of the Methodist Church, and while the father was not a member of any church he was a Christian man and beloved by all who knew him.

Our subject and his wife belong to the Methodist Church, and in politics he affiliates with the Independent party. In the fall of 1891 he was elected to the office of justice of the peace.

EDWARD DODENDORF, one of the early settlers of Cuming County, located in September, 1877. He was born in Lehigh County, Pennsylvania, February 13, 1831. John Dodendorf was his grandfather and George E. Dodendorf was his father. They were Pennsylvania German people, and he (John) was the first barber in Easton, Pennsylvania. His parents were George E. and Lydia (Burger) Dodendorf, the former of Lehigh and the latter of Monroe County, Pennsylvania. They reared a family of twelve children, all but two of whom lived to be adults: Edward, of this sketch; Reubin, died in Pennsylvania; Amelia, widow of Paul Franse, now a resident of North Hampton County, Pennsylvania; Nathan, died in Pennsylvania; Mary A., wife of James Bomer, of North Hampton County, Pennsylvania; Eliza, wife of Freman Heffilinger, of Carbon County, Pennsylvania; Katie, wife of L. Getz, of Scranton, Pennsylvania; Owen, of Scranton, Pennsylvania; Lydia T., wife of Tillman Stout, Carbon County, Pennsylvania; John, of the same place; Jane, deceased in Pennsylvania; Matilda, died in infancy; one unnamed who died in infancy. Four years after the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Dodendorf they moved to Monroe County, Pennsylvania, where they reared their family. They were members of the German Reform Church. George E. Dodendorf died in Monroe County, Pennsylvania, in 1885, and his wife died June, 1891, at the age of seventy-eight years. Our subject received only a limited education in the district schools and when eighteen years of age he was apprenticed to learn the carpenter and mill-wright trade. Being handy with tools, he remained but a short time, when he left and went to work at the mill-wright business, and was soon after placed in charge of a gang of men. He was married in 1854 to Miss Katie Ann Serfoss, a daughter of Jacob and Eliza Serfoss, of Monroe County, Pennsylvania. They are the parents of ten children: Henry D., Alfred (deceased), Mahlon (deceased), Marietta, James F., Elizabeth J., Oliver O., Levi W., Albin A., Sibila (deceased).

Politically, Mr. Dodendorf is a Republican. He cast his first vote for James Buchanan. In religious matters our subject and his wife belong to the English Lutheran Church.

He enlisted in Company H One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Pennsylvania Infantry, mustered in at Philadelphia October, 1862; was ordered to Suffolk, Virginia; from there

marched to Newburn, North Carolina; from there he went to Hilton Head and Bufort, South Carolina, engaging in such duties, skirmishes, etc., as his part of the army met. He was mustered out August, 1863. He is now a member of D. S. Crawford Post No. 197, G. A. R., is quite feeble and draws a pension from the Government.

DR. CHARLES CADWALLADER, one of the business factors of the village of Bancroft, Cuming County, has been a resident of the place since August, 1882, when he located and engaged in the practice of medicine, which he followed five years, and then engaged in the drug business, but continues to practice his chosen profession.

He of whom we write was born in Wales, in the British Provinces, March, 1842, the son of Charles and Sarah Cadwallader, whose six children were: John, Sarah (deceased), Anna (deceased), Evan (deceased), Charles and Elizabeth (deceased).

He lived in Wales until three years of age, when his parents emigrated to America. From New York they started for Ohio, but his father was taken sick at Buffalo and died, leaving his wife and three children in a strange land and alone. The father was buried at Buffalo, and our subject then went by stage to Licking County, Ohio, and remained until eighteen years of age, working at any thing honorable he could find to do. He depended on his now resources for an education. He studied medicine under Dr. Benjamin Pratt and remained in Ohio until he came to Lyons, Burt County, Nebraska, where he remained eight years and then came to Bancroft.

The doctor was united in marriage, April, 1874, to Dorothy Baker, whose parents had eleven children: Parsons (deceased), Lorenzo (deceased), Almena (deceased), Dorothy, the first (deceased), Ellen (deceased), Dorothy, Lydia, Anna, Martha, Jessie and Theodore.

Our subject and his wife have no children.

Politically, Mr. Cadwallader is a supporter of the Prohibition party.

JOSEPH CROSS (deceased) came to Dodge County in the autumn of 1870, and located in Fremont until the spring of 1871, when he rented a farm in what is now Union township. He contested and won the claim on which his wife now lives on Section 28, of Pleasant Valley township. He homesteaded this about 1872, improved it and lived there until his death, August 15, 1891.

Through Mrs. Cross' money, they now possess three hundred and sixty acres of fine land.

He of whom we write (the late Mr. Cross) was born in Wiltshire, England, June 1, 1833. His father was a well-to-do farmer, and our subject remained at home until he grew to manhood, when he went to farming on his own account. In 1870 he came to America, remained a short time in Racine, Wisconsin, and then came to Dodge County, Nebraska. His wife, Elizabeth (Reeves) Cross, was born in Wiltshire, England, in 1833, and came to America with her mother in 1867, locating at Minneapolis, Minnesota; remained five months and went to Thompsonville, Racine County, Wisconsin, and from there to this county. She is the mother of five sons, two of whom are the sons of Mr. Cross, and three by her former husband, Mr. Hayward. Those of her first marriage are William, Harry V. and Nelson; while those of Mr. Cross are Joseph and Jabez. The oldest son is in Montana; Harry is a traveling man for a Chicago house; Nelson Hayward, Joseph and Jabez Cross are at home with their mother.

Mrs. Cross' mother, Martha Gunning, came to Dodge County with her and died on the homestead in August, 1878, at the age of sixty-seven years.

STEDMAN P. BEEBE, one of the representative farmers of Cotterell township, and whose farm is located on Section 12 will form the subject of this notice.

He was born in Outagamie County, Wisconsin, December 25, 1854, and accompanied his parents to Dodge County, Nebraska, in September, 1856. His parents were Henry P. and Levinia J. (Hager) Beebe. The father was a native of New York and the mother of Vermont. The first twenty-five years of our subject's life were spent at home with his parents, but at the age of twenty-two he commenced to farm for himself. In the spring of 1880 he rented a farm in Maple township and farmed there until the spring of 1883, and then rented a farm in Platte township, farmed two years, and while there purchased the eighty acres above referred to. In 1888 he erected a frame house 14x22 feet one and one-half stories high with an addition fourteen feet square. He also built a barn of good proportions and made other improvements about the premises. The first year he was on the place he broke twenty-five acres and now has sixty under cultivation.

Mr. Beebe was married in Dodge County, Nebraska, September 12, 1888, to Miss Elis J. Hager, daughter of Eli and Anna C. (Swan-Hager. Her father was a native of Vermont and her mother was born in Illinois.

Mr. and Mrs. Beebe are the parents of one child: Prentice E., born July 3, 1889.

Our subject received his education at the common schools of Nebraska. Mrs Beebe, after attending the public schools, finished her education at the Fremont Normal, commencing October, 1884, and leaving August, 1885. She received the first receipt for tuition that Professor Jones issued.

Politically, Mr. Beebe supports the Republican party. He is a member of the Masonic Order, belonging to Fremont Lodge No. 15, A. F. & A. M., and is also a member of Centennial Lodge No. 59, of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, at Fremont.

VANGILDER BANGHART, a farmer of Section 28, Ridgeley township, came to Dodge County in the spring of 1868 and located where he now lives. At first he took a homestead of eighty acres, which he improved, first building a dug-out and doing some breaking. After ten years he built his present residence, which is 18x24 feet. He also built a good class of out-buildings, provided a well with a wind-mill; also a blacksmith shop, for repair work. Other improvements consisted of a grove of several acres, which he planted out and an orchard of one hundred and fifty trees. He now has two hundred and forty acres of land, two hundred and ten of which is under the plow. He also has three rows of walnut trees, one hundred and sixty rods long. When he came to the county, his nearest market place was Fremont, and he experienced great hardship during the grasshopper years, losing nearly his entire crop for four years.

He of whom we write was born in Ohio, December, 1835, the son of Henry and Mary A. Banghart, natives of New Jersey, whose four children were: Vangilder, Isaac, Mary J. and Henry. Our subject remained in the Buckeye State until thirty years of age, and then came to Nebraska. When he arrived, he was in debt five dollars, for money which he borrowed at Omaha. In 1861, he enlisted as a member of Company I Twentieth Ohio Volunteers, was mustered in under Captin Cable and was in West Virginia. He was discharged from three months service and re-enlisted in Company G Second Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He belonged to the Fourteenth Army Corps and was in the Army of the Cumberland. He was in the Union service three years and five months, and participated in the engagements at Iven Mountain, West Liberty, Perryville, Stone River, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, and did not receive a scratch in any of these hard struggles. At one time bullets passed through his clothing and cut his hair. He was mustered out of service at Columbus, Ohio, after faithfully performing the duties of a Union soldier.

He was married March, 1865, to Catharine A., daughter of Jacob and Nancy Roat, natives of Pennsylvania and New Jersey, respectively. Our subject and his wife are the

parents of ten children: Thomas, Ida, William T., Lillie, Anna, Jesse (deceased), Frank, (deceased), John L., Nellie and Roy G.

Our subject and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and politically he votes the Independent ticket.

CHAUNCEY WEEKS HYATT, editor and founder of the *Flail*, published at Fremont, is the seventh son of Deacon James Duncan Hyatt. His mother's name before marriage being Manerva Meade. Our subject was born near Carmel, Putnam County, New York, February 28, 1838. He is one of a family of fifteen children, all but one of whom reached maturity, and all survived as late as 1890; the youngest being forty-five years of age. The father was a farmer and owned several hundred acres of rough land, situated in Putnam County, some of it so rocky as to require the famous steel-nosed sheep, of song and story, to get the grass. On the farm young Chauncey toiled in the summer time, and attended school during the winter, until he was fourteen years of age, when he took a course in the Raymond Institute, which completed his school education. When sixteen years of age, his father removed all of the family who were not married to Wisconsin, locating in Sheboygan County. Here the subject of this notice labored and taught school, until the spring of 1859, when he became of age, and went out from home to try the realities of life for himself, locating in Monroe County, Missouri, where he expected to make his fortune; but instead, received the ague and shook for eighteen months. At that time the secession pot was boiling in Missouri, and Monroe County was a hot bed. In fact some of the worst guerrilla chiefs of the great struggle were Monroe County men. Here was the rock on which Chauncey split; he could not keep his mouth closed on politics, and after the nomination of Abraham Lincoln for president, it was made so hot for him that he found it quite convenient to leave that country, when the midnight stars were twinkling and the moon was very low. But when the bombardment of Fort Sumter shook the Nation, he took the first opportunity to enlist, thinking to teach those border ruffians of Missouri on what rests a rebel's pride. A company was organized in Sheboygan, with E. B. Gray, as captain, and he left a term of school about half completed to cast his lot with the Nation's defend. ers. They were soon ordered to join the Fourth Regiment and to go into rendezvous at Racine for drill. The Fourth Regiment did not arrive at the front in time for the great battle of Bull Run, but they were near enough to hear the cannon on that terrible day. They passed through Baltimore among the first Regiments, after the Massachusetts boys had been mobbed. The duty of the Fourth regiment during that summer was to guard the railway from Relay House to Anapolis Junction. The country was infested by a nest of bushwhackers, and they took delight in picking off the guards. Our subject was selected as a victim, while guarding the great aqueduct, but the shot cut wool, instead of flesh! From Relay House our subject went with his Regiment down the Maryland coast, to protect the elections, where the instructions by General Lockwood were, that the soldier detected in foraging as much as a turnip, should be sent back to Fort McHenry in irons. Shortly after the Regiment was ordered to join Butlers forces for New Orleans. When rounding Cape Hatteras, three thousand men were bunked one above another, and all became deathly sick and every aisle of the great ship, was strewn with sea-sick men, and the effects of their sea-sickness. It was several days before there were well men enough to clean up. To add to the terrible state of affairs, the water which had been poorly prepared before the journey, had come to stink so that the only way to prepare it for drink was to mix it freely with vinegar. Several months were spent on Ship Island, a little sand-bar, one-half of a mile wide and seven miles long, between the mouth of the Mississippi River and Mobile Bay, where, during the

winter, General Butler accumulated about fifteen thousand men for the purpose of attacking New Orleans; and finally that city was reluctantly given up to the wearers of the Blue. The Fourth Wisconsin was the first to enter the Crescent City, and was quartered in the New custom house, in the apartment occupied by the postoffice. The boys had great sport with the letters. When first in New Orleans the people, especially the women, were intensely bitter, taking every possible means to insult the soldiers, even emptying their slops from the second story of their houses, on their heads. This however was stopped by General Butler's famous order. Mr. Hyatt was with his Regiment through all that campaign, in the bombardment and siege of Vicksbsurg, the burning of Port Hudson, and until after the battle of Baton Rouge when on account of malaria and other disorders, he was discharged nearly dead. He returned to his home and as soon as he regained his strength he re-enlisted and was made first sergeant of Company D., Thirth-eighth Wisconsin, and was with that Regiment as a member of the Ninth Army Corps, from the battle of Cold Harbor to the final capture of General Lee. He was in command of his company most of the time, as the commissioned officers were on the sick list. As sergeant, he was detailed to command the flanking column of the First Brigade, First Division, in the celebrated reconnoitre on the Weldon road, receiving one slight scratch and two holes through his clothes, from a Rebel sharp-shooter.

January, 1865, he received a commission as second lieutenant, and in April was promoted to first lieutenant, and would have been made captain long before that if the Company could have had their choice. In the grand final charge, April 2, 1865, when the lines in front of Petersburg were broken, Lieutenant Hyatt commanded his company, and always contends that Company D was the first to enter Fort Mahone. When he jumped from the parapet into the fort, he scaled the heads of half a dozen Rebels with fixed bayonets. This gallant soldier was never absent from his company in any engagement, but was always with them, cheering, comforting and assisting them, and when the War was over they purchased him a magnificent sword, costing over one hundred dollars. When in camp at Washington, D. C., it was presented to him through Lieutenant Colonel Pier, who congratulated the lieutenant, that while other officers had received of their Company's respect before they had associated with them in camp, and led them in the field, it was his great pleasure to receive such tokens after the acquaintance had been perfect, and his true merit as a leader, had been put to their fullest test. Upon this occasion Lieutenant Hyatt was taken completely by surprise, and his response was choked in his throat. He had not a man that would not have stood with him to the death, and he has great satisfaction in knowing that he has returned much of that great kindness and trust by assisting a full score of them to pensions from the Government. The ties formed between his soldiers and himself were tenacious as life, and whenever he meets one of them, it is like meeting a brother. Before the War closed, and while the forces were preparing for the last great struggle, Lieutenant Hyatt received a leave of absence for the express purpose of going home to marry, and on February 10, 1865, he was united with Miss Mary J. Keith of Chicago. Reverend Doctor Parks of Racine College performing the ceremony. The bride was a close connection of the great banker, George Smith, of London, England, who was one of the first settlers of Chicago. She was a niece of Captain James Smith, of the Chicago Light Artillery, who was a large share holder in the "Emma" mine, and whose estate yet embraces the leading hotel of Salt Lake, and much valuable property about that city as well as in Chicago.

After the Civil War our subject gravitated between Chicago and Sheboygan, until November when he concluded to go to Iowa, and settled at Badger Hill, Tama County, a town which he named and of which he was the first postmaster.

In 1866 he was elected county surveyor of Tama County, and served one term and part of another, when he resigned to remove to a large farm he had been opening in Grundy County, where he remained a farmer, on a large scale until 1878, when he sold out his personal property and removed to Dodge County, Nebraska, locating on a farm north of North Bend, just in time to catch the grasshopper plague. After a a warfare of two years with them, he removed to North Bend and engaged in the real estate and insurance business. He ran for school superintendent and was defeated by thirty votes. But at the next election was elected county surveyor, serving from 1880 to 1885. He was appointed postmaster at North Bend, under President Hayes, when the office was of the fourth class. But during his administration it became a Government office which he held under President Arthur, for four years; but he had taken the liberty in his paper to severely criticise certain senators who had threatened to oppose his confirmation, but he was confirmed nevertheless. When Cleveland was elected president, he was pronounced an offensive partisan, and "perniciously active" and was bounced without ceremony. Mr. Hyatt glories in the fact that he was the very *first* man, bounced for "offensive partisanship," within the history of the country. The case commanded national attention and received free comment by the press throughout the Nation, and even the English papers commented upon it. A little story printed in the *Flail*, concerning the boy and girl and the green apple, was made the basis of the charges.

In 1881 he succeeded H. T. Millard as editor of the North Bend *Bulletin* and in 1882 established the *Flail*, at North Bend, and in 1888 removed it to Fremont since which time his life has been as an open book. As a writer, Mr. Hyatt is strong, forceful and logical. While some writers seem to alight upon a subject, he gets down underneath it. His words are few, but they are all expressions. Wastes no energy in fancy flights, but confines his attention to living issues. A thing that he believes to be right, he defends like a knight, but what he considers wrong he strikes like a thunder clap. In a question of right and wrong, he knows no person, or party, and his own affiliations often get the severest criticisms. He is always found on the side of the weak and oppressed, and in his defense he would strike a king as quickly as a clown. As an editor, he is cautious, never making a damaging assertion until he is prepared to prove it. In censuring public officers, he has been most unsparing, but while great threats of libel suits have been made, none have ever been instituted, because the editor had carefully selected his grounds. Owing to an exposure made in his paper, a certain man laid in wait for him while he went from his residence to his office. The same resulted in the man's incarceration in the penitentiary.

Mr. Hyatt is a prominent member of the Grand Army of the Republic and a friend of the soldier.

LARS PETERSON, of Logan township, Dodge County, homesteaded a part of Section 28 in 1864. The first season he broke seven acres of ground and built a dug-out 10x14 feet, eight feet high in the middle and six at the corners. This pioneer abode served our subject for five years, when he built a log-house 16x18 feet. The logs he cut on the creek, while the nails and hardware he got at Omaha. From time to time he added to his original homestead until he has three hundred and twenty-five acres of well cultivated land. His buildings are of first-class design, and all shows him to be a man of thrift and order.

Mr. Peterson was born in Sweden, June 24, 1841. He is the son of Peter and Justin Dahl, who was of the following family of children: Lars, Peter, Anna, Andrew, Erick, Tena and two deceased.

He of whom we write was united in marriage in 1864, to Anna Anderson, the daughter of A. Anderson. By this union ten children were

born as follows: Carrie, February 5, 1866; Peter, September 22, 1867; Annie, February 19, 1870; Willie, April 5, 1872; Mary, March 15, 1874; Turcy, March 4, 1876; Andrew, September 4, 1877; Clara, October 3, 1879; Elmer, April 26, 1884; Roy, December 15, 1886; Lillie, December 19, 1888.

Our subject's oldest son accidentally shot himself April 13, 1885, while hunting and lived but a few hours.

While our subject is now surrounded with a comfortable home he can look back over the days when he had only ten dollars, and that went for flour at Fremont, where he worked by the day.

In his political choice our subject is a Republican, and in religious matters both he and his wife are Lutherans.

WILLIAM H. HAWLEY, a representative farmer of Elkhorn township, residing on Section 16, came to Dodge County in the spring of 1871 and first located at Fremont, at which time it contained only twelve hundred inhabitants. He engaged in contracting and building, and erected some of the best buildings in Fremont. He followed this kind of work until 1880, when he bought his present farm consisting of two hundred and forty acres which at the time was wild land. He at once went to work improving his place by the erection of a farm-house, 14x22 feet, with a wing 16x30; set out an orchard of fifty trees and planted a grove of four acres, and has seven hundred catalphas growing. Our subject was born in England, January 3, 1842, the son of William and Hannah Hawley, who had the following nine children: Robert, Jane, Elijah, William H., Samuel, John, Abraham, Thomas (deceased) and James (deceased). Those who survive, all reside in England except our subject, he having come to this country when he was twenty-one years of age. He landed at Quebec where he worked at the carpenter trade (which he learned in England) for three years. We next find that he went to Bary where he lived two years and from there went to Paterson, New Jersey, engaging at his trade for one year. He then spent six years in Wilmington, Delaware, coming from that place to Fremont, Nebraska. In 1863 he hired out to a firm to go to Chattanooga, Tennessee, to work at making camp chairs and drawing tables, remained at it until 1865, during which time he was in the hospital two months.

He was united in marriage, June, 1865, to Anna Leather, the daughter of John and Hannah Leather, of England, who had three children: James, Hannah (deceased) and Alice. By this marriage five children were born to our subject: John, March 31, 1866; Annie, November 27, 1868; Fannie, November 27, 1868; Frank, 1871; Willie (deceased), infant (deceased). The mother of these children died in 1874, and for his second wife married in October, 1877, Alma Thompson, daughter of James R. and Mary Thompson, natives of Pennsylvania, whose five children were: Alice, Alma, James, David and Susan (deceased).

By his second marriage our subject had seven children, born as follows: Charles (deceased), born November 17, 1878; Willie (deceased), born February 16, 1880; Robert (deceased), born August 11, 1882; James H., January 21, 1884; Frederick, December 12, 1886; Jessie, March 7, 1888, and Raymond, March 26, 1891.

Politically our subject is identified with the Republican party.

JOHN H. DAHL, a farmer of Section 18, Everett township, came to Dodge County in the spring of 1872, first locating on Maple Creek, on Section 12, of Cotterell township, where he took a homestead of eighty acres. He built a small frame house, 16x18 feet, in which he lived for eight years and then built a house, 18x24 feet, with a wing, 16x20 feet; also two barns and a granary, together with cribbing, and provided his place with a

bored well, with a wind-power attachment. He planted a grove of three acres, and an orchard of seventy trees, also grapes and small fruit of all kinds. As he prospered, he added to his land until he had four hundred and forty acres, two hundred and forty of which was under cultivation. He still owns this place. In 1888, he bought the farm where he now resides, which consists of two hundred and sixty acres, with very valuable improvements upon it. When he came to the county he brought twelve hundred dollars with him. His nearest market place was Fremont, and he lost heavily through the grasshopper years and saw many hardships. He crossed the streams at an early day at the peril of his life, there being but few bridges in the country.

Our subject was born in Germany, July, 1845, the son of Martin and Catharine Dahl, natives of Germany, who had a family of seven children, born in the following order: Anna (deceased), John H., Lizzie, Wypka (deceased,) Augustus (deceased), Dora and Henry.

Our subject remained in Germany until twenty years of age, when he sailed for America, landing at New York, and from there went to Stevenson County, Illinois, in company with his parents. He worked out by the day and month in Illinois for two years, when he bought a farm and tilled the same until he came to Nebraska. The early advantages for obtaining an education were fair. He was married in April, 1865, to Catharine Hargans, daughter of Hans and Anna Hargans, natives of Germany, who reared six children.

He married for his second wife Dora Will, whose parents were natives of Germany. The date of his marriage was November 29, 1873. Her father's family consisted of five children: John, Dora, Catharine, Julia and William. By his first marriage three children were born: Etta, Louis and Laura.

By Dahl's second marriage ten children have been born: John, Augusta, Catharine, Frank, Gertie, Lilly, Henry, Leander, Osea, Anna.

HON. DANIEL F. BOMAR, County Judge of Antelope County, residing at Neligh, was born near Galesburg, Illinois, May 19, 1851; his parents were Henry C. and Emily (Woolley) Bomar. Henry C. Bomar was a farmer, born in Virginia, of English ancestry. He died at Glenwood, Iowa, May 13, 1884. Mrs. Emily Bomar was born in Indiana and now lives at Glenwood, Iowa. When Daniel was eleven years of age the family moved to Mills county, Iowa, where he attended the public schools. He worked on a farm and at twenty-three years of age began to learn the carpenter's trade. In 1885 he came to Creighton, Nebraska, and pre-empted a farm, and also worked at his trade. In 1890 he came to Neligh, and clerked in the office of the county judge, and in the fall of 1891 was elected to that office, his term not yet having expired.

Politically, he is a supporter of People's party, and is a member of the Christian Church. He belongs to the Masonic fraternity, and Modern Woodmen of America.

He of whom we write this biographical notice was united in marriage November 28, 1876, to Rachel, daughter of M. M. and Rebecca Case, now of Creighton, Nebraska. Mrs. Bomar is a native of Indiana. Their children are: Elmer Clyde, born October 8, 1877; Margie V., born October 12, 1881; Sadie E., born October 26, 1884.

Judge Bomar takes an active and leading interest in all educational and religious work. He was recently elected president of a district board, appointed to organize churches, and provide for Evangelistic work, in Antelope and three adjoining counties.

GEORGE BOYER, who has been a resident of Cuming County since 1867 and now resides at West Point, was born in Lohrbach Baden, Germany, May 31, 1824, and when twenty-two years of age landed in New York Harbor and from there went to Rome,

New York, and there spent about three years as fireman on a Mississippi steam-boat.

He was married August 9, 1853, to Catharine Barbara Scheying, who was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, May 19, 1833. In the spring of 1854 he moved to Door County, Wisconsin, where he purchased eighty acres in the heavy timber. He was one of the earliest settlers of that county, his wife being the first German lady to inhabit that part of the country. Our subject was a poor man and had to cut wood for a living, while his good wife assisted him in piling the wood. There in the great forests our subject built a log-cabin and remained for about twelve years. In 1862 he enlisted in Company I of the Twenty-sixth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, serving his country in the Union Army, and participated in the engagements at Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge, Resaca and Twin Mountain, where he lost one finger. He was sent to Nashville, Louisville, and Washington, where his regiment was mounted, and sent to Phillipsburg, and from thence to Coffeyville. He had an eventful army life, made a good soldier and was honorably discharged at Harrisburg July 3, 1865, after which he returned to Wisconsin and erected a brewery. In 1867, when he took his homestead in Cuming County, Nebraska, he settled in a Catholic settlement, and when the people found that he was a Protestant they would have nothing to do with him, and would not even sell him grain.

Our subject and his wife have two sons: Frank Lewis, of West Point, and George W., of Washington, residing near Spokane Falls, where he has served as deputy sheriff.

Our subject and his wife have seen many hardships in Nebraska, but have lived to see the wild transformed into the highly developed and property turned into prosperity. He owns four hundred and eighty acres of land, one-half of which is under cultivation.

In religious matters he belongs to the Evangelical Church, and is a member of the Order of Odd Fellows.

Politically, he affiliates with the Democratic party.

CHRISTIAN NEUMAN ranks among the pioneers of the Elkhorn Valley, residing at Stanton, and hence very naturally finds a place in this connection. He was born April 4, 1830, in Prussia, Germany, where he received his education up to the time he was seventeen years of age, and during that year he came to the United States with his parents, Christian and Dora (Andrus) Neuman, and settled in Dodge County, Wisconsin, in the heavy timber land, where the father cleared a farm of eighty acres. He first built a log-house and lived as best they could, for they were poor people, he having but eighteen dollars in his pocket when he arrived in Wisconsin, and one half of that amount he paid for a cow and the remaining nine dollars for a barrel of flour. He had to borrow one hundred dollars to make the first payment on his place. He remained there for twenty years and then sold out. There were but two children in the family: Christian and Henrietta; the last named marrying a man by the name of August Roesoler. Our subject's mother died in 1876, the father surviving until February, 1891. They were members of the Lutheran Church.

The subject of this notice was married in Dodge County, Wisconsin, in 1859, to Mary Fuelner, a native of Prussia. In the summer of 1864 he came with an ox team to Cuming County, Nebraska, and took a homestead on Rock Creek, there being about one-half dozen families in the neighborhood at the time. His first work was to build a dug-out 10x14 feet, going four feet under the ground. It was covered with willow poles, hay and dirt. There was no lumber in the country, therefore he lived without any floor. There was but one window and an airhole. His bedstead was made of timber cut at the grove. The following spring our subject built a log-cabin 12x16 feet, and the following year commenced a mill-dam on Rock Creek, upon which stream he

erected a saw-mill, and later a grist-mill. His one hundred and sixty acre homestead he broke up and made of it a valuable farm, upon which he lived for eighteen years, when he sold the property and moved to Stanton August 11, 1882. At the time of his settlement in the Elkhorn Valley buffalo, antelope and elk were very plentiful. He remembers of seeing a large drove of elk driven down by the Indians, who slaughtered hundreds of them. His first market place was Omaha, and a trip with his ox team consumed five days' time. He usually camped out nights. Many a night he left his family alone when there were plenty of Indians skulking about. At one time there were a band of Indians broke into a dug out, stealing several articles. They followed them to West Point, got a ham they had taken and they left a pony for damages. They reclaimed it by paying twenty-five dollars. At another time eight hundred Indians came down. Mrs. Neuman was alone and almost frightened to death, but no harm befell her.

Mr. and Mrs. Neuman are the parents of eight children now living: William C., a druggist at Stanton, born November 17, 1860; Minnie, born October 29, 1861, single; Herman, born October 23, 1863, a farmer, who was born in Dodge County, Wisconsin; Emil, born October 30, 1864, now a hardware dealer; Mary, born February 3, 1866, single; Martha, born May 24, 1867, wife of Paul Schultze, a farmer; Louisa, born July 17, 1868, wife of Gust Fechner, a hardware dealer; Pauline, born January 13, 1875, single.

Politically, our subject affiliates with the Democratic party, and was school director for twelve years, showing the interest he took in educational matters.

Both he and his estimable wife were the first to help organize a Lutheran Church at Rock Creek.

At the time our subject came to the Elkhorn Valley the country was unsettled and wild. Its brightness could not have been dreamed of, much less realized. He has lived to see school houses and churches break the otherwise prairie-like monotony, and the country populated with a contented and prosperous people. He has lived to see countless manufacturies spring up all over Nebraska, while railroads cross and recross each other, penetrating every nook and corner; and telegraph and telephone wires can scarce be numbered. Surely the eye of wonder is upon us, and to be an eye witness of these great changes is an honor; but to be more than an eye witness—to be a participant, is not accorded to all, but among the number may be recorded the name of Christian Neuman.

CHARLES BAKER, a farmer of Section 36, Hooper township, came to Dodge County, in August, 1860. He first located near Nickerson, where he "squatted" on a piece of land and remained one season. He came to the country in company with his parents. He then moved to Maple Creek and rented land for one year, his father having died in the meantime. They continued to squat on lands for ten years, thinking the lands never would be taken. Our subject lived with his parents until he became of age. His mother took a homestead, and he got a yoke of steers and went to farming on his own account. He did the breaking and built a log-house 12x16 feet, in which he lived for five years. When but a boy of eight years of age, he had two fingers cut off, and his thumb injured in a sorghum mill, which partially crippled him for life. He made good improvements on his place including a frame house 14x22 feet. He set a grove and orchard of two hundred trees, and as he prospered, bought more land, until he now has two hundred and eighty acres, one hundred and fifty of which is under the plow, while the balance is in pasture and meadow-land. When our subject first came to Nebraska, he experienced many hardships, having to grind corn in a coffee mill in order to subsist at all. He was here through the terrible grasshopper plague, and was also here when five

hundred Indians camped within one-half mile from his house.

Mr. Baker was born in Marquette County, Wisconsin, February 26, 1853, the son of Levi and Ruth Baker, natives of Maine. Their children were: Rachel, Hiram (deceased), Levi, Henry (deceased), Andrew, Emily (deceased), Betsy, Matilda (deceased) and Charles.

Our subject remained in the Badger State until he was seven years of age, when he came to Dodge County, Nebraska. His advantages for obtaining an education were poor.

He was united in marriage August, 1881, to Ella Hart, whose parents were natives of Vermont and Illinois respectively. By this marriage union one child has been born: Ruth B., March 7, 1886.

Our subject is a member of the Farmer's Alliance, and politically believes in the Independent movement.

JAMES CRUICKSHANK, a farmer located on section 31, of Ridgely township, came to Dodge County in the spring of 1869, when he located on the farm he now occupies, consisting of one hundred and sixty acres of wild land at that time. He made valuable improvements upon the place, at first building a frame house, 16x24 feet, in which he lived five years. He then built an upright, 18x28 feet, also provided the place with a barn, cattle shedding and cribbing, and dug a well over which he erected a wind mill. He also planted a beautiful grove, covering five acres, and planted an orchard of two hundred trees. His farm now consists of two hundred and sixty acres of land, two hundred acres of which are under the plow.

Our subject was born in Aberdeen, Scotland, January, 1845, the son of George and Rebecca Cruickshank, natives of Scotland, whose four children were: James M., Ann, George S. and Thomas. Our subject lived in Scotland until he was eleven years of age, when his parents moved to Canada and remained until 1861. When he was eighteen years of age he went to Michigan and worked in a saw mill by the month for three years, then spent spent two years in the salt works, went back to Canada and remained until the spring of 1868, when he came to Omaha, Nebraska, and engaged at railroading. He went into the Black Hills on the first passenger that ever ran into that locality. All that our subject possesses he earned by his own exertions. His advantages for education were not first-class. He was married January 1, 1870, to Mary Davidson, daughter of John and Mary Davidson, of Scotland, who had a family of eleven children: John, Jane, William, Elizabeth, Thomas, James, Margaret, (deceased), Isabel, Mary, Christopher and Agnes.

He and his wife are the parents of eight children: George C., Agnes B., John D., Rebecca, Ora (deceased), Margaret (deceased), Arthur and Harmon H.

Politically, our subject votes an Independent ticket.

CHARLES BAYER, of Hooper, came to Dodge County, in the spring of 1873. At first he worked out in Logan Valley, by the month. After following this for about two years, he worked in Hooper, for three years and then engaged in a pottery business, and has followed it ever since. He makes all kinds of flower pots, and light vases: getting his clay from his own land. His pottery building is 20x32 feet, while his kiln room is 20x40 feet. Indeed here is a man who came to the Elkhorn Valley, absolutely poor; upon arriving he did not have "five cents to his name." He offered to pawn his watch, (an old affair) for his dinner, which was refused him by the party to whom he applied.

Mr. Bayer, was born in Germany, August 5, 1853, the son of Phillip and Margaret Bayer, whose four children were: Mary (deceased), Charles, Christena and George.

Our subject remained in Germany until he was seventeen years of age and then came to

America. He remained in New York three years, working at his trade, and also on a farm, until he came to Nebraska, his early educational advantages were good, for he relates that he attended the common school for eight years in succession. In the month of May, 1877, he was united in marriage to Gustena Edelman, whose father and mother were Jacob and Carrie Edelman, of Germany, who had ten children. The five who still survive are: Edward, Gustena, Ludwic, Carrie and Edwin.

Our subject and his wife are the parents of six children, born in the following order: Frederick William, December 8, 1878; Charles Jr., September 27, 1880; Albert, October 14, 1882; Carrie, June 5, 1885; Edward, October 29, 1888; Louis, January 15, 1890. The family belong to the Lutheran Church, while our subject affiliates with the Democratic party.

CARL T. SEELY, editor of the Madison County *Chronicle*, published at Madison, was born in Belvidere, Boone County, Illinois, February 7, 1852. He is the son of DeWitt C. and Eliza Jane (Litts) Seely, of Scotch-German descent. The former was born in Pennsylvania, and the latter in Orange County, New York; the former in 1827 and the latter in 1832. The young people came west, and were united in marriage February 1, 1851, at Belvidere. They were the parents of five children: Carl T., of this sketch; Minnie L., wife of Joseph Leach, of Running Water, South Dakota; Verna, died in infancy; Albert H., a railroad man; Ora F., wife of William A. Buswell, a jeweler of Sioux city, Iowa.

In 1859, the family moved to Lake City, Minnesota, remained two years, returned to Belvidere and the following year removed to Waterloo, Iowa. Ten years later, in 1870, to South Sioux City, Nebraska, where they still live. Mr. Seely the senior, was a whig, in early life, but upon the organization of the Republican party, joined that. In religious matters, he is a protestant, but does not favor any particular denomination. Mrs. Seely died May 13, 1865. She was a member of the Methodist Epicopal Church.

The subject of this notice was educated in the high schools at Waterloo, Iowa, and in the autumn of 1869, came to Nebraska City, Nebraska, where he spent the winter and the following spring went to Sioux City, and commenced to learn the printer's trade on the Sioux City *Journal*. He worked on various newspapers for three years, and in 1874 went to Lincoln, Nebraska, where he was employed on the *State Journal* nine months. He went from there to Omaha, working three years on the Daily *Republican*, one half of that time being foreman of the news room.

He was married June 7, 1875, at Plattsmouth, Nebraska, to Miss Cynthia C. Mitchell, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Mitchell, of Ohio. At one time he was employed on the Crawford County *Bulletin*, at Denison, Iowa, and from there went to West Point, Cuming County, Nebraska, where he had charge of the local department and foremanship of the office, the West Point *Republican*. When that plant was moved to Neligh, he accompanied it; remained a year and one-half, and in the spring of 1880, removed to Madison, where he was made foreman of the present newspaper. In 1887, he established the Madison County *Democrat*, in company with L. B. Bohannon. Six months later, he purchased his partner's interest, but after about one year, not being at all in sympathy with the democratic party, he sold out, and August 1, 1888, he purchased the Madison County *Chronicle*, which he now owns and controls.

Politically, he is a Republican, having cast his first vote for General U. S. Grant for president. He is one of the Charter members of the Knights of Pythias Lodge, at Madison, and has filled all the chairs in that order. He is a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, holding the highest office of that body, as well as having passed through several chairs in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows Lodge.



Chas Feichtinger

Mr. and Mrs. Seely are the parents of three living children: Verna N., born May 22, 1876; Paul T., born August 18, 1882, and Thomas C., born September 11, 1886.

HON. CHARLES FEICHTINGER, a farmer residing on Section 22, Pleasant Valley township, came to Dodge County in the spring of 1868, and took a homestead of eighty acres, upon which he built a sod house, 10x12 feet (at the time called a "Nebraska brick house"). Our subject lived in this sod house until 1873, when he built a frame house, 12x14 feet. His means were quite limited and he had to build according to his means. He lived in that building until 1884, when he built his present frame residence, and the same year built a good barn, and has cattle shedding to accommodate about eighty head of cattle. His farm now consists of two hundred and forty acres. Our subject was one of the first settlers in Pleasant Valley township. The first two years he was here he had no team and then his first team was oxen. His nearest trading post and post-office was North Bend, a distance of fourteen miles. With his faithful oxen, which he kept five years, he broke prairie put in his crops, harvested and went to market. It took two days to make a trip to Fremont, which to the ordinary young man of to-day would seem slow locomotion. About 1872 the grasshoppers made their appearance and were here more or less until 1876, and our subject barely made a living during this period.

In 1871 a school district was organized, which was about eight miles square. A school-house was built on Maple Creek about five miles from Mr. Feichtinger's home. The first teacher, was Miss Angeline Miller, who had only two scholars. At that time there were no groves north of Maple Creek, but now they dot the prairie landscape on every hand.

Mr. Feichtinger was born in Bavaria, Germany, December 1, 1846, the son of Charles and Saraphine (Hirschponter) Feichtinger, both natives of Germany. When our subject was twelve years old he was apprenticed to learn the jewelry trade, at which he worked for four years before he got wages, and then commenced at two dollars a week, including board. He followed his trade until he was twenty years of age, during which time he went to England, where he spent eighteen months at his trade in London, and then returned to Germany, where he was drafted into the military service and served one year. January, 1868, he sailed for America and stopped a short time in Chicago and St. Louis before coming to Dodge County, Nebraska.

Our subject was married in Dodge County February 27, 1878, to Miss Mary Imsicke, daughter of Benart and Mary (Wilpers) Imsicke natives of Germany. She was born in Quincy, Ill., Sept. 24, 1857, and came with her parents to Dodge County, Nebraska, in 1869, and settled in Webster township. Our subject and his wife are the parents of seven children, born as follows: Anna, December 25, 1878; Addie, born July 8, 1880; Frank, born August 2, 1882; William, born August 18, 1884; Maggie, born January 2, 1888; Matilda, born August 25, 1890; Leo E., born September 20, 1892.

He and his family are members of the Roman Catholic Church, and he has been a member of the Grange since 1874. In politics he is an Independent. He has held the office of justice of the peace one term, and was honored with the office of state representative at the annual election of 1890.

He was the oldest child of his father's family of seven children—four boys and three girls. The parents never came to this country. The father died in Germany in 1876, aged forty-eight years. The mother was born in 1830, and is still living in Germany.

Mrs. Feichtinger is the third child in a family of fifteen, seven sons and eight daughters. Her parents are both living in Dodge County at this time.

Mr. Feichtinger's portrait very naturally finds a place in this volume.

ALEXANDER H. CHAMBERS, one of the highly respected citizens of Garfield township, located on Section 10, came to Cuming County in the spring of 1869, when he located on his present farm, which he claimed as a homestead. He built a sod house 14x20 feet, in which he lived for eight years and then built a frame house 16x24 feet, which served for four years, at which time he built a 16x24 feet two-story upright. He also provided ample stabling, granaries and a well. Water is pumped by wind-power, which supplies a good system of waterworks. He planted a grove of eleven acres and set out an orchard of fifty trees. His farm now contains three hundred and sixty acres of land, two hundred and sixty acres of which are under the plow. It was his ill-fortune to be a resident of the county during the grasshopper years, and in June, 1875, he had one hundred acres of wheat destroyed by hail storm, also twenty acres of corn and ten acres of oats. In order to pay his hired man he was obliged to sell one of his horses, and then went to work for others to support his family.

Mr. Chambers was born in Cattaraugus County, New York, in August, 1842, the son of William and Maria Chambers, both natives of the Keystone State and the parents of ten children named as follows: one died in infancy; Sallie, Margaret (deceased), James, Peter, Alexander, Mary, Martha, William and Maria. When our subject was six months old his parents moved to Warren County, Illinois, and two years later moved to McHenry County, where our subject remained until he reached his majority. At the age of eighteen years and in 1861, he enlisted in Company A., 36th Illinois Volunteer Infantry, under Captain Baldwin. He was mustered into service at Aurora, Illinois, and was sent to St. Louis and was under General Seigel and at the battle of Pea Ridge and Corinth, Mississippi, and from there went to Kentucky. He was taken sick and sent to Louisville, and from there came home on account of disability, receiving his discharge at Chicago after a service of two years. The next four years he farmed his mother's place, then spent three years in Texas and New Mexico and then came to Cuming County, Nebraska. His early advantages for obtaining an education were not good.

He was united in marriage November 1, 1881, to Margaret Robertson, daughter of Angus and Elizabeth Robertson, natives of Scotland, whose nine children were: Ann, Robert, Alexander, Jenette, Margaret, John, William, Mary and Peter.

Our subject and his wife are the parents of seven children: James, born November 19, 1882; Maria, December 28, 1883; Mary, March 4, 1884; Lillie, July 15, 1886; Alexander, September 2, 1888; Alice, May 24, 1890, and Frank, September 8, 1891.

He of whom we write this notice belongs to Masonic Lodge No. 328, at Huntly, Illinois.

Politically, he is identified with the Republican party and is now serving his second term as supervisor of the County.

EMIEL HELLER, clerk of the district court of Cuming County, has been a resident of eastern Nebraska since June, 1865, consequently may well be termed an early setttler, though he was but a mere lad when his parents removed to Nebraska. He was born in Dodge County, Wisconsin, September 15, 1858, and is the son of W. E. F. Heller, who was born in Germany. His mother's name was Maria E. Daberkow of the same place. They emigrated to this country in 1851 and located in New York, and from there went to Wisconsin. Upon coming to Cuming County, in 1865, the father claimed land in Bismarck township. He homesteaded a quarter section and purchased another quarter. At that time Omaha was their nearest trading post, and it required a week to make the trip. The family lived in a dug-out and log-cabin until such time as they could do better, when a good frame house was erected. In our subjects'

father's family there are four sons: Gustav A., county surveyor of Cuming County; Anton, a farmer on the old homestead; Emiel, the subject of this sketch; Frank, a practicing attorney of Omaha.

W. E. F. Heller was a stanch supporter of the Democratic party, and had held several local offices in the county, including commissioner, which office he held several years. He was appointed United States Census enumerator in 1870, and was for many years assessor. He was well posted and furnished his children with a good education. He passed from the scenes of this life April 3, 1888. Mrs. Heller died April, 1874. They were members of the Lutheran Church.

The subject of this notice was educated in the district schools, and remained on a farm until eighteen years of age, when he clerked for Clendenning Bros. two years, after which he clerked for his brother eight years. In 1887 he was elected clerk of the district court, taking the office in January, 1888. He was re-elected in 1891. He was a representative at the State Convention several times, and was Deputy United States Revenue collector at Omaha in 1887.

Mr. Heller was married in Cuming County in 1883, to Miss Christena Wiesner, the daughter of John Wiesner, a native of Wisconsin. By this union two children have been born: Leopold A., born January 8, 1887, and Roy E., born January 30, 1889.

Mr. Heller is a member of the Order of the Modern Woodmen of America.

HENRY ARCHER, of the firm of Archer & Company, the "Fremont Bottling Works," will form the subject of this notice. He is a native of Staffordshire, England, where he was born in 1842, the son of Henry and Ellen (Barber) Archer, both of whom are deceased, and buried at Fort Dodge, Iowa. The father was a farmer after coming to America in 1852, but while in England was engaged in the manufacture of threshing machines, and was the first man to manufacture a steam thresher which could be successfully operated. He built the first of these threshers in 1836, and followed threshing, operating his own machine, for many years. Upon coming to America they came direct to Iowa, first settling in Jones County; remained three years and moved near Dubuque and remained until the spring of 1862, when they moved to Humboldt County, Iowa, where our subject's parents died. Our subject remained with his parents until the time of their death and followed farm life. In 1874 he came to Dodge County, Nebraska, locating at Fremont, which has since been his home. In 1891 he erected a handsome two-story brick business block on the corner of First and Main street. He is now accounted one of the live business men of the city, ever taking an active part in its welfare.

Politically he is closely identified with the Democratic party, and has been elected as member of the city council, and is now serving his fourth year. He is president of the Continuous Brick Kiln, of Fremont, and is one of the directors of the Commercial National Bank. He had the honor to be the first man to sign a petition for paving the streets of Fremont, and was the means of bonding the city for the erection of a city hall. He was a member of the building committee during its location and erection. He also supported and was one of the hardworkers for the erection of the magnificent Temple of Justice—the present court house of Dodge County. He has stood shoulder to shoulder with the class of men who have made Fremont what it is. Our subject was a soldier in the State service of Iowa for sixteen months during the Indian outbreak, occasioned by the Sioux warriors in 1862-'63.

Miss Julia Shay became our subject's wife October 1, 1874. Their family consists of two children: Mary, aged sixteen and Henry, aged fourteen.

The Bottling Works, with which our subject is connected, were established in 1871 and are

now doing an extensive business in the manufacture of soda water, birch beer, pop, ginger ale, etc.

ANTON BAUMAN, proprietor of a livery barn on Fifth Street, Fremont, is a native of the North of Germany, born May 2, 1849. He was reared and spent the first twenty-five years of his life in the land of his nativity, being educated in the Public schools of the German Empire, while living on a farm. In 1865, seeing visions of the New World, he came to America, locating for a short time in Chicago, after which he spent five years in Council Bluffs, Iowa, during which period, he was engaged in the hotel business. It was in 1870, that he located in Fremont, operating the farmers hotel, and in 1872, engaged in the grain business, operating a large elevator and warehouse. He followed grain buying and shipping until 1885, when he disposed of that business and engaged in the mercantile business, which he followed until 1890, when through a disastrous fire, his entire stock was distroyed, in all amounting to about seven thousand dollars, which was a total loss to him. September 15, 1891, he purchased the livery business of J. Smith , where he now carries a fine stock, including twenty horses, with the necessary equipments, which go with them, toward making up a first class livery. He also runs in connection with his regular livery a boarding stable.

Mr. Bauman was married in the month of December, 1871, and has a family of five living children: Arthur, Henry, Maggie, William and Edwin. The family attend the Presbyterian church. Mr. Bauman belongs to Centennial Lodge, No. 59, of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

Notwithstanding the many years of hard toil executed by our subject in one hour, it was swept away by the fire fiend, he lost none of his former energy and business tact however, but at once set about, to retrieve his lost fortune, and to-day is in the enjoyment of a good business and has the respect of the community, who knows him to be a valuable man to society and business enterprises.

JOSEPH L. BAKER, lumber and grain dealer at West Point, came to Cuming County in Jannary, 1886. He was born in Dennis, Barnstable County, Massachusetts, October 11, 1854.

His father was Joseph K. Baker, born in the same place in 1828. He remained there for many years, and operated a fishing fleet, doing an extensive business. He twice represented his district in the General Assembly, and was on the Governor's council for eight years. Politically, he was a stanch supporter of the Republican party. At one time he was a state railroad commissioner, and upon the building of the Hoosac tunnel, he was chairman of the Board. He was a great admirer and friend of Governors Gaston, Rice and A. A. Campbell. He was married in Barnstable County to Hannah F. Small, the daughter of Arunah Small. By this union there were four children: Samuel S., a confectionary manufacturer of Boston; Ella F., wife of John B. Taylor, of Beemer, Nebraska; Joseph L., subject of our sketch; Lillie D., clerk in the State House at Boston. Mr. Baker, Sr., died September, 1887.

The subject of this notice was educated at Friend College, Providence, Rhode Island, and Dean Academy, Franklin, Massachusetts. When seventeen years of age he embarked in the coal-oil and lumber trade in Boston, continuing six years. In 1881 he turned his face westward and located at Scribner, Dodge County, Nebraska, where he embarked in the lumber, grain and coal business. In 1886 removed to West Point and was one of the organizers of the Nebraska State Bank at that place, of which he is still vice-president. In 1883, he was one of the organizers of the Scribner State Bank, also the Dodge State Bank, which was organized in 1885.

Politically Mr. Baker is a Republican.

He was married in Massachusetts in 1882, to Miss Lucy T. Hutchinson, the grand daughter of the old reliable Thatcher family, a genuine New Englander. They are the parents of three children: Richard L., Oliver T. and Chester A. One child died in infancy. Mr. Baker is an honored member of the Masonic Fraternity.

EDWARD C. BURNS, present postmaster of Scribner and an old settler of the vicinity, was born in Ontario County, New York, November 13, 1838. He is the son of John F. Burns who was born in Philadelphia, and when grown to manhood, went to Phelpstown, Ontario County, where he married Eunice Noyes, who was born in Concord, New Hampshire. The father was an edged tool maker, which he followed until his death. Our subject accompanied his parents to Kalamazoo County, Michigan, where he remained until he was ten years of age, and then they removed to Coldwater, where the father died in January, 1850. The family consisted of five children, two of whom are now living. The mother went to Fremont, Indiana, where our subject learned the blacksmith trade and remained until he was eighteen years of age. In 1861 he enlisted in Company B., Fourth Michigan Infantry at Adrian, serving as a wearer of the loyal blue for four years. He went to Virginia and served in the Fifth Army Corps, participating at Fairfax Station, Bull Run, and was on the Peninsula; was at Yorktown, Hanover Court House, Laynes Mill, Savage Station and Malvern Hill, under General McClellan. He was at the second battle of Bull Run, but was not engaged there. He was taken prisoner on the Peninsula and paroled after being in prison twenty-two days. He was at the battle of Gettysburg in July 1856, and was captured November 28, at Mine Run, Virginia, and held as a prisoner at Libby, four months, when he was sent to Andersonville, March 24, 1864, and kept in that most horrible of all places, until November 20, of the same year, when he was paroled and mustered out February 7, 1865, by the reason of the expiration of his term of service.

October 15, 1865, he was united in marriage to Melissa E. Getter, born in Medina County, Ohio, July 24, 1838, in the spring of 1869, our subject and his family removed to Nebraska, locating on Section 28, of Cuming township, Dodge County, where they lived and farmed, remaining there until 1888, during which year they moved to Scribner, to take advantage of the good schools of that place. In 1888, he was assistant cashier of the bank at Dodge, and in 1889 was appointed postmaster at Scribner. Mr. Burns is a stanch supporter of the Republican party, and has served six years as County Commissioner, he is a member of the Masonic Order and of D. A. Woodbury Grand Army Post of which he is Commander; he is the present secretary of Scribner Lodge, A. F. & A. M.

Mr. and Mrs. Burns are the parents of seven sons and three daughters named as follows, in the order in which they were born: Frank O., John E., Robert L., Berge E., Mary E., Mark G., Sarah A., Willis P., Elnora M. and Jesse C.

Mr. Burns has in his possession an order signed by the famous (infamous) Captain Wirz, of Andersonville Prison notoriety, which reads as follows:

"Headquarters Confederate States Military Prison.

CAMP SUMPTER, GEORGIA, September 2, 1864.

E. C. Burns has permission, until further orders, to go to dispensatory and return to Hospital. This is good from 8 o'clock a. m. to 6 o'clock p. m.

[Signed] H. Wirz.

Captain Commanding Prison.

Our subjects life has been one more than ordinarily eventful, considering his army record, and his pioneering in Nebraska. And those who may come after him will look with no small degree of pride upon the true manhood and loyalty manifested by the man whose name heads this sketch.

HIRAM VAIL, who came to Stanton County, Nebraska, July 3, 1869, was born in Middlesex County, Canada, April 10, 1829, the son of Stephen Vail, born in England and emigrated to Canada with his parents at an early day. He was married in Middlesex County, Canada, to Miss Catharine Jones, who was born in the United States and was the daughter of William Jones, a soldier in the War of 1812. Their family consisted of seven children, all of whom lived to be adults: George N., who came to Stanton County in the spring of 1869, where he died the same year; William, lived and died in Canada; Sarah, wife of Abraham Patrick, now residing in Ontario, Canada; Margaret, who married Nathaniel Beach; Betsy, married H. Mills and died in Canada; Hannah, married Israel Weaver a resident of Canada. Mr. and Mrs. Vail both died in Canada, and were life-long members of the Baptist Church.

Our subject received his education in the district school, and was united in marriage in 1850 to Sarah Morrell, daughter of George and Sarah (Jackson) Morrell, whose brothers and sisters were: Isabel, Elizabeth, William Henry, John H. and one who died in infancy. Mr. and Mrs. Morrell died in Canada.

When our subject came to Stanton County in 1869, his nearest market place was Fremont. In March, 1869, he purchased six hundred and forty acres of land, a portion of which he sold and purchased a quarter section on Section 3, for the purpose of sending his children to school. He first built a frame house 16x24 feet, hauling the lumber from Fremont. When he came, there were thirty acres of breaking on his place, but now his place is well improved throughout, and shows the effect of many years hard work.

Mr. and Mrs. Vail were the parents of seven children: Henry A., born June 23, 1852; Irving H., born September 22, 1853; Sarah C., born March 1, 1856 and married George Graves, and subsequently died in Oakdale, Nebraska, October 5, 1888; Emily, born March 2, 1858, died June 5, 1863; Emma E., born April 5, 1864; Helen B., born November 15, 1865; Frederick H., born October 21, 1867.

Politically, Mr. Vail is identified with the Republican party, and keeps well posted concerning the events of his State and Nation.

In religious matters, both our subject and his wife hold to the Baptist faith, but at present affiliate with the Congregational Church.

Mr. Vail removed to the village of Stanton in 1891. Since our subject became a resident of the Elkhorn Valley he has witnessed great changes, for he has seen the desert-like land blossom even like the rose, and where a third of a century ago stood the Indian wigwam, today may be seen the church and the schoolhouse towers pointing skyward, with the evidence of thrift, prosperity and happiness found on every hand.

ANDREW BOWMAN, of Logan township, came to Dodge County, in 1865, in company with his mother, who homesteaded eighty acres, and he went to improving the same. A log house fourteen feet square was built, which however did not serve very long, as it burned, after which he and his mother had to live in a sod house, 12x14 feet, for about one year, when the water drove them out, after which a frame house was provided. As years went by, our subject purchased more land, and became better situated financially.

Concerning his earlier life it may be said that our subject was born in Sweden in 1849, his parents were Andrew and Carrie Bowman, whose five children were: Martin, Mary, Carrie, Anna and Andrew.

Our subjects father died in Sweden in 1847, and in 1864, he accompanied his mother to this country. They came from New York, to Omaha, where he worked on the railroad about one year. His mother took a homestead, and had to pay every cent she had to secure it. They had to live in any way, until times brightened up. They did not always have

enough to eat, or enough to wear, in order to be comfortable. In 1878 this self sacrificing woman, laid down the burdens of life, aged sixty-five years.

Our subject was united in marriage in 1873, to Miss Margaret Hanson, the daughter of Hans and Carrie Hanson, whose four children were Anna, Margaret, Andrew and Oliver.

To our subject and his wife were born five children in the following order: Andrew, August 14, 1874; Tura, January 17, 1876; Albert, September 14, 1879; Sadie, April 1, 1883; Arthur, December 18, 1890.

Politically, the man of whom we write this notice, is a supporter of the Republican party, and in church matters is a Lutheran.

JAMES H. BRAYTON, editor and proprietor of the Bancroft *Independent*, came to Cuming County in August 1889 and established his paper, which is Independent in politics.

Mr. Brayton was born in Livingston County, New York, June, 1845, the son of Wales and Mary C. Brayton, also natives of the Empire State, whose five children were: Etta (deceased), Elizabeth, Charles (deceased), James H. and Edward.

Our subject remained in New York until eight years of age, when he accompanied his parents to Hudson, Wisconsin, where he worked in a printing office, and has followed the business from that time to this. In 1863 he enlisted in Company G. of the Fourth Wisconsin Cavalry, and was mustered into service at Hudson, and from there was sent to Baton Rouge, Louisana, and was under Generals Candy, Herron and Bailey. He was in engagements on the Red River, near Morganzi Bend, and was with the Army until the close of the Civil War, receiving his discharge at Madison, Wisconsin. While in the service he was struck below the knee by a spent ball, and was in the hospital near Baton Rouge with the small pox.

Our subject was married March, 1882, to Della, daughter of John Widderman and wife, natives of New York who had a family of eight children.

Our subject and his wife have no children.

Politically, he is a Republican. He belongs to the Modern Woodmen of America, and his wife is an acceptable member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

ISAAC BANGHART, a farmer of Section 28, Ridgeley township, has been a resident of Dodge County since the spring of 1868. He first located on Section 28, on eighty acres of wild land, with no neighbors for several miles in either direction. He built a sod house, and lived alone for two years, in that, and then erected a frame building, in which he lived six years, at the end of which time he rented his place and moved to Scribner, where he bought grain and sold lumber for two years, after which he returned to his place, remained until 1882, when he sold and went to Saline County, where he purchased a farm and remained six years. He then sold and came back to Dodge County, purchasing the farm he now occupies.

Mr. Banghart was born in Jefferson County, Ohio, May 20, 1837, and was of a family of six children. His father died when he was four or five years of age, when he went to live with his grand-parents, with whom he remained until he was thirteen years of age, when he commenced lifes battle for himself. He went into a woolen factory, and learned the trade from bottom to top. When nineteen years of age he went to Stubenville, Jefferson County, and went to work in the railroad machine shop, and run on the road as an engineer, which work he followed until 1862, when he enlisted in Company G, Fifty-second Ohio Infantry, under Captain Holmes. He was under General Sheridan, in McCooks corps and was in the engagements at Perryville, Nashville, Chattanooga, Chickamaugua, Mission Ridge, Buzzard Gap, Resacca, Kenesaw Mountain, Marietta, etc. At the

crossing of the Chatahooche River, he was wounded by a gun shot, through the right elbow joint, and was sent to the field hospital, where his arm was amputated, two inches above the elbow. He was sent to Nashville, where he received a furlough of one month, and was then sent to the hospital at Cincinnati, where he was discharged after a service of two and one half years. He then went to Defiance County, Ohio, from which locality, he came to Nebraska.

He has been twice married, and is the father of three children, two of whom are living.

He is a member of the Odd Fellows Fraternity, belonging to North Bend Lodge No 161. He is also a member of the Grand Army of the Republic and Farmers Alliance. In his politics he votes the Independent ticket.

JOHN BAAS, a farmer of Section 10, Sherman township, Cuming County, was born in Huron County, Canada, December 11, 1855, and came to the United States in 1870. He lived in Canada until fourteen years of age and came direct to Cuming County. He worked out for others until twenty-three years of age when he bought one hundred and twenty acres of school land on Section 36, township 22, range 5, where he lived nine years. Previous to this he had rented land two years in Cuming County. He finally sold the place on section 36 in 1890 and bought on section 10, where he has one hundred and sixty acres of choice land, one hundred and twenty five acres of which is under cultivation.

He of whom we write this notice was married in November, 1880, to Amelia Graunke, by whom seven children have been born: Phillip, Edward, Emma, Agnes, Harvey, Wesley and John.

Our subject belongs to the Evangelical Church and in politics is a supporter of the Republican party.

Mr. Baas' father and mother were born in Germany and came to Canada in 1854, remained there sixteen years and then located on a homestead in Stanton County, Nebraska. The father is deceased and the mother is still living in West Point.

Our subject's wife was born in Huron County, Canada, May 6, 1860.

DR. WILLIAM L. BOWMAN, the oldest practicing physician in Stanton County, Nebraska, has been a resident since October, 1868, and hence very naturally finds a place in the biographical record of the county, in which he has lived so long.

Dr. Bowman was born in Ross County, Ohio, September 11, 1825. His grandfather was John Bowman, a native of Germany. He married Sarah Dawson. They settled in Maryland and subsequently in Brownsville, Pennsylvania. By this union six children were born: Benjamin, the father of our subject; Thomas, Eli, Daniel, Margaret and Mary. In about 1790 John Bowman moved to Ross County, Ohio, where he died in about 1834, aged a little over ninety years. Mrs. Bowman died in the same county at an advanced age.

Benjamin, the father of our subject, was born in Pennsylvania and married Sarah Loney, in Ross County, Ohio, a native of North Carolina. They were the parents of five sons: Eli, died in Stanton County, Nebraska. He married Hannah Warren, who is still a resident of the county; Daniel, a resident of Clinton County, Indiana; Edward, of Stanton, Nebraska; Bradley, of Lafayette, Indiana, and William L., of whom we write this notice. Benjamin was a soldier in the war of 1812, and died about 1832.

Mrs. Bowman then married Archibald White, and she died in Tippecanoe County, Indiana, in 1846.

Dr. Bowman was bereft of his father when he was six years of age—just when a father's consul and protection is of the most value to a son. He remained with his mother and attended the common school. In about 1835 he

went with the family to Tippecanoe, Indiana, where he worked upon a farm for his uncle. In 1849 he went to Boone County, Indiana, where he entered the office of Dr. J. M. Boyd. In the spring of 1853 he commenced the practice of medicine in Clinton County, Indiana.

He was united in marriage April 17, 1856, to Miss Mary A. Wiley, a daughter of Robert and Mary A. Wiley, a native of Boone County. He continued the practice of medicine in that locality until 1868, and in the autumn of that year came to Stanton County, Nebraska, and took a homestead of one hundred and sixty acres located on Section 12, Township 24, Range 1, east. At that time the county was wild and undeveloped, but he commenced with right good will to improve his quarter section, at the same time practicing his profession among the pioneers. In 1877 he removed to the village of Stanton, built an office, and commenced to practice medicine there. He has now been practicing the healing art for forty-eight years. At the time of his coming to Nebraska there was no Stanton. All the town and the population of the entire valley has grown up since he first came. His ride extended over a large scope of territory, and he was called for many miles around to set bones and perform other surgical operations.

In early life the doctor was a Whig, and cast his first vote for Zacariah Taylor, and upon the organization of the Republican party joined that, he being opposed to the extension of slavery in the territories. He was honored twice by being elected as judge of Stanton County. He was a candidate for the constitutional convention, also for the legislature and state senate, but, being in a heavy Democratic district, was defeated.

Dr. Bowman and wife are the parents of ten living children: Florette, wife of William Wamscott, of Stanton; Dr. Luther W., a practicing physician in Sheridan County, Nebraska; Frank M., a farmer of Stanton County; Andrew J., a mason by trade; William S., a pharmacist at Hay Springs; Minnie M., wife of A. Pierce, of Janesville, Iowa; Anna, single and at home; M. Cheever, of Boyd County, Nebraska; Arizona V. and Fannie P.

Our subject belongs to the Masonic fraternity, and in religious matters he and his wife are members of the United Brethren Church.

Dr. Bowman has, through a long course of years in the practice of his profession, endeared himself to many hundred families within the limits of his and adjoining counties. He has administered relief at the bedside of many hundreds of the pioneers of the Elkhorn Valley, and all accord him the honor of being, not only an honest, but a successful physician and surgeon, whose council is highly prized in medical fraternities as well as among those who are in distress themselves.

He is at present, and has been for over thirty years, an elder in the church of the United Brethren in Christ. For several years he was the only minister in Stanton County, and upon him devolved the duty of conducting the funeral services connected with burial of the dead.

F. L. BURBANK, M. D., located at Hooper, Dodge County; first made his appearance in that locality in 1891.

Dr. Burbank was born in Bitliss, Turkey in Asia, December 25, 1861. He is the son of Lysander T. and Sarah S. Burbank, natives of New Hampshire and New York respectively. The father was a missionary to Turkey for ten years and was in the Armenian country. He comes of a long line of New England ancestry, possessed of much ingenuity and historic note. The first "patent pail" ever turned in the United States was fashioned in the shop of our subject's grandfather.

Our subject remained in Asia, with his parents, until he was nine years of age, when he came back with them to this country. They sojourned in Virginia, for ten years and then came to Nebraska. His early advantages for an education were quite limited, owing to the moving about of his parents, etc. In 1872 he

went to the Iowa College at Grinnell one year, and also spent one year in the schools at York, Pennsylvania. We next hear of him as taking up a claim in Custer County, Nebraska, when he put on the garb of frontiersman, built him a sod house and remained four years, going through all the sacrifices and hardships of a homesteader's life. He finally sold his personal property and went to school at the Omaha Medical College for two years, graduating from the same and receiving his diploma in 1889. In his parents' family there were eight children, named as follows: Frederick L., Harry (deceased), Frank V., Mary S. Hannah C., Durbin (deceased), Abraham K. and Agnes J.

Our subject was united in marriage November 19, 1885, to Lucy G., daughter of Eli and Ann Montgomery, natives of North Carolina and Pennsylvania respectively. Their seven children were as follows: Elizabeth (deceased), Viola (deceased), Minervia, Vashti, James, Mary, and Lucy G.

To our subject and his wife have been born two children: Rachel E., September 16, 1886, and Catharine M., Mary 12, 1890.

Dr. Burbank is a member of the State Medical Association, Ancient Order of United Workmen, and in his religious belief is a Presbyterian. He votes the Democratic ticket.

JOHN L. BROWN, a farmer residing on section 10, of Pleasant Valley township, came to Dodge County in June, 1869, and pre-empted one hundred and sixty acres of land and after living on the same one year, proved up on it and took a homestead of eighty acres where he now lives. Here he erected a frame house, 14x18 feet and one story high, in which he lived with a few additions, which he subsequently made, until the autumn of 1888, when he built his present residence, which is 16x36 feet and two stories high. In 1891, he erected a good barn, 24x50 feet, and has numerous other out-buildings for the housing of grain, stock and machinery. His farm contains an orchard of one hundred apple trees. Of the two hundred and eighty acres in his present farm, one hundred and fifty is under cultivation, with seventy acres of timothy and clover.

When Mr. Brown came to the country there were but very few inhabitants in his township, but quite a number made their advent, during the winter of 1870-71, and they organixed a school district, with the first term of school taught in Mr. Brown's house in the summer of 1871, by Miss Hattie Cook.

Mr. Brown was born in Staffordshire, England, February 11, 1848, the son of John and Eliza Sherett Brown. The father was a keeper of the Waterloo Inn. They were the parents of ten children, two of whom are living: John L., and William R.

John came to America with his parents in 1853; they located in Johnson County, Iowa on a farm near Iowa City, where the father died August 23, 1861, and is buried in the cemetery at Iowa City. He was about fifty-three years of age. The mother died in Dodge County, Nebraska, October 29, 1869. After our subject's father's death, he worked out two years in what is known as the Quaker settlement; then followed farming in Johnson County on rented land, his mother keeping house for the boys, until the family moved to Dodge County. The good mother came along to Nebraska, arriving October 4, and died on the 29th, of the same month.

He was united in marriage to Emily H. Marshall, March 8, 1876. She was the daughter of Daniel and Mary E (Howard) Marshall. The father was a native of New Hampshire and the mother of Maine. They were the parents of four daughters and one son. The father had been married before to Elizabeth C. Dennett, by which marriage he had three children.

Our subject and his wife had seven children: Charles L., born February 22, 1877; Annie E., born September 3, 1879; John M., born October 14, 1881; Mary F., born January 28, 1884;

William T., born April 26, 1886; Carroll A., born October 17, 1888; Harry H. (deceased), born February 24, 1891, and died September 30, 1891.

Perhaps the saddest day of our subject's life was March 4, 1891, upon which day his companion Emily H. Brown, passed from the scenes of this life and was buried in the Glencoe cemetery, in Pleasant Valley township.

Mr. Brown is a member of the Grange, and also of the Farmers Alliance, having been a Republican until recently. In educational matters he has always been prominent and has been school director for ten years and for the past three years has held the office of school treasurer.

ISAAC H. BROWN, of Section 5, Nickerson township, came to Dodge County in April, 1881, and first located on the farm he now occupies, the same being 130 acres of partly improved land. He added other substantial improvements which now give him a comfortable home.

Mr. Brown was born in Huntington County, Pennsylvania, in April, 1822, the son of Ashael H. and Isabel Brown, of Pennsylvania, who were the parents of eleven children, including Nancy E., Isaac H., Ellen, Jennie, Temperance, Belle and Daniel. Our subject remained in Pennsylvania until he was twenty-two years of age, and then came to Jefferson County, Iowa. This was in 1844, two years before Iowa was admitted into the Union. He ran a blacksmith and wagon shop at Fairfield, Iowa, for fourteen years. He also owned and operated a coal mine in Iowa.

He was united in marriage in January, 1844, to Sarah E. Fee, daughter of George and Mary Fee, of Irish nativity, and the parents of eleven children, named as follows: Jackson, William, Rachel, Sarah E., Prudence, Lydia and Mollie (twins), John, Washington, Fannie and James.

Mr. and Mrs. Brown are the parents of twelve children: Lettie J., born February 11, 1845; William S., born September 4, 1846; Frank F., August 29, 1848; Hugh C., September 9, 1850; Mary B., deceased, born September 12, 1852; Annice L., January 24, 1854; John E., March, 1856; Henry W., June, 1858; Hattie, July, 1860; Fannie, August 29, 1864; Fred, August 7, 1867; Maude, January 1, 1870.

Mr. Brown in his political relations is identified with the Republican party. Both he and his wife are professors of religion, he belonging to the Baptist Church, while his wife is a Presbyterian.

In the year 1888, while driving through the streets of Fremont, a conveyance in which Mr. Brown was riding collided with another vehicle, which threw him from his seat to the street. This accident dislocated his neck and he remained in that condition one and one-half years, and could not turn his neck, but fortunately (this time) he again slipped and fell, the jar of which placed his neck in its natural position.

CHARLES BUCHHOLZ, living at Hooper, Dodge County, has been a resident of that vicinity since the autumn of 1873. When he first came to Hooper he worked at the wagon-making business for about two years. He then engaged in the furniture business, which he has followed ever since.

To acquaint the reader with our subject's earlier life, it may be stated he was born in Germany, June 8, 1843, the son of John and Louisa Buchholz, natives of Germany, whose five children were: John, Mary (deceased) Louise, one died in infancy, and Charles.

Our subject remained in Germany until he was thirty years of age, when he came to New York, and from there to Chicago, where he remained six months, working at the carpenter's trade. His early advantages for obtaining an education were fairly good. He was in the Prussian army for two years, and was in one engagement in 1871. He belongs to the Masonic, Knights of Pythias and United Workmen Lodges.

Politically, he is in sympathy with the Democratic party, and in religious matters is a Lutheran.

He was united in marriage in October, 1869, to Louisa Ouchwoldt, a German lady. Mr. and Mrs. Buchholz have six children: Emma, John (deceased), Clara, William, Martha (deceased) and Henry.

ROBERT BARR, of Section 27, township 24, Stanton County, residing in Stanton precinct, was born near Petersborough, Canada West, August 16, 1850, and came to Nebraska in September, 1871, homesteading a part of his present farm. He had no means with which to make improvements upon his land, so he sought labor on the B. & M., and F. E. & M. V. railroads, and also worked on a farm. In 1874, he bought a yoke of oxen and began breaking up his place. Several of the first crops were injured by the grasshoppers. He was also unfortunate in losing some stacks of grain by fire, but he kept persevering and working on, believing that deliverance would come to him, and his most sanguine visions were realized, for now he is the possessor of a full section of most excellent land, five hundred acres of which is under cultivation. He raises and feeds cattle on a large scale. His herd, containing some thorough-bred and high-grade Durhams. His place is well supplied with fences, barns, out-buildings, etc., his present residence was erected in 1883; he was one of the incorporators of the Stanton State Bank, in June 1892, and is also one of its directors. He is a stock holder in the Stanton Agricultural Society, and the Stanton Masonic Cemetery Association.

Politically, Mr. Barr affiliates with the Republican party, he was a member of the United Brethern Church, until that society disbanded.

He was married November 21, 1874, to Anna E., daughter of Thomas and Eliza Milligan, of Stanton, by whom six children were born: Mary E., Hattie R., Grace, Alvin, Arthur, and Bertie. He of whom we write this biograpical notice, is a son of George and Rebecca (Mark) Barr, who were natives of Ireland, and emigrated to America about 1840, and still resides at Petersborough, Canada. Their children are: James, Mary, (Mrs. J. Morton), Joseph, Ellen, (Mrs. J. Oiles), Sarah, (Mrs. P. Kingsley), Michael, Andrew, Robert, George, Jane, (Mrs. J. Kingsley), eight of this family reside in Stanton County.

Our subject spent his boyhood upon a farm, and at lumbering. When twenty-one years of age he left home and came to Nebrrska, as above related. He started in life with no capital whatever, and all he possesses has come through his own honest, well devoted energies, and he is one of the men who has helped to develop the county, of which he is now an honored citizen.

GOTLIEB BOLDT, a farmer of Section 18, Garfield township, came to Cuming County in the spring of 1867, when he located on a quarter section of wild land. He did some breaking and built a sod house 14x20 feet, in which he lived six years, and then built a small frame house which served four years longer, and then built his present residence which is a story and one-half building 20x24 feet, with an addition 16x18 feet. He also has an excellent class of outbuildings including a barn, granary, cowstable, hog-house and machine house. His place is made more valuable and beautiful by the presence of a four acre artificial grove and an orchard of fifty trees. When our subject came to this county he had but a few dollars in his pocket, but by years of honest toil he has succeeded in securing a comfortable home and a handsome competency.

He was born in Germany, June, 1835, the son of George and Charlotte Boldt, natives of Germany, whose nine children were: Fritz, Fred, John, Wilhelmena William, Christian, Gotlieb, Charles, and Amelia (deceased).

Our subject remained in Germany until he was thirty-two years of age. He then came to America and lived two years in Wisconsin, and then came to Cuming County, Nebraska. He was in the German army three years and four months prior to coming to this country. He came from his native land with no means, save his strong arms and a determination to win in the great conflict of life.

He was united in marriage January, 1865, to Frederica Eichler, daughter of John and Mashletena Eichler, natives of Germany, whose six children were: Fritz, Mary, John, Frederica, Charles (deceased) and Minnie.

Our subject and his wife are the parents of four children: Annie, born and died in Wisconsin while an infant; Charles, born April, 1867; Otto (deceased), Herman, born December, 1876.

Politically, Mr. Boldt votes the Republican ticket.

JOHN F. BUER, residing at Hooper, came to Dodge County, in the spring of 1870, and located in what was then known as Logan precinct of Dodge County, where he took a homestead of eighty acres, upon which he made good improvements, and lived for about six years, and kept adding to his land, until he had two hundred and forty acres. At the time of his coming, his nearest neighbor was one and a half miles away. In 1885, he moved from his place to Hooper, where he was elected constable, collector and also Marshall of the town. He also engaged at auctioneering, which he has followed more or less for ten years, during which time he has served as deputy sheriff of Dodge County for one and one-half years.

Our subject was born in Germany, September 24, 1848, the son of George and Mary Buer, natives of Germany, whose three children were: Henry (deceased); Mary and John F. Our subject was ten years of age when he came from Germany. They landed at Baltimore in 1858, and from there went to Jackson County, Indiana, where the family remained and where he remained until he was twenty years of age and came to Dodge County, Nebraska, where he has since lived.

He had a common school education, and was united in marriage October 1, 1871, to Lizzie Trimple, the daughter of Gerhart and Alesa (Weebold) Trimple, natives of Germany, whose three children were: Lizzie, George and Hannah.

Our subject and his wife are the parents of eight children, born in the following order: Lizzie, August 14, 1870; Louise, July 14, 1875; John, May 20, 1887; George, July 3, 1881; Hannah, June 1, 1884; Martin, August 27, 1886; Henry, July 16, 1889, and Alla, December 22, 1891.

Politically, our subject affiliates with the Democratic party, and in religious matters is a Lutheran. Being among the early settlers of the county, it was his ill fortune to be in the country when the grasshoppers made such sad havoc.

ADOLPH BECHER, manager of the Nye & Schneider Co's. elevator at Wisner, came to Cuming County in 1876. He was born in Gusow, Prussia, Germany, near Berlin, February 21, 1851. He there grew to manhood, receiving his education in the district school. At the age of fourteen years he was apprenticed to the trade of art gardner. In 1868 he came to America with his mother and stepfather. His father, Herman Becher, died when he was ten years of age. The family settled at Watertown, Wisconsin, and removed from there to Lake Mills.

In 1871 our subject was married in Wisconsin, to Paulina Schoechert, a native of Germany, born in Philadelphia, Prussia, near Lansberg, on the Warthe, May 25, 1852. In 1872 they came to Stanton County, Nebraska, which was then a wild prairie region. He claimed a homestead of one hundred and sixty acres and made the necessary improvements, having to battle against the hardships co-incident to a new country, including the grasshop-

per raid, which was a period that tried men's souls. In 1877 he came to Wisner and engaged in the grain business with J. W. Pollock and has remained in the same business ever since He is a man of good business qualifications, steady habits and is entrusted with many thousand dollars worth of property.

In politics he is a stanch supporter of the Democratic party. He takes great interest in educational matters and consequently has served on the School Board. He is a member of Wisner Lodge No. 114, A. F. & A. M., of which he was secretary. He is also one of the charter members of the Modern Woodmen Order, and has passed all the chairs in Ancient Order of United Workmen.

Mr. and Mrs. Becher are the parents of three children: Ida, born November 15, 1874; Emma, born September 6, 1876, and Arthur, born May 25, 1880.

Herman Becher, father of our subject, married Miss Augusta Hock, by whom the following children were born: Adolph, the subject of this sketch; Max, who came to America and is now engaged in a restaurant busines at Oakdale, California. These two brothers were the first to establish their family name in America. The father died in 1860 in Germany, after which his widow was married to Frederick Schoechert, who died in Wisconsin in 1870. He was a member of the German Lutheran Church, as are our subject and his wife.

JEREMIAH S. DIEHL, a farmer living on Section 23, of Nickerson township, came to Dodge County in the spring of 1877. He remained at Fremont a short time, arriving February 11, without a dollar. He soon engaged to work for Hon. H. B. Nicodemus on the farm, staying with him nearly three years. Mr. Diehl was born in Berks County, Pennsylvania, November 14, 1855, and was reared principally in Snyder County, that State, and followed coal-mining for two years; the remainder of the time he was at home on the farm with his parents until he reached his majority. February 12, 1880, he married Martha Martin, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Martin, of Pennsylvania, and soon after moved to the farm of Mrs. J. C. Rippey, near Nickerson. O. B. Rippey and our subject took charge of the farm and engaged in feeding cattle and hogs. After two years they dissolved partnership, having been quite successful. He then bought the northeast quarter of Section 23, township 18, range 8, paying a part down. He remained on the rented land, however, until 1886, then moved to his own farm, where he built a house 16x28 feet with a wing sixteen feet square, also good out-buildings. He improved his farm, including the planting of shade and fruit trees, etc.

Mr. Diehl's parents were Charles and Lovinia Diehl, whose ten children were Mary, Catharine, Elizabeth, Malinda, Henry, Charles, Jeremiah, John, Sarah and Franklin.

Our subject and his wife are the parents of two children: Mable, born December 5, 1880, and Laura, born April 20, 1889. Mr. Diehl is a member of the Farmer's Alliance and belongs to the Lutheran Church.

ALLEN MARSHALL, one of the pioneers of Nebraska, and present-day capitalist of Fremont, is a native of Jefferson county, New York, born July 11, 1830, and the son of Samuel and Emily (Allen) Marshall, of Scotch ancestry. The family have been natives of New York for many generations. When our subject was thirteen years of age, he, in company with his parents and several other families, came west overland by wagon to Iowa, landing at Fort Madison, November 2, 1843, but located at Charleston, Lee county, subsequently, where his father died January 5, 1846, he was born January 10, 1794, his mother dying in Fremont, Nebraska, November 7, 1874; the date of her birth was April 26, 1807. The father of our subject was a farmer, and was the parent of eight children,

two of whom died in early childhood, in New York state. The remainder of the family were as follows: Allen, our subject; George W., a resident of Saunders county, Nebraska, living near Valparaiso; Elizabeth, deceased in Charleston, Iowa, aged thirteen years; Pardon, a resident of Norfolk, Nebraska; Sarah Ann, deceased in Douglas county, Nebraska, in 1860, at the age of twenty-one years; Samuel, Jr., died in 1856 in Iowa.

Our subject was educated in the typical old-fashioned log school house, in which was taught a subscription school, and though rough were the walls and cold the floor, while the seats never knew what smoothness was until worn glassy by the clothing of the urchins, who there learned their A, B, C's and "Rule of Three." They will never forget to their latest hour, the "old log school-house." Mr. Marshall was reared to the activities of farm life, and when but sixteen years of age, he was compelled to assume the responsibilities of the family, owing to the death of his father, so he remained at home until he was twenty two years of age.

In 1856 he came to Nebraska, locating on a farm at what is known as Iron Bluff, on the Elkhorn, in Douglas county, where he purchased a claim for which he paid four hundred dollars. The same was a pre-emption and he entered it on a land warrant, upon which he paid interest at the rate of forty-eight per cent. They at once erected a small cabin and commenced to make small improvements; though surrounded by Indians who made their occasional visits to show how impudent they could be, by forcing their way into the cabin, and in many ways making themselves obnoxious. As an instance of what labor was necessary to protect their stock, it may be stated that he erected a stockade, in which he would place them during the night, keeping watch over them while they could graze, during the fore part of the night, after which they were housed in the stockade, and at about three o'clock in the morning, they were turned out again. In this manner they labored and devised means to protect themselves and what they possessed, from the ravages of the wily Indians, and many other hardships and privations they had to endure. But they have safely passed all those weary mile-stones of their life, and peace, plenty and happiness is their present portion.

He was the main factor in securing the Iron Bluff post office, of which he was the first postmaster. It was called "Chicago." This lucrative (?) position he held for some ten months, and for his services received the magnificent sum of *forty cents!* He was also one of the first school directors of his precinct, the same covering an extent of territory six by eight miles. The building was erected under very peculiar circumstances, as there were no funds for the purpose; so our subject and the other two members of the Board, determined to take matters into their own hands, so they had a tax levied for that purpose, but could not wait until the same was collected, so they used the funds set apart and designated "teacher's fund," as the need of a house was as important as a teacher, and so it was erected. A teacher was employed and the first school was put in operation, in the winter of 1858–59.

Early in the sixties they were compelled to make a severe struggle in order to save their home during the hard times that overtook so many of the pioneers of what was then New West. But, after having sacrificed so much, they were determined to hold to their home and make the necessary improvements, which caused an untold amount of hard labor. While many others lost their homes, our subject went to Omaha, with his little family, and plied himself to whatever he could secure in the way of teaming, working by the day, etc., whereby he might make a dollar. In this way, in a short time he placed himself in a position to hold his home. He then returned to his land with a gladdened heart, and not only did he succeed himself, but also assisted many of his more unfortunate neighbors.

Our subject was one of the first to push forward the church work, which was conducted in the school-house erected on our subject's land. He was also one of the promoters of the various works of good for the public welfare. Mr. Marshall resided upon his farm until 1867. While yet upon this place he located the first graveyard in that part of the country, the date being February, 1857, the same being on his own land, and the first person to be buried was his grandmother Sarah Allen.

In 1867 our subject moved to Primrose post-office, between Valley and Waterloo, at which point he opened a general merchandise establishment and was postmaster for two years, when he sold his stock of goods and moved to Valley, where he resided six months, coming from there to Fremont, having taken a contract of grading on the Elkhorn railroad, five miles from that place. He located in Fremont in 1870, making it his permanent home ever since. After completing his contract with the railroad company he engaged in the furniture business some nine months, after which he engaged in buying and shipping horses into Fremont for the home market. He followed this business for fifteen years, at the end of which time he engaged in the real estate business, his office being at his home, at No. 706 West Eighth Street where he speculates in realty of all kinds.

It goes without saying, that a man possessed of the public spirit as has been evinced by the foregoing sketch, that he would naturally take a hand in the great political issues of the day. Early in life he was an old line Whig, and upon the formation of the Republican party in 1856, he stood squarely upon that platform, but believing in political parties only so far as they embody principle, rather than party name, our subject espoused the prohibition cause, with which party he now affiliates. He has been a member of the city council three years, also a member of the school board. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, belonging to the Fremont Lodge No. 15, A. F. & A. M., of which he was treasurer and trustee for several years and chaplain in 1890. He is also an honorary member of the fire department.

Turning back the pages of his history to April 5, 1855, we find that he was united in marriage to Louisa Weston, who was born in Franklin County, Indiana, June 20, 1838. She was the daughter of Joseph and Lydia (Crist) Weston, who were also natives of the hoosier state and of French-German extraction. The father died June 10, 1840, at Little Rock, Arkansas, while the mother still survives and resides in Union County, Iowa, at the good old age of eighty-one years. Their family consisted of six children: Mary, deceased in early child hood; George B., a resident of Missouri; Eliza J. (deceased), Elizabeth (deceased), John C., a resident of Fremont, Nebraska, and Louisa, the wife of our subject.

Mr. and Mrs. Marshall are the parents of six children: Lydia A., born January, 1856, wife of Lewis H. Neff, of Norfolk, Nebraska; Emily E., born April 28, 1860, wife of Frank H. Scott, residing in Webster township, Dodge County, Nebraska: Charles A., born January 30, 1862, assistant cashier of the State Bank at Scribner, Nebraska; Marinda Jane, born April 6, 1864, died January 12, 1866; Sarah I., born January 12, 1866, wife of C. J. Douglas, of Fremont; Hulda A., born November 20, 1867, wife of C. C. Vaughn, of Omaha.

Our subject and his family are members of the Baptist Church, and in all their relations in business and society they are an honor to the the community, in which they have lived and labored so long.

In taking a retrospective view of the deeds and events which go toward making up Mr. Marshall's life, from the time he was sixteen years of age, on down through the vicisitudes and pioneer hardships endured co-incident with frontier life: living in a prairie country many miles from market, surrounded by bands of degenerate Indians, the reader finds that the subject of whom we write has ever been guided by that spirit of Christian fortitude, the fruit of which

all men honor and respect. Scores of men came to Iowa and Nebraska, the same time of his arrival, remained a few years, squandered their substance, became disheartened and sought other fields of operation, only to repeat the same sad experience, and many of their number being only prompted by the heartless ambition to obtain wealth legally or illegally, they have gone from bad to worse, and to-day their names are only known as failures in life. A thousand men win competence by quietly saving their spare money, where one gets rich by crazy speculation. A saver by habit, steadily grows more industrious, more temperate, more honest and more contented.

CARL F. PFEIFFER, residing on Section 13, of Bismarck township, Cuming County, was born at the village of Jagow, near Pyritz, Pommern, August 4, 1845. He came to Cuming County, Nebraska, in 1869, arriving at West Point, December 24, without one cent of money, and commenced business about three hundred dollars in debt. He is the son of August and Frederica (Freiwald) Pfeiffer, natives of Jagow, Pommern; the latter died in Cuming County, September 28, 1888, aged seventy-two years.

August Pfeiffer also had one daughter, Augusta, who accompanied her father to Nebraska in 1867. He took a homestead in Bismarck township in 1867. Three families had settled in the township a few weeks previous, making him the fourth settler. Our subject attended school until fourteen years of age, and when twenty-two years of age he entered the German army, serving nearly three years. When his time expired, his uncle loaned him money to pay his passage to America, as he had previously done for his parents. Upon his arrival in Cuming County, only three acres had been broken on the homestead, and the family were living in a sod house. They had an ox team, and a crotch of a tree for a vehicle. Carl began life in this country as the driver of a breaking team. They raised a fair crop of wheat the next year. His father raised seventy bushels the first year he lived on the homestead. This wheat he marketed at West Point, carrying it across the river on his back. When he came to the country provisions were very high. Wheat was $2 per bushel and bacon 27 cents per pound. Great has been the change in the country from that day to this. Mr. Pfeiffer now owns 240 acres of land, all under good improvements. His present residence is surrounded by a beautiful artificial grove, planted by his own hands.

Politically, he affiliates with the Democratic party, and in religious matters is a Lutheran.

Mr. Pfeiffer was married, May 1, 1879, to Henrietta E. Schulz, daughter of John and Sophia Schulz. She was born at the village of Alt-Ruednitz, Brandenburg, Germany, and came to this country with her parents in 1868.

Mr. and Mrs. Pfeiffer's children are Otto, Anna and Hedwig.

Our subject was a liberal contributor to the German Lutheran Church, built in Bismarck township in 1887. He stands high in the community in which he lives, and is a prosperous, painstaking agriculturist.

WILLIAM CAMIN SR., a farmer of section 10, Elkhorn township, Cuming county, was born in Germany, December 7, 1833, and came to America in 1854. He landed at New York harbor and from there went to Watertown, Wisconsin, and worked in a saw mill until 1862, when he enlisted in Company E, Twentieth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry under Captain John Webber, and Lieutenant Colonel Henry Bertram of Madison. He was in the battle of Prairie Grove and wounded with a bullet shot, entering his left side and coming out through his breast. General Schofield was his commander. He was mustered into service August 18, 1862, and after he was wounded was discharged March 4, 1863, on account of disability.

He left the service at Springfield, Missouri, returned to Wisconsin, where he remained until his coming to Nebraska, in 1867. He went overland driving a yoke of oxen and a mule team. Upon arriving in Cuming County, he located a homestead, the site of his present home. Here he erected a prairie dug-out 12x15 feet, in which he lived until 1870, and then built a story and one half house, and provided his place with a good barn, granary and out-buildings. He planted out a maple grove of five acres, and set a small orchard. His farm is now enclosed by a four wire barbed fence.

Mr. Camin was united in marriage in Germany, April, 1854, to Mary Mink and by this union five children were born: Fredia, William, Fred, now in Boyd County; Mary, in Stanton County, and Augusta. All married. Both our subject and his wife's parents died in Germany.

Mr. and Mrs. Camin and their family are members of the German Lutheran church, and in politics he is a Democrat and was county commissioner three years, and township assessor three years, beside holding other township offices.

THEODORE R. STOUT, one of the representative farmers of Maple township, residing on Section 9, came to Dodge County in the spring of 1881, and located on a quarter section of wild land, where he made substantial improvements, including the erection of a two story house, 26 x 28 feet, stables, cribbing, shedding for sixty-five head of cattle, two granaries, etc. He set out a grove of two acres, and an orchard of two hundred and fifty trees. He has since added to his farm, and now has two hundred acres under cultivation. In 1890, during the month of August, a wind storm did considerable damage to his buildings.

Our subject was born in New Jersey, February 19, 1852, a son of Elnathan D. and Elizabeth A. Stout, whose children were: Robert S., Mary F., Richard R., Theodore R., Sarah L., deceased, and William H. Our subject remained in New Jersey until he was nineteen years of age, when he went to Henderson County, Illinois, where he engaged in farming until the time of his coming to Nebraska.

He was united in marriage September 25, 1878, to Augusta Durling, daughter of Abraham and Mary A. Durling, who were the parents of four children: Georgianna, Augusta, Mary A., and Ettie.

Our subject and his wife are the parents of two children: Elizabeth A., born March 25, 1880; and Nellie E., born March 30, 1885.

Politically, Mr. Stout casts his vote and influence with the Democratic party.

FELIX GIVENS, one of the representatives agriculturists of Cleveland township, residing on Section 34, came to Cuming County in the spring of 1873, and first located at West Point where he worked in the brickyard one season, and then purchased the farm he now occupies, which at that time was but an eighty acre tract of wild land, which he broke up; built a small house upon it, in which he lived three years, and then erected his present residence. He also has a good barn and other out-buildings to correspond, all showing him to be a man of thrift and order. He set out an orchard of fifty trees, and has an abundance of small fruits. As he has prospered, from time to time he has purchased more land and now owns four hundred and eighty acres, three hundred and twenty being under the plow, and four hundred and sixty acres surrounded by a fence. Upon coming to the county he possessed one thousand dollars. At that time there was but four or five houses between his place and West Point. He was here through the grasshopper plague, and lost his crop of corn in August, 1874.

Our subject was born in Chicago, Illinois, December 25, 1844, the son of Felix and Catharine (Davlin) Givens, natives of Ireland, whose four children were: Roseana, Mary A., John

and Felix. When but a child our subject's mother died and the father hired a lady to keep him one year and at the expiration of this time she became attached to him, so he continued to live with his family until he was a grown man. He then rented land for a time, but soon bought a small farm in Clinton County, Iowa, where he lived six years. He then purchased a quarter section of wild land in Kansas, made some improvements and remained one year, sold out and came to Cuming County, Nebraska.

Mr. Givens was married November 29, 1869, to Ellen Burke, daughter of Thomas and Maria Burke, natives of Ireland, whose five children were: James, Catharine, Michael, Ellen and Thomas.

The parents are deceased.

To Mr. and Mr. Givens have been born twelve children, all living: Thomas W., Charles R., Francis A., John E., Frank E., Catharine M., Nellie C., Felix M., Anna G., Freeman D., Rosa J. and Lovetta Leova.

Our subject and his wife are members of the Roman Catholic Church, and in political matters he is a supporter of the Democratic party.

PATRICK McLAUGHLIN, (deceased) whose widow resides on Section 31, of Bancroft township, Cuming County, is the subject of this memoir. In May, 1869, he located on one hundred and forty-seven acres of wild land, now part of the present homestead. Here he made substantial improvements after the first few years, but at first was obliged to live, as many of the early homesteaders did, in a sod house, covered with the same material. This rude affair served the family for three months. They then proved up and pre-empted the land, and Mr. McLaughlin went to Washington county and there worked on the railroad for two years, after which he moved to his farm with his ten children. He built a 16x24 one-story house, and provided other suitable buildings. Mrs. McLaughlin dug the first well, which was twenty-five feet deep herself, her oldest daughter drawing up the dirt with a common pail and rope without a windlass. The place was also made attractive and more valuable by an artificial groove containing twelve acres. The present farm contains two hundred and ninety-four acres, one hundred and eighty of which is under the plow. Our subject remained on this place until his death, which occurred December 27, 1889.

During his first settlement in Nebraska, this departed pioneer encountered many hardships, which were also shared by his family. West Point was their nearest market point, and twenty miles their nearest milling point. Their fuel had to be hauled four miles. In coming to the country, Mr. McLaughlin, met with an accident, by which he was ruptured, and was never able to do a full days work afterward.

He of whom we write this notice, was a native of Ireland, born in Febuary, 1828, the son of Cornelius and Catharine McLaughlin, whose only child was our subject. Patrick remained on the Emerald Isle, until thirty-two years of age, and then came to America, and worked as a section hand, on the New York and Erie railway, in Cattaraugus County, New York, for two years. He then went to New Haven, Connecticut, where he was a hod carrier until he came to Iowa, in 1868, and there worked on the railroad for two months, after which he came to Cuming County. Unlike most of our American boys, this man did not have good educational advantages, and came to this country without means. His wife preceded him one year, her uncle paying her passage, and she earned money and sent to her husband, that he might also enjoy the benefits of this country with her.

He was united in marriage, Febuary, 1854, to Bridget Dolan, daughter of Farrel and Mary Dolan, of Ireland, whose fourteen children were named as follows: Ann, Bridget, Mary, Peter, John (deceased), Margaret (deceased), Thomas, (deceased), Michael, Charles, Andrew (de-

eased), Farrel (deceased), Eliza, Catharine, Felix (deceased).

Mr. and Mrs. McLaughlin reared a family of eleven children: Cornelius J. (deceased), Mary L., Peter J. (deceased), Catharine E., Rose, Ann, Margaret L., John F., Anna M., Thressa C., Patrick J. and Charles F.

Politically, Mr. McLaughlin, was a Democrat and the family are members of the Roman Catholic Church.

ANDREAS SORENSEN, of Section 10 Neligh township, came to Cuming County in the autumn of 1885, and first located on the farm which he now occupies, which was then 120 acres of wild land, which he has improved in a good manner. His place now contains good buildings, an artificial grove of six acres and an orchard of 100 trees. His present landed possessions are 360 acres. The last farm he purchased also has a farm house, good buildings, a grove and orchard.

He was born in Germany, December 25, 1842, the son of Jesse and Anna Sorensen, natives of Denmark and Germany, respectively, whose three children were: Samuel, Andreas and Nicholas. Our subject lived in Germany until twenty-seven years of age, and then came to Quebec, and from there to Omaha, where he conducted the milk business for five years, and then bought a farm, which he operated until 1882, when he sold and went to California; remained one year and came to his present location. He came to America without means and was not possessed of a very good education.

He of whom we write was married in June, 1872, to Elsade Thomson, daughter of Barnhard and Anna Thomson, natives of Germany, whose four children were: Anna, Elsade, Webke and Hans, all living in Nebraska.

Mr. and Mrs. Sorensen are the parents of seven children: Anna, Emma, Rosa, Eddie, William, Hulda and Clara, all living.

Politically, our subject believes in the principles of our Government and votes an Independent ticket. At present he is a member of the County Board of Supervisors.

WILLIAM C. WALLINGFORD, a highly respected citizen of Maple township, located on Section 34, came to Dodge County in the spring of 1870 and first located near Fremont and rented land for five years. He came to the county comparatively a poor man and worked in every way to get a start. He then bought a farm on Section 7 of Platte township, consisting of one hundred and sixty acres of partly improved land, upon which he built a barn 30x40 feet and set out a grove of two acres and an orchard of seventy-five trees. He remained on this farm ten years, then sold out and bought the farm he now occupies, consisting of one hundred and sixty acres, which at the time was wild land. He broke this land up and erected a house 24x26 feet, two stories high, together with a wing; also a barn 43x44 feet and another one 36x60 feet, a calf barn 18x32, a milk stable 16x30, hog house thirty feet square; also provided a good drive well, to which is attached wind power. He also set out an orchard of two hundred fruit trees, and now has sixty-five acres under the plow, while the remainder is pasture and meadow land.

Mr. Wallingford is a native of the Buckeye State, having been born in Clark County, Ohio, April 2, 1830, the son of James and Rebecca Wallingford, natives of Kentucky, who were the parents of eleven children: Elizabeth, Clark, Pollyann, Richard, Nancy, Benjamin, Rebecca, James, an infant, deceased; William C. and Eliza J. Our subject lived in Ohio until he arrived at the age of maturity and then rented land for two years, after which he removed to Muscatine County, Iowa, where he purchased a farm upon which he remained seventeen years, then sold out and came to Dodge County, Nebraska. His early advantages were somewhat limited for an education.



H. K. Goff

February, 1860, he was united in marriage to Sarah A. Burner, daughter of Hanson H. and Sarah Burner, natives of Ohio and Pennsylvania and who were the parents of eight children: Sarah A., John H., Jessie, Mary, Catharine, Edward, George and Rose.

Mr. and Mrs. Wallingford are the parents of the following eight children: Charles W., Hila B., Jerry M., Laura M., Jessie Q., Ira B., Clara L., Henry H. and Bertha, deceased at seven years of age.

In his political affiliations he favors the Republican platform and votes with that party.

Ohio has furnished her full quota of those hardy pioneers who ventured on west of the Mississippi and Missouri rivers, as van-guards to civilization, and be it said to their credit, their lives and characters are of the practical, stalwart type that always succeed in whatever they undertake, their efforts most universally being in the direction of agriculture, stock raising or some other laudible, honorable enterprise.

HENRY K. GOFF, one of the representative men of Platte township, Dodge County, who resides on Section 11, dates his settlement from the month of May, 1866, during which month and year he located at Fremont, and worked by the month on a farm for about one year. He then bought three hundred and twenty acres of land, constituting his present place. Seventy acres of this was under the plow, and a small log-house graced the place. He boarded and batched it himself, and built a new house upon the place, 16x22, together with a wing and lean-to, also provided a barn 28x48 feet, with cribbing, hog house and etc. He planted out a grove of thirteen acres, one of the wisest acts of his pioneer life. He also set out an orchard of one hundred and fifty trees, besides shrubbery. His present farm consists of one hundred and eighty acres, twenty-seven acres of which are under the plow, and the balance in pasture and meadow land, in one place, and five hundred and forty acres within Dodge County in all. It was his ill fortune to live in this country during the never-to-be-forgotten grasshopper years, when those little winged "curses" made the life of the farmer little else than a burden.

Mr. Goff traces his ancestry back to Jonathan Goff who was born in Middle Haddam, Connecticut, January 16, 1767. He married Lydia Harding and they reared a family of eight children, among whom was Harlow Goff, who was the father of our subject, born January 2, 1814, now living in Dodge County, near his son Henry. The Goffs are supposed to be descendants of relations of William Goff of England, but of Scotch descent. It may further be stated that Harlow Goff's grandfathers were both soldiers in the Revolutionary War; one died from the effect of going without food for nine days, while lost on the picket line, and eating too much when he returned. The other grandsire died before the war was closed.

Mary (Knox) Goff, on the mother's side, tradition says, dates back to John Knox of Scotland, her direct ancesters coming to America before the Revolutionary struggle.

Henry K. Goff, was born in Oneida County, New York, December 22, 1843. His parents were Harlow and Mary Goff, natives of the Empire State, who were the parents of five children: Henry K., Charles H. (deceased), Myra M., Herbert and Hiram. Henry K. lived in New York until he was twenty-two years of age and then came to this county. He possessed a fair education, which was obtained in both the district school and Augusta Academy and Fairfield Seminary. Upon coming West he traveled by railway to Boone, Iowa, and from there to Council Bluffs by stage, and was one of the first passengers from Omaha to Fremont, on the construction train of the Union Pacific railroad. He was united in marriage June 30, 1874, to Addie M. King, daughter of Henry and Adaline King, whose native states were Massachusetts and New York respectively. They had a family of four children: Fidelia A.,

Henry D., Addie M., and Joseph M. The children are all living.

Their mother died in New York, but the father is still living.

Our subject and his wife are the parents of four children: Charles D., born June 6, 1875; Eva F., October 5, 1877; Albert R. (deceased), born November 12, 1880, died January 3, 1881; Willie J., born December 18, 1881.

Politically, Mr. Goff is a Republican, and has held the office of township clerk, justice of the peace, assessor for six years and is now one of the county supervisors. Both he and his wife are members of the Congregational Church.

Whenever a new country is opened up to settlement, with such attractions of soil and climate with the prospect of a future growth, as was found in Nebraska at the close of the Civil War, scores and hundreds of young men flock to such a territory, each to get their share of the good things there to be found. At the start their chances seem very much alike; but if one would call around after a quarter of a century has elasped, he would find in the locality only a few of those who started out, together. We do not of course refer to those who "fell by the wayside" and perished, by disease or accident, but to the living and active, who have survived from the day of small beginnings. The majority of such early settlers do not remain. A few return to their old homes, while many press forward to other "promised lands," or perhaps fail of business success. But out of the masses you will find a small per centage have stayed where they landed at first, and by the constant exhibition of high qualities and correctness, have succeeded admirably. About such a proportion win the praise due to substantial citizens, while the greater number are not heard from.

Our subject may be classed among the successful early settlers. He left his home in that goodly sub-division of the Empire State, coming by rail and stage coach, completing his journey from Omaha on a construction train and went to work by the month, and the sequel of his labors may be seen by glancing at the assessors books of 1892.

MICHAEL HERMAN, JR., who resides at Nickerson, Dodge County, came to the Elkhorn Valley in 1859. He first joined a company to fight the Indians, who were stealing the few settlers cattle. He was with this company about two weeks, when Governor Black made a settlement with the Indians, and the company disbanded. He made his first settlement on the land platted now as Nickerson. The first eleven years after he came to Dodge County he rented land and then bought on Section 12 of Nickerson township, the land amounted to one hundred and sixty acres. This prairie he broke out, erected a good residence, barn, double cribs; set out an orchard of over fifty trees; planted a grove of shade trees; provided water for the premises by digging wells and erecting a wind-mill. His farm consists of three hundred and twenty acres, one hundred and forty-five of which are under the plow. Recently our subject built a residence at the village, and rented his farm.

Mr. Herman was born in Germany, October, 1824, the son of Michael and Margaret Herman, who were the parents of six children: Michael; Jr., Andrew (deceased); Gottlieb, John E. (deceased); Gotlip J., Barbary.

Michael lived in Germany until he was seventeen years of age, and from that time until he was twenty-eight, he worked on a farm by the month, and then came to America and worked on a farm three years, near Philadelahia. We next find him in Wisconsin, where he continued farm labor until he came to Nebraska.

He was united in marriage April 19, 1856, to Rosena Edelman, daughter of Jacob and Rosena Edelman, and natives of Germany, who had five children: Rosena, Charles, Caroline, Jacob and Fridrica.

Mr. and Mrs. Herman are the parents of three children, born in the following order:

George E., March 22, 1857; Henry W., June 20, 1861; Elizabeth C., October 13, 1864.

He is a firm supporter of the Republican party, while he and his wife are members of the Lutheran Church.

Mr. Herman adds another name to the list of the well-to-do agriculturists of Dodge County, who was born in the German Empire and there reared to mature manhood under the rulings of another form of government from ours; subject to different customs and habits of life, but who upon coming to this country renounced all allegiance to his native country, and at once took up with our plan of Government and manner of doing things, was adopted into our political family, and has ever since proven himself a dutiful subject to our Republic. When he first came to Nebraska, they were much annoyed by the Indians and had very hard times, for upon the arrival of himself and family, he did not possess one dollar, and for a time, they had to subsist upon wild onions and fish. They were also here through the never-to-be-forgotten grasshopper years, when the farmer did not harvest the amount of grain which had been sown in the spring time. But being possessed of genuine German grit and frugality and making every penny count, they stemmed the tide of plague and panic years, until the crown of prosperity rested upon their every effort, and to-day we find them in the enjoyment of a most excellent home.

JAMES H. PETERS, of Section 18, Nickerson township, was a pioneer of 1855 locating at Fontanelle, April 28, of that year, and there remained about fifteen years. He was a member of the colony that located Fontanelle, which at that time was the county seat of Dodge County. But few of the number who made up that colony are now living, hence it is the duty as well as the pleasure of the biographical writer to take from this man's own lips the narrative of his life that the facts may be woven into the historical record of his county.

Mr. Peters was born in Jefferson County, Virginia, April 4, 1824, the son of Warner and Catharine Peters, natives of the same State, and whose family consisted of the following: Martha A. (deceased), James H., Mary C. (deceased), Sarah J., Elizabeth E. (deceased), Hannah A. (deceased), and Warner J. (deceased). Our subject lived with his parents in Virginia until they removed to Ohio, and continued at home until he had reached his majority, working for his father. He then leased land of his father for three years, farmed land on shares for two years and continued to farm until he came to Nebraska. He was married April 1, 1847, to Jane Ferguson, daughter of Samuel and Rosanna Ferguson, natives of Ohio, who had ten children, and whose names here follow: Elizabeth, Nancy, Johnson, William, Jane, Robert, Mary, Rachel, Curry and Thomas.

James H. Peters and wife were blessed with ten children, born in the following order: Samuel W., December 11, 1847; James R., June 23, 1849; Rachel E., December 23, 1850; Mary J., June 7, 1852; Thomas I., deceased, born March 7, 1855; Edward, deceased, born May 31, 1856; Sarah, deceased, born December 22, 1858; Henry A., deceased, born December 12, 1861; Lena and Luna, twins, born February 4, 1864.

Mr. and Mrs. Peters are members of the Christian Church, and his political convictions lead him to vote with the Prohibition party, which he has represented twice at the State Convention, for Dodge County.

After settling at Fontanelle the company decided to give each member of the colony twenty-six acres adjoining the town plat, in order that they might be grouped together to protect themselves against the Indians. After he had been there about six weeks, one hundred Indians rode into town whooping and yelling, for the purpose of giving them a scare, but they did not succeed. Subsequently our subject took as a homestead a part of his present farm. He came to the county poor, having but twenty-five cents in his pocket when he landed at Fonta-

nelle. He built a log-house 14x18 feet, in which he lived for ten years, and then built his present house. He has provided his farm with most excellent improvements, including shade trees and an orchard of 150 trees. His place now contains 280 acres of land, 100 of which are under the plow.

Since coming to the country our subject has been engaged in two Indian wars, and received a wound in one of them, in his shoulder. The first time he was in the service sixty-nine days, and the last time served only as a scout a short time.

In addition to his general farming Mr. Peters has for many years engaged in the manufacture of sorghum molasses, having raised sugar-cane for twenty-five years, manufacturing as high as fifty-five barrels per year.

Thus it will be seen that to become a settler of Nebraska Territory in 1855, before the iron horse had ever crossed the waters of the Mississippi River and fourteen years before Nebraska joined the Sisterhood of States, meant much more of privation, danger and labor, than he who of this generation packs his trunk in some one of the Eastern or Middle States, and takes the "Cannon Ball" limited express train, with a sectional map within his pocket, pays his fare to some one of the points in Eastern Nebraska, now so well populated, for the purpose of looking up a location. All countries have had their pioneer days, but never again will the "prairie schooner," the camp fire and log-cabin enter into the early settlement of the Elkhorn Valley.

FRANCIS M. HEALY, one of the representative farmers of Nickerson township, and whose farm home is on Section 28, came to Dodge County in the spring of 1870. He first worked by the month on a farm about six months, and then went over into Iowa, and worked for a railroad company nine months. We next find him in Wisconsin, where he farmed until 1874, when he returned o Nebraska, and bought eighty acres of land on Maple Creek, the same being partly improved. At that place he built a granary, set out an orchard of seventy-five trees and resided for six years, when he bought the place he now occupies, which consisted of a partly improved quarter section. On this place he built a residence, barn, double-crib and set out a fine grove and has continued to till his soil in a successful manner ever since. Owing to the grasshopper plague which devastated this part of Nebraska his crops were all destroyed, causing him to lose nearly all that he had from 1874 to 1878.

To acquaint the reader with Mr. Healy's earlier career, it may be stated in this connection, that he was born in Franklin township, Milwaukee County, Wisconsin, February 21, 1848, the son of Patrick and Lucinda Healy, the former a native of Ireland and the latter of New York. Our subject was the eighth of a family of ten children, whose names were as follows: Nelson (died in infancy), Catharine deceased), John (deceased), Harry (deceased), Albert B. (deceased), Charlotte C., Lucina Francis M., Romayn E. and Byron N.

Francis M. lived with his parents until thirteen years of age when he enlisted among the three month men as a fifer in the state service. He was mustered in at Racine, stayed about two months when the regiment was disbanded; he then re-enlisted in the Nineteenth Wisconsin Regiment as a member of Company I, under Colonel Moore. His father took him from the service on account of him being under age. He then re-enlisted in Company K, Thirty-third Wisconsin, as a fifer and was mustered in at Racine. His mother claimed him this time, and took him from the service, and in February, 1863, he ran away from home and went to Kentucky and enlisted as a private in Company I, Thirty-first Wisconsin Regiment, under Captain John B. Vliet and was mustered into service at Nashville, Tennessee. He was in the Atlantic campaign, Siege of Atlanta, and was with General Sherman on his famous "March to the Sea." He was with the regiment two

years and five months receiving an honorable discharge at Madison, Wisconsin. He passed through that much of the Civil War after so many persevering attempts to gain an entrance into the service, with no material injury except that his eye sight was impaired. After his return from the army he started to learn the wagonmaker's trade, but had to abandon it on account of his eyes. We next find our subject sailing on the lakes, which he followed for two seasons, and then commenced farming in Wisconsin, which he followed until he came to Dodge County, Nebraska.

Mr. Healy was married July 3, 1874, to Mary West, daughter to Quincey P. and Sarah West, who were natives of Canada. Mrs. Healy is one of a family of seven children, named as follows: Mary, Annette, Elizabeth, Julian, Jane, Eunice and Carl.

Like every intelligent American citizen, he has his political choice, and at present casts his vote with tho Democratic party. In religious matters, he is in sympathy with the United Brethren denomination and is identified with that Church. He is a member of McPherson Post, Grand Army of the Republic and also of the Odd Fellows Order, Centennial Lodge, No. 59, at Fremont and Encampment No. 22.

CHRISTOPHER KNOELL, who resides on Section 32, Nickerson township, ranks among the pioneers of Dodge County, coming as he did in the spring of 1859. The first three years he rented a farm in Platte township. He was twenty-seven years of age at that time, and came in company with his parents, his father making the lease for the land. Upon their arrival they found the Indians were camped near where they were to locate, but subsequently they left and went nearer to Fontanelle. During that season they experienced much annoyance by the Indians driving their cattle away and committing other depredations. July 3d, of that year rumors were received at Fremont that the Indians were making trouble, when the little colony to which our subject belonged turned out in a squad and united with the people at Fremont, for the purpose of routing the savages; but not finding the Indians as they expected they went to Fontanelle, where General Thayer was at the time, and who called for volunteers and forty-two men responded. They organized a company and appointed their officers. Their captain was R. W. Hazen. Mr. Knoell was in the service seventeen days and furnished his own provisions, rifle and ammunition, and was discharged from the service at Columbus, Nebraska. After which he went to Iowa City, Iowa, where he bought a threshing machine. Wheat that year averaged twenty-seven bushels per acre, and oats sixty-five. He followed threshing and putting up hay until 1862, when he bought a part of the farm he now occupies, the same being partly improved, including twenty-seven acres of breaking, and a small house, in which he lived until 1888. He has since added to his lands, until he now owns six hundred and thirteen acres, two hundred being under the plow. His farm-house is built of brick 20x28 feet, with a wing 14x20 feet and two stories high. His barns and out-buildings, wells and wind-mill, are all of modern make. He has an orchard and a beautiful grove of shade-trees.

He was born in Germany, March 24, 1832, and is a son of Henry and Margaret Knoell, natives of Germany, who had a family of seven children: Christopher, John, Rosina (deceased), Thomas, George, Valentine and Elizabeth.

Mr. Knoell lived in Germany until he was fifteen years old which was in 1847, when the family moved to America, landing at New York Harbor August 3, 1847. From that point they went to Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and our subject lived on a farm until he came to Dodge County.

He was married October, 1869, to Dora Storms, daughter of John and Mary Storms, who had four children: Christina, Dora, Henry, and John; all living in America.

Mr. and Mrs. Knoell have a family of seven children, born in the following order: Henry,

August 29, 1870; Clara, April 1, 1872; Carl, December 25, 1875; Ettie, March 18, 1877; Christopher, Jr., April 17, 1878; Zedona, February 10, 1880, and Julius, December 5, 1882.

In conclusion, let it be remarked that one-third of a century has made great changes in Eastern Nebraska. It has been that long since our subject first looked out over this fair domain, for the purpose of making a home for himself. He came in advance of many who are now termed "early settlers," crossed unbridged and angry streams; lived in the most primitive abode; put up with the scantiest fare, all that he might finally be the possessor of the comforts of life. He has seen the Indians driven from the country and nearly exterminated; the wild game likewise. He has lived to see Nebraska added to the sisterhood of States, with many a large city and flourishing town reared upon the spot which one-third of a century ago was but the hunting ground of the Omaha and Pawnee. He of whom we write was one of the earliest threshers to rattle out the golden grain in the Elkhorn and Platte valleys, and even the thoughts of that old threshing machine must remind him that many years have elapsed, as the mechanism of the machine he drew from Iowa City would scarcely be recognized in the stack-yards of Nebraska to-day, so great has this class of machinery been improved. There is always more or less honor attached to the name of every "*pioneer*," but especially to one who has lived an honorable life, such as has been the record of the man whose name heads this sketch.

RASMUS JOHNSON, a resident of Section 23, Nickerson township, came to Dodge County in the autumn of 1867, and first located on Section 20, where he took a homestead of eighty acres, upon which he made substantial improvements, including a good farm-house with all the accompanying out-buildings; set out an orchard of seventy-five trees, and numerous shade trees. Subsequently he added eighty acres to his farm, and had one hundred and thirty acres under the plow. He sold this farm and bought the one he now occupies, which consists of a quarter section with twenty acres of bottom land. The improvements on this place are good; he was here during the grasshopper years and saw many hardships, but finally succeeded in pulling through and is now in possession of a most excellent home.

Mr. Johnson was born November 2, 1841, in Denmark, the son of James T. and Anna Johnson, natives of the same country. He was the seventh of a family of nine children—the first born died in infancy: Hans J., Henning, James, Maria, Ole, Rasmus, Lars P., deceased; Lars P.

Our subject lived in Denmark until he was twenty-two years of age, and then came to America, landing at Quebec. From that point he went to Indiana, remained two years, and then visited his native country, but having once had a taste of the new world and its customs and opportunities, our subject returned to Illinois, where he remained two years, and then came to Dodge County, Nebraska.

Mr. Johnson was united in marriage in the month of February, 1856, to Catharine Jensen, the daughter of Jens Miller. The Miller family had eleven children, the first two died in infancy, and the remainder of the family were: Hans, Mary, Carrie, Peter, Rasmus (deceased), Andrew, Christena, Catharine, and William.

Mr. and Mrs. Johnson are the parents of nine children, born in the following order: Andrew J. (deceased), born July 31, 1867; Anna, October 18, 1868; James E., September 13, 1873; Carrie (deceased), born December 11, 1870; Gustave, August 12, 1876; Albert, August 10, 1879; Julia, July 21, 1883; Jennie, June 8, 1886; Maggie (deceased), born June 12, 1890.

Mr. Johnson and his wife are consistent members of the Lutheran Church. He belongs to the Farmers Alliance of Dodge County.

Mr. Johnson believes in spending a part of what he makes in travel and informing himself of the beauties and wonders of the world. In the winter of 1891-92 he made a trip to the

Pacific Coast, visiting Colorado, New Mexico, California, Arizona, Oregon, Utah, and Idaho. His wife, at this writing, is in Denmark, to which country she went in July, 1892.

HON. MATTHEW S. COTTRELL, now retired at North Bend, was among the hardy pioneers who found their way to Dodge County in 1857; he coming in July of that year, in company with Alexander Morrison, James Humphrey and John M. Smith, who brought a saw-mill to the country with them. During the thirty-five years Mr. Cotterell has lived in Dodge County, he has made a history worthy of preservation, for those who shall come after him, and not alone has his life been an eventful one (replete with interest), since coming to Nebraska, but also during his earlier years, hence the following biographical notice appears in this connection:

He was born in Genesee County, New York, May 15, 1821, the son of Matthew S. and Sylvia (Hooper) Cotterell. The father was a native of Rhode Island and his parents, John and Sarah (Stillman) Cotterell, were also natives of Rhode Island, John being a Seventh Day Baptist Minister.

Our subject's mother was a native of Massachusetts, the daughter of William Hooper, who was probably a native of North Carolina, and are descendants of the Hooper who signed the Declaration of Independence. When our subject was a small boy, his parents removed to Madison County, New York, and when he was seven years of age, he entered a cotton factory to learn the trade, and worked there until he was thirteen years of age, when the family removed to Buffalo, New York. His father was a ship-carpenter by trade, and they only remained in Buffalo a short time, and then went to Cleveland, Ohio. Matthew remained at home and worked with his father at ship-carpentering until he became of age, and then went to Canada, remained one summer, returned to Cleveland and went to house-carpentering; following contracting and building for seven years, which brought him to 1857, the date of his coming to Dodge County, Nebraska. Our subject, James Humphrey and John M. Smith, who came to Nebraska together, all took claims near what is North Bend. Mr. Cotterell took three hundred and twenty acres, which now includes the town site of North Bend; here their saw-mill was erected. It only run about one year, when it was burned by a sweeping prairie fire. At the time our subject came to Nebraska, the Government surveying had not been done, and in fact this portion of the state yet belonged to the Indians. The first settlement was made in 1856, and the settlers all clubbed together to protect themselves against the Indians; the government furnishing them arms. The Territory gave the settlers the right to hold three hundred and twenty acres of land; this was to the Clubs, not that any one man could prove up on more than half that amount, but it was to be held for a friend, in order to induce people to come to the Territory.

The winter of 1858–59, Mr. Cotterell and family lived upon nothing but Indian corn, and that without salt. His family came to the country in the summer of 1858, and consisted of wife and one daughter.

When Mr. Cotterell came, the town plat of North Bend had been laid out by a company in Omaha, and he first "jumped" another man's claim, two miles to the east of this place, but after Mr. Cotterell jumped the claim, the original claimer came on to contest his right; so the Club voted on it, and Mr. Cotterell gave up his right to the claim, with the understanding that they would pay him for his house, which was a small cottonwood building. This they agreed to, but never fulfilled their agreement and some time afterward he hauled the house about one mile to the west of North Bend, and it was used as the first school-house, and is still in existence. Mr. Cotterell was on this claim a short time, and after getting off of that, he "jumped" the town-site of North Bend, and the company at Omaha tried but could not substantiate their claim and finally dropped the matter. Here

our subject built, in the autumn of 1857, a frame house, 12 x 19 feet. This was constructed of cottonwood boards, and was the first frame house built in the Platte Valley. By building an addition to this, it served as a residence for ten years. In less than ten years the Homestead law came into effect, and he availed himself of that Act, by taking eighty acres within railroad limits, two and one-half miles east of North Bend, and purchased eighty acres adjoining, of the railroad company. Here he built a good frame house, 24 x 56 feet, story and one-half high, that was considered the finest farm house in Dodge County. In 1884 Mr. Cotterell sold his farm and moved to North Bend, where he built a fine two-story frame house, constructed with all the latest improvements, including steam heat; and, without exaggeration, he has the finest place, not only in North Bend, but as good as the county affords. Our subject has dealt considerable in real estate, but has sold his property, and like the sensible man that he is, is taking the world easier than heretofore.

He was united in marriage March 4, 1845, at Cleveland, Ohio, to Miss Cathrine McNaughton, daughter of Dougal and Elizabeth (McNeal) McNaughton, both natives of Scotland. Mrs. Cotterell's parents died when she was quite young, and she was raised by John McNaughton, an uncle.

Mr. and Mrs. Cotterell never reared any children of their own, but have two adopted children: Hattie (Searight) and Julia Cotterell. Mrs. Cotterell is a member of the United Presbyterian Church, and politically our subject, at present, is independent in politics, but has generally supported the republican party. In 1860, he was elected to represent his district in the Nebraska Territorial Legislature, and received every vote cast in Dodge County, which at that time was seventy-five. From the experiences of the past we learn the lesson of to-day, and as the reader reviews the man's life, whose name heads this sketch, they should remember that coming from the old Empire state, on through to the Western and Mississippi valley states, prior to the Civil war, and ten years in advance of railroads, meant great hardships, and only those possessing manly and womanly courage, were found cutting loose from the ties of home and fire-side, in their native states, to join the van-guard of pioneers, whose braun and muscles were to form a new Empire, in the great West; and as one recounts all that these early settlers passed through, they are voluntarily given a warm place in the hearts of the younger generation, who are now reaping where their fathers sowed. And as our subject is already living on borrowed time (having passed his "three score years and ten") one half of which has been spent in the West assisting in, and watching the growth of Nebraska, from long before it was numbered with the bright stars in the Galaxy of States, on down until she was gridironed with railways, ranking high among her sister states in point of agriculture and commerce. Well may our subject say with the poet:

Thirty years ago, my State,
You were fair—yes, very fair;
There were no furrows on your brow,
No Silver in your hair.
The blush of early womanhood
Was on your rounded cheek,
Wild flowers on your bosom.
Exhaled their fragrance sweet.

ELI HAGER, living on Section 18, Platte township, has been a resident of Dodge County since the autumn of 1856, at which time his parents took a claim when it was yet all Indian lands never having been surveyed by the Government. Their first house was built of logs and roofed with dirt. Our subject was but seventeen years old, and it will be remembered that the winter of 1856-57 was the one noted for its severe weather and deep snows, and during that winter his father was lost in a blinding storm and frozen to death. Responsibility from that time forward devolved upon our subject, who had to become as the head of the family. The following spring he built a log-house

for his mother, and he held their claim down until the treaty was made with the Indians, when they laid a warrant on it. He remained with his mother about ten years, and then purchased eighty acres of the land he now occupies, upon which he erected a frame house 16x20 feet, in which he lived nine years. He made good improvements on this place, including stabling, granary, artificial groves and an orchard of one hundred trees. He then sold out and built his present house in 1876, and provided the place with barns, cribbing, , carriage house and granary. He also set out a grove, an orchard of six hundred trees and a hedge. His farm is known as the Centennial Stock Farm. It was our subject's ill-fortune to live in Dodge County through the grasshopper period, and by reasen of these winged pests sustained considerable loss. The only trouble he ever experienced with the Indians was a small amount of pilfering they did from him.

Mr. Hager is a native of the Green Mountain state and was born November 19, 1839, in Vermont. His parents were Steadman and Sylvia Hager, who were also natives of Vermont, and the parents of twelve children born in the following order: Levina, Joseph, Seneca, Martha, Eli, Henry, Levi, Louisa, Margaret, George, Franklin and Sarah.

Eli lived in Vermont until seven years of age, when the family moved to Massachusetts and he worked in a cotton mill two years,and from there the family moved to Wisconsin and engaged in farming until the time they came to Nebraska. His early advantages for an education were somewhat limited. November 11, 1866, he was united in marriage to Anna C. Swan, the daughter of William M. and Rhoda Swan, who were the parents of the following eleven children: James, George, Phillip, Walter, William, Anna C., John, Jasper, Penelope, Araminte and Arthur.

He and his wife have three children: Ellis, born September 7, 1867; Morris, born January 13, 1869, and Jesse, born March 24, 1871.

In his political choice our subject supports the Independent party. He belongs to Lodge No. 15, as well as the Chapter of the Masonic Order at Fremont, also to Centennial Lodge, No. 59, of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

After having read the foregoing, it would almost go without saying, that our subject saw many of the hardships coincident to pioneer life. However, the reader may be reminded, that Nebraska at that day with its broad expanse of prairie and more Indians ten to one than there were whites, afforded little else than hard work and annoyance for a youth of but seventeen summers to bear the responsibilities of looking after the family, and so long as life shall be his, that memorable winter and the raging storm in which his father perished, will rise up before him with its awful reality.

THOMAS KNOELL a highly respected citizen of Section 5, Platte township, came to Dodge County in June, 1859, in company with his parents and rented land for five years. His parents bought land and he remained with them until he was thirty-three years of age, himself and brothers working together until the father died, when the land was divided. The mother was to be paid three hundred dollars a year as long as she lived. Our subject took the farm,broke the prairie,made the building improvements, including house, barn and shedding for one hundred head of cattle, set shade trees and planted an orchard of fifty trees. He now has three hundred and twenty acres of land all enclosed with a good fence, ninety acres under the plow and the balance in pasture and meadow land. The family came to Dodge County, poor.

Thomas was born in Germany, October 20, 1841, the son of Henry and Magaret Knoell of German birth, who were the parents of seven children: Christopher, John, Rosa (deceased), Thomas, George, Valentine, Elizabeth. All six of the living children are in Nebraska. Thomas

was but four years of age when he accompanied his parents from Germany to this country. The family settled in Wisconsin, where they lived about thirteen years. From there our subject came to Nebraska, and has not been out of the state since. His advantages for an education were limited.

He was married January 28, 1873, to Mary Close, daughter of Adolph and Helen Close, natives of Germany who had ten children: Anna, Mary, Catherine, Casena, Herman, Adolph Jr., Helen and three who died in infancy.

Mr. and Mrs. Knoell are the parents of ten children born in the following order: Maggie, January 13, 1874; Rosa, May 15, 1876; Fred, February 18, 1878; James, December 13, 1879; William, November 8, 1881; Gusta, December 23, 1883; Carrie, December 19, 1885; Mary, November 20, 1886; Frank, July 25, 1888; Sarah, March 21, 1891.

Politically, Mr. Knoell is a believer in, and supporter of, the principles of the Republican party.

To be possessor of half a section of Nebraska land is indeed a princely heritage, as it is growing more valuable with the passing years, and our subject must indeed value his excellent farm with the good home it provides him and his interesting family, even more highly from the fact of his parents having spent their youthful days in that old and densely populated portion of Europe in which he was born, and where farms of this size are rare. His parents never had the opportunities of branching out and becoming well situated, as has our subject.

DAVID BROWN, who is a resident of Section 4, Maple township, came to Dodge County in March, 1870, and rented farm land for four years; traveled as colporteur for the Presbyterian board for one year and then removed to the place where he now resides.

He first rented this place and in 1878 bought it, and two years thereafter purchased the adjoining quarter section of land and removed the buildings thereon, to the home place. Though situated on the table-land, this farm is more than ordinarily convenient to water supply, abundance being found at a depth of ten to twenty-five feet, and of the purest quality. This farm contains a grove of ten acres mostly planted before he bought it, and he has added an orchard of about three hundred apple trees, besides pears, plums and an abundance of small fruits; while his lawn is beautifully shaded by evergreens. He has reduced his plow land to sixty acres, the balance being pasture and meadow, all being seeded with the tame grasses and clover.

During these years of farm life, he has had good crops and a fair return for his labor. He is a practical and scientific bee-keeper, and receives not only profit but pleasure from caring for his apiary.

The past few years he has added cattle-feeding, so as to increase the profits as well as the richness of the land, and for this purpose has added machinery to cut and grind all feed used, and uses steam-power to do so.

He was born in Cavin, Ontario, Canada, July 8, 1839. The son of John and Ellen Brown, of the County Antrim, Ireland, who were the parents of nine children, of whom he was the youngest. He lived at his parental home mostly, until he arrived at his majority, after which he was mostly employed in school teaching until he came to Nebraska. The subject of this sketch has not been without his troubles in life. Married, January, 1862, to Catherine Reid Henderson who died in January of the following year. He was in 1866, married to Catharine Raycraft, daughter of William and Margaret Raycraft.

Mr. and Mrs. Brown are the parents of nine children, all of whom are living: Alfred D., William J., Emma V., Agnes S., Ellen M., George S., Earle R., Owen D., and Ernest H. When Mr Brown came to the United States to

make his home, being fully conversant with the government of the Nation, and in deep sympathy with the cause that the Republican party espoused and so nobly won, he had no hesitation in joining them. But not willing to rest satisfied with the good they had done, but desiring still greater reforms that they as a party, were not willing to undertake, he joined the Prohibition Party, and is willing to work and wait for the bringing about of all the reforms they ask for.

Both he and his wife have been members of the Presbyterian Church since their youth.

ALBERT JOHNSON, whose farm home is on section 19, of Elkhorn township, first looked upon the fair and fertile domain of Dodge County in the autumn of 1857, thirty-five years ago, when he located on land constituting his present farm, consisting of one hundred and sixty acres, which claim however he did not improve at once, but went to Omaha where he engaged as a carpenter and contractor, remaining four years. After that he went to Chenango County, New York, and went to farming and there remained until the spring of 1877, when he came back to Dodge County, Nebraska, and commenced the improvement of his own land. At first he erected a shanty, 12x14 feet, and moved his wife and four children into the same, temporarily while he was building a story and one half house, 18x24 feet. He has since added a wing 14x24 feet: built a barn 38x50 feet, cribs, shedding, granary, tool-house and a milk-house. His premises are furnished with the purest of water, by the use of drive wells and windpower. He has added to his land until he now has four hundred acres, one hundred being under the plow. He has a fine orchard of sixty trees, besides a large amount of shade trees. The first years he was in the country, he sustained great loss by high water from the floods of the Elkhorn river and Rawhide Creek. In 1881, he shipped two car loads of cattle into the country from New York, of which number he lost a good many during a severe snowstorm. He met with one reverse after another, in his operations and using his own language, "would have gone to the wall, had it not been for help received from friends in New York."

Mr. Johnson was born in New York State, March 17, 1835, the son of Ralph and Betsy Johnson, natives of Connecticut and the parents of five children: William, George, deceased; Clarrissa, deceased; Joseph and Albert. Our subject remained in New York with his parents until he was of age, when he learned the carpenters trade, at which he worked until he came West. His education was limited, and what he has was obtained at the public schools. In 1863 he paid a substitute to enter the Union army in his stead.

He was married in 1863, to Adaline Vanness daughter of Henry and Magdaline Vanness, natives of New York, and whose family consisted of five daughters: Elizabeth, Mary, Adaline, deceased; Margaret, Henrietta.

In October, 1881, death claimed our subject's companion, and for his second wife he married Harriett Moore, daughter of Godfrey and Harriett Moore, natives of New York. The date of this marriage was October 25, 1883. In our subject's present wifes' family, were the following children: Elizabeth, deceased; Mary, Sarah, John, Jane L., deceased; Caroline P., and Harriett. The father and mother are both deceased. By his first marriage our subject had four children: Henry A., Ralph, Magdaline V., and Robert B.

He and his wife are members of the Congregational Church. Politically, our subject is a supporter of the Prohibition party.

FRED SONNENSCHEIN, a real estate broker residing at West Point, Cuming County, is a native of Bohemia, born in 1854 at Prague. He came to America in 1866 and located at West Point, Nebraska, in 1869.

He was united in marriage in 1873 to Miss Elizabeth Norak.

Mr. Sonnenschein has been engaged in the real estate business for the past ten years.

He is United States Commissioner for his district.

He is now an officer in the Grand Lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, also an officer in the Grand Lodge of the Knights of Pythias Order, for Nebraska. He is a thorough believer in American institutions.

J. MASON SMITH, a farmer residing on Section 12, Union township, is a pioneer of Dodge County, coming as he did in the month of June, 1857, with Mathew S. Cotterell, Alexander Morrison and James Humphrey, who brought a saw-mill with them. Upon their arrival here there were only four families within the radius of several miles. These were: Robert Miller and family, George Young and family, John Miller and family and George J. Turton and wife, all of whom are still residents of the county except the last named, who went to California about 1881. Mr. Smith's first house was built on his present farm, in the summer of 1858, he having entered one hundred and sixty acres of land. This building was made of cottonwood boards set up endwise. The first year they were here they lived in a double log-house with two other families, the building being known as the "North Bend House."

Mr. Smith was born in Alloa, Clackmannan Shire, Scotland, November 11, 1829. He is the fourth child of John and Jane (Mason) Smith. The father was a native of Yorkshire, England, and the mother a native of Scotland. Our subject remained at home with his parents until he was about twenty years of age, when he went to England to visit his father's people and remained there three years, returned to his native country and there remained until the spring of 1855, when he sailed for America and went direct to Springfield, Ohio, where his parents had gone some time before. He remained about that place one month and then went to Cleveland, Ohio, where his brother, Mark Smith, lived. He was made chorister of the Erie Street Church. He was also bookkeeper for Jonn Downie, painting and paperhangers establishment, and remained there until May 29, 1857, and then started west.

May 26, 1857, he was united in marriage at Cleveland to Janette Bisset, daughter of Evan and Mary McKay, both natives of Ross Shire, Scotland. Mrs. Smith was born in the city of Inverness, Scotland, May 8, 1828. Her mother died in Scotland when our subject's wife was a young girl, after which she went to Canada with her father, and there remained until she was fourteen years of age, after which she went to live with her sister, Mrs. Charles A. Hills, of Cleveland, and there remained until the date of her marriage.

Mr. and Mrs. Smith are the parents of two children: Roderick Cotterell, who was born December 21, 1858, and who was the first white child born in the village of North Bend; Scott E, born August 12, 1860, on the farm Mr. Smith now occupies. This son now lives in Wood River and is cashier of the Citizens Bank.

Politically, he has usually been associated with the Republican party.

Among the early day hardships experienced by him, in common with other pioneers, he relates that there was no flour to be had, even though one was fortunate enough to possess money, as it nearly all came from St. Louis up the river to Omaha, and at certain seasons of the year could not be had. As a substitute, he frequently grated green corn from which to make meal, upon which his family might subsist.

ELIJAH G. BRUGH, one of the representative farmers of Elkhorn township, whose farm is located on Section 32, came to Dodge County in the spring of 1863, he being sixteen years of age at the time.

Of his history before he came to Dodge County, the reader will be informed that he was born in Blackford County, Indiana, August 17, 1846. His parents were Jacob and Lydia Brugh, natives of Pennsylvania, whose nine children were as follows: Spangler, Lydia A., Margaret, Emaline (deceased), Catharine, Andrew G., Elijah G., Mary E., and Jacob T.

Mr. Brugh remained in Indiana until he was sixteen years of age, and then came to Dodge County, Nebraska. His advantages for an education were of the common school order.

He was united in marriage December 2, 1866, to Mary E. Bowman, daughter of Isaac and Rebecca Bowman, natives of Virginia, whose family consisted of the following eight children: George J., William G., James L., Joseph C., Mary E., Annie E., Nathaniel Q. and John H.

Our subject and his wife have the following children: Charles H., Lulu K., Elijah S. and Addie M.

Politically Mr. Brugh is a stanch supporter of the Republican party, and has held the offices of justice of the peace, assessor and county supervisor, and has also been member of the school board.

Upon coming to Dodge County, it will be remembered, he was but sixteen years of age, but he purchased a team consisting of two yoke of oxen and went to freighting across the plains to Denver, Laramie, and other points in the West. He followed this for four years. This was during the last years of the Civil War, when the Western country was little else than a wilderness, and he endured many hardships, seeing the roughest side of life. At different times he was attacked by the Indians. Upon one occasion this happened at Plum Creek, but the soldiers came to his aid and repulsed them, so that our subject suffered no loss, with the exception of twenty-one head of oxen, which, however, meant a great deal to the young freighter. After leaving the plains he purchased the farm he now occupies, which at the time was a quarter section of partly improved land, upon which he erected a house 14x20 feet, to which he added an upright 14x24. This farm house served him for fifteen years, when he built his present house, which is 26x30 feet, with a wing 16x18 feet. He built a barn 30x56 feet, with a cattle shed 150 feet long and a double crib. He provided his place with drive wells, erected a wind-mill and set out an orchard of 100 trees; also a grove of 2,000 trees, each one of which now stands as a living, towering monument to his good sense. He has since added to his landed estate until he now has 640 acres.

As will be seen from the foregoing, Mr. Brugh commenced to battle for himself quite early in life. He looked upon the great Western plains as a freighter, and encountered tribes of hostile Indians long before Nebraska had been admitted into the Union. His has been a life of toil and industry, which has finally crowned him with financial success, for to be the possessor of a section of Dodge County land is indeed to be independent.

In the fall of 1892 Mr. Brugh erected a house at Fremont on the corner of Ninth and Irving streets, but will still attend to his farm interests, with his two sons.

GEORGE YOUNG, one of the prominent farmers of Union township, is a resident of Section 12. He may well be numbered among the pioneer band of Eastern Nebraska, because he effected settlement in Dodge County, on July 4, 1856, and took a claim of one hundred and sixty acres, where he now lives. Thirty-six "Fourth of July" celebrations have come and gone; the Civil War was enacted, and peace finally restored; Nebraska has passed from an Indian Reservation to a Territory, and finally been admitted into the Union, all since Mr. Young first looked upon what has come to be one of the famous garden spots of the West. During this time it is no more than natural, to suppose that our subject has been making history also, though

of a more personal character, but which has its place in the history of his country—hence the following notice:

Mr. Young was born in Linlithgow Shire, Scotland, March 30, 1823. He is the son of James and Georgianna (Orick) Young, both natives of Scotland. Like most youths of his day, George remained under the paternal roof until long past his majority. In the month of June, 1850, he sailed for America, and came direct to Lake County, Illinois, arriving the last of July. For the first two years he worked on a farm, and the next two years had charge of a farm in Clark County, after which he returned to Lake County, remained until the spring of 1856, and being seized with the western fever, he started for Nebraska. Land was not surveyed in Dodge County at that time, but he made a claim to a quarter of Section 12, as the surveyed lines afterward indicated, and when land came into the market, which was about 1858, he pre-empted eighty acres, giving one dollar and one quarter per acre. He did not have money enough to pre-empt a quarter section, consequently had to be content with one-half that amount. Our subject did not come to the country in a palace car, but on the contrary, he might have been seen wending his way from Lake County, Illinois, across trackless prairies and unbridged streams with an ox team, in company with John Miller and family, Robert Miller and family, William and Alexander Miller (single men) and Miss Eliza Miller, (now Mrs. Ely, of Fremont), all of whom took land in this locality. The first house Mr. Young built on his claim, was constructed of cotton wood logs, was 12x14 feet, with no floor and covered with hay, which was anything but water tight. A year later, a mill was started by Messrs. Cotterell and others, and then our subject obtained shingles for a roof and boards for a floor. He lived in this house fourteen years, having made an addition to it, when he erected the frame house, which his son now occupies, the same being one of the best houses in the community at the time. This house served the family until the spring of 1884, when he erected his present residence, just to the south of the pioneer house and on the opposite side of the road. This is a story and a half frame structure, 18x24 feet, with a kitchen 12x14 feet. In 1875, he built a barn 20x32 feet. His premises are of the first-class order, and the beautiful evergreen trees, that grace the yard about his residence, bespeak of the man's character and taste. Mr. Young and sons, now have something over one section of land in the Platte Valley, all in one body. The river Nile never flowed through more fertile soil than is here found.

The "hard winter" of 1856–57, the one never to be forgotten by western pioneers, afforded an experience of cold and discomforture almost past endurance. December 2, was the worst day of the season; Robert Miller and Mr. Youngs' houses were only fourteen rods apart, and John Miller and wife at the time were at Mr. Young's house. The three had built a sod stable for our subject's calves. This was about twelve rods from both Mr. Miller and Mr. Youngs' houses. The storm had commenced a couple of days before that, and on that morning, Mr. Miller came over to Mr. Youngs' and asked if they had seen the calves. Mr. Young replied "No" and as his wife was very sick, Robert and John Miller started for the stable to see the calves. After they had been gone about an hour and did not return, Mr. Young thought he would go and see what was the matter. So he started for Robert Miller's house and the first thing he knew he fell headlong over a drift of snow into a haystack. He then concluded he could not find Mr. Miller's house, and the best thing he could do would be to get back home. He knew he was only a few rods from his house, but instead of going east as he supposed he had, he had gone south, so he turned against the storm, believing he could find the house by facing the storm. He had only gone a short distance, when he was out of breath and turning his back to the wind, stopped to get his breath, and it hap-

pened there was a lull for a moment and he could see his house, which he had passed by. Thus the moment's lull in the storm saved him from being lost. He returned to his house in safety and did not venture out again that day; but as to John and Robert Miller he knew not. Mrs. Miller, John's wife, who was at our subject's house became frantic, and was bound to go out and hunt the lost men. But Mr. Young would not let her go out, so they sat in the house while the long hours of the day passed slowly by, and when the curtain of night had fallen did not go to bed, for fear Mrs. Miller would go out in search of her husband. One by one the dreary hours of the night passed by, gradually the storm abated, and in the morning the wind had ceased to blow. Bright and early, Mr. Young went over to Mr. Miller's, and happily found the men there. Upon leaving Mr. Youngs' place the day before, they went to the stable when the storm arose in all of its fury, and they started for Robert Miller's house, having the wind at their face. When they got where they thought the house ought to be, they called aloud, whereupon Robert Miller's wife opened the door and called to them, and while they were within ten feet of the house, so blinding was the storm it could not be seen. Thus ended a page of experience that might have terminated in the fatality of two pioneers.

Mr. Young was united in marriage in Scotland November 11, 1845, to Miss Anna Miller, the daughter of William and Eliza (Cochrine) Miller, natives of Clackmannan Shire. Our subject and his wife are the parents of four children: Eliza C., born in Scotland, November 8, 1846; James R. born in Lake County, Illinois, September 26, 1850; Georgianna O., born in Lake County, Illinois, May 1, 1853; and Seth W., born in Dodge County, Nebraska, November 30, 1856, he being the first white male child born in Dodge County.

But not alone did the elements of nature, war against pioneer Young's happiness during that memorable winter; but the grim messenger death, made his appearance at the humble cabin home on December 20, 1856, and claimed our subject's companion, who died in the wilds of a strange land, leaving an infant twenty-one days old. Mrs. Young was born in Scotland, March, 1821. She was a member of the United Presbyterian Church, and an exemplary Christian lady.

Mr. Young was again married November 19, 1879, in Platte County, Nebraska, to Miss Anna C. Kelley, the daughter of John and Charity A. (Beeson) Kelley. The father was a native of New Jersey, while the mother was born in Ohio. They were married in Ohio, and Mrs. Young was born in Columbiana County, of that State, October 14, 1836, and came with her parents to Douglas County, Nebraska, in 1857. In 1861 they moved to Platte County, where the father died in 1869, at about sixty-three years of age. The mother still lives in Platte County; the date of her birth being 1809.

Mr. Young and his present wife are members of the United Presbyterian Church, and he being a radical temperance man, is very naturally identified with the Prohibition party.

Of his children let it be said: Eliza C., is now Mrs. N. H. Gale, whose husband is a Methodist minister at Central City; James R., married Miss Hummel, and resides on Section 12, of Union township; Georgianna, married Mr. Keeton, of North Bend, Nebraska; and Seth W., married Miss Anna Watson and lives on the old homestead.

Our subject's parents died in Scotland. The mother died of cholera, aged about sixty-five years. The father came to his death by accidently falling down stairs when he was eighty years of age.

The foregoing sketch which reviews some of the more important incidents in connection with the life of Mr. Young, not unlike many another pioneer's sketch, is a commingling of both pain and pleasure, nevertheless a true record, and will rest on the pages of history as a written memorial to what he has passed through from

his boyhood days down to the present time, when he is looking over the threshold of his three score and ten years. As he looks back with a retrospective glance down the years of the past, he may indeed draw a good degree of satisfaction with the consciousness within him, that he has always lived an upright, manly life, an example which may be well patterned after by those who shall come after him.

WILLIAM E. LEE, of Fremont, better known as "Commish" Lee, was born in Pennsylvania in August, 1833, living there until grown with his father, who was a farmer and lumberman. In May, 1855, he went to Wisconsin, where he worked at the carpenter trade in the summer, in the pineries in the winter, and rafting on the Mississippi river in the spring. He then traveled through Minnesota and came to Nebraska, locating at Fremont in 1856, celebrating his twenty-third birthday by staking out a claim on unsurveyed land one mile east of Fremont. Of this he still owns one hundred and ten acres. That November he was elected on the first board of county commissioners for two years. In the fall of 1858, he went to Kansas, returning in the spring and in company with G. W. Dawer went to North Bend and built a flat-boat which they loaded with cedar shade trees from the different islands in the river, and drifting down the river landed at the different towns and closing out their cargo as well as boat at Leavenworth, Kansas, which proved a good venture. He then returned to Fremont and in June made a trip to Tennessee, Mississippi and Arkansas, working at the carpenters trade part of the time and getting out navy timber for the French market, but the breaking out of the late Civil War and the blockade of New Orleans harbor put a stop to the business. He managed to secure a pass to Tennessee, but landed in Fremont the last of June, 1861. He then engaged in trading with the Indians until the following spring, at which time he fitted out a freight team and went to Denver, making two trips that season. On October 23, he enlisted in the Second Nebraska Cavalry for nine months, but served eleven. Being mustered out September 22, 1863, he immediately returned to freighting, following that business until the autumn of 1865 and then selling out, going to Fort Wayne, Indiana, where he bought a lot mules (at a Government sale), which he drove to Nebraska. He engaged in getting out railroad ties the following winter and in the spring went to grading on the U. P. R. R. as a subcontractor, continuing on the road until its completion, excepting the summer of 1867, when he was a member of North's Battalion of Pawnee Indian Scouts, in the capacity of First Lieutenant. In the spring of 1869, he was united in marriage to Mary C. Biles, of Pennsylvania. They have two children: Ratie and Fred. That fall he graded the first three miles of the F. E. & M. V. R. R.

In 1871 he went to Texas in company with Edward Blewett, his former partner, where they graded twenty-five miles of railroad, closing out and going into the stock business in the spring of 1874, in which business he has been engaged ever since, most of the time driving cattle, horses and sheep from Oregen, selling the cattle and horses in Wyoming and Nebraska and feeding sheep at Fremont for the Chicago market.

Mr. Lee has several tracts of land, among which are three good farms near Fremont.

Politically, Mr. Lee is a Republican, but was formerly a High Tariff Democrat. He is a member of the G. A. R., Knights of Pythias, and also of the Masonic Orders, Lodge, Chapter and Commandery. He is one of the directors of the Fremont National Bank and of the First National Bank of Arlington, and at the present time is president of the Old Settlers Association of Dodge County.

HON. HENRY P. BEEBE, one of the substantial farmers of Platte township, Dodge County, residing on Section 4, is one of the few men who sought out a home

in what was then the vast prairie wilderness of Nebraska, in the autumn of 1856. The early pioneers are fast passing away; their heads have silvered by the frost of many a winter of exposure and hardship; the former lustre of their eyes is slowly fading; but while they are yet with us it is truly befitting that they themselves make some record by which the events of their lives may be preserved and handed down to future generations. Our subject first located on the farm he now occupies which consisted of one hundred and sixty acres of wild land. Here he broke the prairie sod and erected a log cabin in which he lived about eleven years, when he built his present residence, which is 16x22 feet, with a wing 14x16 feet. He also built a barn, shedding for ninety head of cattle and a double corn crib; also a granary and other out-buildings. His improvements are of the most substantial character, including a beautiful grove of five acres and an orchard of one hundred and fifty trees, together with his wells and wind-mill. He has added to his landed estate until he now has two hundred and ninety acres, one hundred being under cultivation, and the balance in pasture and meadow land. During the deep snow winter of 1856–57 he killed large quantities of deer, elk and wild turkeys. He had but little trouble with the Indians except the annoyance occasioned by pilfering. They stole some of his neighbors cattle, and shot one of his cows with an arrow that penetrated fifteen inches.

Mr. Beebe is a native of the Empire State, and was born in Rochester, Monroe County, New York, February 22, 1831. He is the son of Prentice and Wealthy Beebe, natives of New York and Massachusetts, respectively. Their family consisted of seven children, of whom our subject was the fourth. The childrens names were: Henry (deceased), Chauncey, Mary J., Heny P., Phœbe A. (deceased), John, Martin and Charles. Six of these children are living and residents of Nebraska. Our subject remained in his native State until he was four years of age when his parents removed to Detroit, Michigan, and lived for three years, and then went to a point near Green Bay, Wisconsin where his father worked as a contractor and builder. Henry P. remained at home until he was of age, having learned the carpenters trade prior to that time. He followed this until he came to Dodge County and has used his tools at various times since, in the erection of his own and other peoples buildings. His education was of the common school class. As a matter of no little interest it may be stated that our subject's mother and President Franklin Pierce were first cousins.

He was united in marriage February 2, 1851, to Levina Hager, daughter of Steadman and Sylvia Hager, natives of Vermont, and who reared a family of ten children, who were born in the following order: Levina (deceased), Joseph (deceased), Seneca, Ely, Henry, Levi, Louisa, Margaret (deceased), George and Franklin. Our subject and his wife are the parents of ten children, born as follows: Wealthy, June 24, 1852; Steadman, December 25, 1854; Frances, September 22, 1857; Henry, March 4, 1860; Curtis, October 6, 1862; Sarah, March 29, 1865; Rosa, August 31, 1867; Horace (deceased), born April 24, 1870; John (deceased), born March 3, 1872 and an infant (deceased), born December 31, 1875.

Mr. Beebe is a supporter of the Republican party, and was elected to the office of county treasurer in 1856, serving two years, but as the subject happily remarks: "there were no taxes to collect at that time and no defalcations." He was the first to represent Dodge County in the House of Representatives after Nebraska was admitted into the Union, and was elected to the office of county judge and served during the years 1864–65, as well as many minor offices. He is now a member of the Board of Supervisors for Dodge County.

The foregoing sketch indicates that Mr. Beebe has been an active thorough-going man and has been closely connected with every interest of Dodge County for the last thirty-six years, his ability being very early recognized in

his election to the office of county treasurer, county judge and member of the legislature. From almost any point of view one may look at his career, it must be acknowledged that his has been a successful life, and that the only cloud that has darkened his sky and saddened his life was the death of his three children and finally the calling from his home and fire-side the companion of his life, who had wept when he wept, rejoiced when he rejoiced and been his faithful companion for forty years but who died February 12, 1891.

HON. LOUIS P. LARSON, an enterprising business factor of Fremont, Dodge County, is a native of Sweden, born Febuary 5, 1851. He is the youngest of a family of five children, and was reared in his native country, where he remained until he was eighteen years of age; there receiving his education. Upon arriving in America in 1869, he located in Kewanee, Illinois, and engaged in farming, following this for two summers, workink in the mines during the winter season. Having to earn his own way in the world, and being possessed of that characteristic so predominant in the people of his nationality, he saved every dollar of his earnings and at the end of two years, formed a partnership with a physician named Rudelius, in the drug business at Kewanee, and in 1872, they moved the stock to Omaha, Nebraska, where they continued in trade until the summer of 1873, when he disposed of his interests to his partner, and took a course in the Rathbun Business College, graduating in December, 1873; he being the first graduate from that institution. January 1, 1874, he accepted a position as book-keeper in the wholesale grocery house of M. Cumings of Omaha, with whom he remained one year. In Febuary, 1875, he came to Fremont, and embarked in the grocery business as agent for his former employer, Mr. Cumings. January 1, 1876, the firm was changed to L. P. Larson & Co., Mr. Cumings representing the latter. In January, 1878, he purchased the interest of Mr. Cumings, and took in his brother John Larson, the firm name continuing the same, however. They continued until May 1, 1890. From 1875 to 1881, the firm did a retail business, carrying a general stock of dry goods and groceries. In 1881, they merged into a wholesale liquor and cigar house. In 1885, they disposed of their dry goods business to John Knechtel, and one of the company's old and entrusted employes, but L. P. Larson remained an especial partner in the concern until January 1, 1892, when he disposed of his interest. May 1, 1886, they admitted to the firm John Bodell. The only partners in the concern now being Messrs. Larson and Bodell. John Larson having retired in 1890. Their trade extends over Nebraska, Colorado, Wyoming, South Dakota, and Northwestern Iowa. They keep two traveling men on the road constantly, which at times is increased to three. They carry a fifty thousand dollar stock and enjoy an annual sale of two hundred thousand dollars. Since 1881, they have been general western agents for the Pabst Brewing Company. They have good facilities for storing and keeping their stock, including two large warehouses, besides their general business room which is sixty-six by one hundred feet, with a basement under the entire building. They are located on the corner of First and Main streets, Mr. Larson was president of the Fremont Foundry and Machine Company for about three years, and is still one of the stock holders. The concern works upon an average of fifty men. He is also one of the directors of the Fremont National Bank, as well as a director of the Fremont Land and Stock-yard Company, he being one of the original organizers of that corporation. He is one of the directors of the Fremont Brewing Company, as well as treasurer of the same. He is a director of the Anahuac Mining Company, as well as a stockholder in the Fremont Carriage Manufactory; Fremont Manufacturing Company; Fremont Continuous Kiln Company, and the Fremont Street Railway. He possesses



N. P. Nelson

considerable real estate in Dodge County, including Fremont City property. In 1888, he erected a fine residence on East Fourth street at a cost of twenty thousand dollars.

Mr. Larson is a member of the Knights of Pythias Order, Triumph Lodge, No. 32. Politically, he was formerly a Republican, and on this ticket was twice elected to the office of city treasurer. In 1884, he changed his political affiliation entering the Democratic party, and in 1888 was elected as a member of the twenty-first legislature of Nebraska, during which time he was on the finance committee, public lands and buildings, militia and emigration committees.

Mr. Larson was married March 13, 1873, to Althea Granath, a native of Sweden, who came to America in 1869. Five children bless their home: Lydia, Laura, Louis P., Lillie and Luther. Mrs. Larson is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

Not unlike many other representatives of his native country, Mr. Larson may well feel proud of his adopted country, with the freedom of speech, the free school system, and the liberal educational institutions which qualify men for a business life, together with the freedom of chosing their own calling in life. These can all be duly appreciated by the man for whom we write this sketch. Indeed it may be said that he has been eminently successful in his every undertaking, and as an index to his popularity his election to the State Legislature only needs to be mentioned. Again be it said to his credit, that he is not possessed with that miserly disposition so detestable in mankind, but wherever he has made a dollar it has been judicially invested in some one of the many legitimate business enterprises with which he is connected, all of which go toward the upbuilding of the city, county and state in which he lives, giving employment, as they do, to the day laborer and skilled artisan, who have not a sufficient means with which to engage in business for themselves. An American well says: "The genius of American industry is our home-building. Take away that and you destroy everything," and Mr. Larson has acted upon this principle by investing his money at his own home, instead of risking it in far-away speculations, which too often result in a final overthrow.

HON. NELS. P. NELSON, a farmer, located on Section 34, of Logan township, came to Dodge County in the autumn of 1869, when he took a homestead of eighty acres, which is a part of his present farm. He at once commenced improvement, making a dug-out for a residence, the sides of which were sod and the roof covered with hay and sod together. In this abode he lived for five years, when a small frame house was erected in which twelve years more were spent, at the end of which time his present commodious, two-story frame house was erected. The same is 28x48 feet. He also built a barn, granary, cribs, etc. A ten-acre grove of artificial trees adorns his place, besides an orchard of seventy trees. His farm now comprises two hundred acres.

Mr. Nelson was born in the North of Europe midst the pine trees which there abound in such great abundance. He was born in Sweden, December 6, 1852, the son of Peter and Hannah Nelson, natives of Sweden, who had four children: Nels. P., John, Nellie and Bettie. Our subject is the only one who survives. He lived in Sweden until he was sixteen years of age, when he accompanied his parents to this country. From Quebec, Canada, the family went to Red Wing, Minnesota, where they stopped a short time and then moved to Omaha, Nebraska, where our subject worked by the day for two months, when his father, brother and one sister died, after which he came to Dodge County.

He was married January 3, 1878, to Mary Burgquist, of Swedish parentage, whose seven children were named as follows: Matilda, Charles, Oscar, Alexander (deceased), Edna, Gustave and Mary. He of whom we write

this sketch, and his estimable wife, are the parents of five children: Hjalmar, born September 15, 1879; Hilma, born October 2, 1881; Emily, born May 28, 1884; Nellie, born March 8, 1888, and Carl, born April 29, 1891.

The family are members of the Lutheran Church, and politically, our subject is a Democrat. In the fall of 1890 Mr. Nelson was elected representative of the Fourteenth District and served with credit to himself and constituents, and was re-elected in the fall of 1892.

HON. EDWIN H. BARNARD, ex-representative and early county official of Dodge County, is justly entitled to more than a passing mention in this connection.

He is a great-grandson of William Barnard, who was a native of New Haven, Connecticut, where he was reared and spent his early life, amid the Puritanic scenes of New England life. He was there married, reared a part of his family, and then moved to Oneida County, New York, and took up a large tract of land, and after a long and useful life died in that county.

The grandfather of Edwin H. was Gurdon Barnard, who was also born and partially reared in New Haven, accompanying his parents to New York State, where he engaged in farming, married and reared a large family, there being twenty-one children, fifteen of whom grew to maturity. After rearing his family, he removed to Susquehanna County, Pennsylvania, where he laid down the burdens of life, about the year 1856. His son, the father of our subject, was Henry Barnard, he being the first child in the family. He was reared to farm life, following agricultural pursuits in his native State until 1866, when he came West to Nebraska, with his family, which consisted of wife and one child. He located at Fremont, where he spent the remainder of his days, dying in January, 1885, aged eighty-two years. He was an active worker in the Congregational Church, of which he had been a member for many years. He had served in the capacity of deacon frequently, and was holding it at the date of his death, having been made an honorary or life deacon. He was united in marriage, in Oneida County, New York, December, 1826, to Miss Rebecca Monroe, a native of that county, and the daughter of Jakamiah and Rebecca (Fraser) Monroe, who came from Johnstown, New York, and were of Scotch extraction. They died in Oneida County, after having reared a family of five children: Rebecca, the fourth child, came West to Nebraska, with her husband, Mr. Barnard, and died in February, 1891, at the age of eighty-five years. They had a family of three children: Edwin H., our subject; Addie, wife of J. F. Reynolds, of Fremont, and Flora, wife of John E. Shervin, of Fremont. The Barnard family finds its origin in England.

Edwin H. was born in Kirkland, Oneida County, New York, October 7, 1830, and was reared midst the scenes of rural life. His favorite study was that of mathematics, and at the age of twenty-one, after he had taught school a few seasons, he began life as a civil engineer and surveyor, in Augusta, New York; but finding that too narrow a field for operations, he packed his transit, and in the spring of 1854 went West, "to grow up with the country," which was several years prior to the advice given in this quotation by Horace Greely. He soon found employment at Rock Island, Illinois, in the land agency and insurance office of M. B. Osborn & Co. The next year he was sent out to assist in establishing a branch office in Des Moines, Iowa, where he remained one year. In August, 1856, accompanied by John A. Koontz, he came to Nebraska, and on the 22d of that month discovered and claimed the site where now stands the thriving city of Fremont. The two young men erected a rude cabin, the first built in Fremont, which became at once a residence, boarding house and hotel. Our subject laid out the town and did such other surveying in

the vicinity as was required. But his energies were mainly devoted to farming and the interests of the infant town he had platted. He held the office of probate judge four years, was a member of the Territorial Legislature one term and the Nebraska State Legislature two years, and was a member of the board of town trustees of Fremont, for many years; president of the city counsel one term, county treasurer of Dodge County two years, and in 1869 received the appointment of receiver of public monies for his district, which appointment he declined. In 1860 he was appointed special clerk of what is now Dodge County, and has been active in politics all his life. He was chairman of the Third District Republican Committee for several years. He is president of the First National Bank of Fremont; vice-president of the Fremont Creamery Company, also president of the Butter and Egg Company; president of the Deer Creek Coal Company, and has mining interests in Wyoming. He owns two valuable stock farms in Dodge County, one containing three hundred and sixty acres and the other four hundred and eighty acres. The former is located near Ames, while the latter is located twelve miles northwest of Fremont. He has been an extensive dealer in real estate, in eastern Nebraska, and has improved more than half a dozen farms in Dodge County. He was engaged in the hardware business at Fremont from 1869 to 1879. He has devoted himself since 1880 to real estate, loans and insurance, having transacted such business, more or less, ever since he came to the country. His real estate business is principally confined to Dodge and Saunders counties, while his loan business extends over several counties. His stock farm is devoted to propagation of the Percheron horses. He also grazes and feeds cattle. He and his eldest son, Willis, have a stock farm of six hundred acres, in Cherry County, and a range of eight thousand acres, which they utilize for stock purposes, handling large quantities of cattle and a goodly number of horses. In public matters Mr. Barnard has always been very liberal. It was he who was one of the main factors in getting the Normal School located at Fremont, giving the site (three acres of ground) and one thousand dollars in money. He also gave five hundred dollars toward the erection of the Eno hotel, also gave the site of one-fourth block for the Congregational Church. In church matters, he has been foremost, donating some forty-five hundred dollars toward the erection of the present commodious Congregational Church edifice. With half a dozen other gentlemen, our subject was active in getting the Union Pacific railway through this section of the country, assisting, as he did, in getting the right-of-way through the county, in giving depot grounds and fifty dollars in money, besides their time. Mr. Barnard was also one of the active promoters on securing the cemetery grounds and has been president of the same ever since the new location was selected. He is treasurer of the Board of Trade, and one of the original members of the same.

Mr. Barnard was united in marriage April 7, 1858, at Kanajoharie, New York, to Emma L. Hodge, a native of that place. This marriage union resulted in the birth of the following children: Frank Fraser, born September 11, 1859, died August 21, 1861; Willis, born April 4, 1862; Charles, born January 1, 1867, died October 11, 1873; Ned H., born May 31, 1872.

DR. THOMAS C. SEXTON, formerly a prominent practicing physician and now a large land owner, was born in Chatham Hill, Virginia, August 24, 1843, the son of John G. and Sarah B. (McDonald) Sexton, of Irish and Scotch extraction. On his father's side the family dates back to George Sexton who came from England about 1663. The place of his birth is unknown to our subject, though it is known that he died at Westfield, Connecticut, in 1690. His son George moved to Long Island in 1689. His son Charles was born September 9, 1680, and moved to Huntington,

Long Island, afterwards to Hopwell, New Jersey, and died in 1752. He was a man of wealth and filled many offices of trust during his day. He was twice married, having children by his last wife. His grandson, Z. Platte, was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence.

The next was Joseph Sexton, born at Huntington, Long Island, January 4, 1730, and married Phoebe Campbell, the daughter of Thomas Campbell. The next in line was Thomas C., grandfather of our subject; he was born June 8, 1764, and married in New Jersey, Charity Currant and had a family of eleven children. He resided in Shenandoah Valley, which place he left in 1816, and removed to Smyth County, Virginia, where he died. He was one of the pioneers of that county. John G., his ninth child, and the father of our subject, was born in Currenstown in the Shenandoah Valley, May 19, 1808, and removed to Smyth County, when about eight years of age. He was a farmer by occupation; was reared, educated, lived and died in that location. He was a strict member of the Baptist church. He was united in marriage February 23, 1836, to Miss Sarah B. McDonald, a native of Smyth County, Virginia, born September 8, 1811. She was a daughter of Solomon and Nancy (Cox) McDonald, who were natives of Maryland. In our subject's parents family there were nine children, of whom our subject was the fourth child, six of whom still survive. The family were as follows: Helen V., (deceased), wife of Doctor Samuel B. Goodwin, who was her first husband, but subsequently was married to Captain M. Treadway, now of Oklahoma. She left two sons, both residents of Nebraska. The second child was Charles McDonald Sexton, a resident of Chatham Hill, Virginia, whose wife is deceased, leaving four children: Elenor C. (deceased), wife of J. F. Haller, of Chatham Hill, Virginia; Thomas Campbell, our subject; Susan J., wife of Captain J. B. Whitehead, of Virginia; Edward L., married and has a family of eight children, and is a resident of Nickerson, Nebraska; Laura M., wife of H. S. Buchanan, of Ellendale, Virginia, with a family of nine children; Nancy E., a resident of Chatham Hill, Virginia; Emma G., deceased at the age of five years.

Thomas C., of whom we write this sketch, was born in Smyth County, Virginia, where he was reared and educated at the private schools of the Old Dominion State, including the academic schools of Marion. Between the time of his common school work and his academic schooling, he served for four years in the Confederate Army, being a member of Company D Fourth Virginia Volunteer Infantry, the old "Stonewall Brigade", and participated in all the principal battles, including the Peninsula Campaign. He was wounded at Chancellorsville, with a bullet through his leg at the knee, for which he was incapaciated for further service, during the war. After the close of the great civil strife he entered the academy above referred to, with the view of fitting himself for a physician. N. P. Watson, M. D., was his preceptor, with whom he remained two years, graduating from the Baltimore Medical College, February 21, 1871, having taken his first course of lectures in 1867. In July, 1868, he came to Nebraska, located at Fremont for three months, and then removed to Fontanelle, where he practised his profession for two years, ending in 1888, when he came to Fremont and erected a fine frame residence on the corner of Nye avenue and Tenth street. He possesses eleven hundred acres of land in one tract, about seven miles north of Fremont, a majority of which is under cultivation, the improvements having been made under the Doctor's own supervision. He has a quarter section of land one mile and one quarter from Fremont, also eight hundred acres in Stanton and Wayne counties, aside from his residence property in Fremont.

Politically, he is a Democrat, being a representative man of his party. He belongs to the Masonic Fraternity, having united at Marion, Virginia. The doctor was married Decem-

ber 4, 1872, to Miss Emma Peters, born in New Lisbon, Ohio, December 23, 1850. She is the daughter of James H. and Jane (Ferguson) Peters. The Doctor and Mrs. Sexton have two children living: Gertrude, at home, and Laura at home. Our subject and his wife are members of the Baptist Church.

The Doctor, having retired from active practice, turns his attention to agriculture; however he still keeps pace with his profession with the advancement in the science of medicine.

Not unfrequently does the man who makes a success of any professional or business calling, as he advances in life, take great delight in retiring to the independent life, found in the possession and care of a landed estate. Even Daniel Webster, it is said, was never so happy as when looking over his broad acres in New England, watching the growth of crops and feeding his large sleek oxen with ears of corn from his own hand, and indeed there can be no more honorable calling, for either the rich or the poor, than the production of grain, grasses, vegetables and live stock, upon which the race must ever subsist. Many of the earlier settlers of Washington and Dodge Counties well recall the professional visits made by the good Doctor of whom we write in the "seventies" and "eighties." And doubtless there are those who would not be here to-day, had it not been for the knowledge and skill he possessed; so whether the Doctor is referred to in the rôle of a physician and surgeon, or that of an agriculturist, he must necessarily be thought of as filling a useful position.

RUDOLPH B. SCHNEIDER, secretary and treasurer of the Nye & Schneider Company of Fremont, being one of the representative men of his county, one would very naturally turn to the pages of his local history to find some personal mention of the man possessing so much prominence.

Mr. Schneider was born in Beardstown, Illinois, February 25, 1853, and is the youngest son of B. W. and Elizabeth (Crow) Schneider, natives of Germany and Illinois respectively. The father came to America about 1830, at the age of twenty-five years, locating in Beardstown, where he became acquainted with, and married Miss Elizabeth Crow. He was born about 1805 and died in November, 1853, leaving a considerable fortune, which was the result of his own efforts since coming to America. He was engaged in the mercantile and real estate business. His wife survived him until 1884, her death occurring December 12, 1884, at Fremont. Mr. and Mrs. Schneider were the parents of four children: Mrs. Anna McPherson, now a resident of Fremont; Charles N., a resident of Kansas City, Mo.; L. A., a druggist at Arlington, Nebraska, and our subject, R. B. Schneider, who was reared and educated in his native county. He left school at the age of fifteen and two years later came to Fremont, Nebraska, where he was employed with W. R. Wilson in the grocery business, for a year or more. He then returned to Illinois and engaged at farming for five years. When he returned to Illinois from Fremont, he was but eighteen years of age, yet assumed the head of the family, as his mother and sister were both widowed. He remained with them until he was twenty-four years of age, when he retraced his steps to Fremont, and again entered the employ of Mr. Wilson, who had engaged in the grain business. He remained with him six years and became a partner, under the firm name of W. R. Wilson & Company. Their business was conducted at Nickerson, Nebraska, where our subject (Mr. Schneider) was located most of the time after returning to Nebraska. He was associated as a partner of Mr. Wilson until January, 1887, when the Nye, Wilson, Morehouse Company was formed. He became one of the directors of the same and helped to bring about the organization. Upon the retirement of Wilson and Morehouse, our subject became secretary and treasurer of the same and has occupied the position ever since. Mr. Schneider has a large amount of property inter-

ests about Fremont, including investments in the Fremont Stock Yards and Land Company; the Fremont Foundry and Machine Company, and is one of the stockholders of the First National and Fremont National Banks, also Fremont Street Railway and other various institutions of the place. He has been foremost in every enterprise that it was thought in his judgment would be beneficial to Fremont and the community in general. He was one of the promoters and first president of the Christian Park and Assembly Association of Fremont.

Politically, he is a progressive Republican, and was made chairman of the Republican County Committee for two years. In 1889 was chairman of the board of county supervisors and a member of that body three years prior to 1891. He was chairman of the county board during the erection of the court-house, and was one of the men who had a burden to carry during its construction.

Socially, Mr. Schneider is identified with the Centennial Lodge No. 59, of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, also of the Encampment and Canton of the same order. He is interested in Fremont property, also in Salt Lake City and Seattle.

He was united in marriage June 29, 1882, at Nickerson, Nebraska, to Miss B. D. Spangler, a native of Pennsylvania and the daughter of Adam L. Spangler. Mr. and Mrs. Schneider are the parents of two daughters: Etta May, born February 26, 1886, and Clara, born March 30, 1890. Our subject and his wife are acceptable members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

That Mr. Schneider possesses good business qualifications, is evident from the fact that he has so long held the prominent position of secretary and treasurer of the firm to which he belongs, the annual business of which amounts to over two million dollars. Again his having been chosen from among the people, to represent them on the county board, speaks in unmistakable words of his good judgment and popularity in Dodge County.

THERON NYE, one of the pioneers of Eastern Nebraska, now residing at Fremont, where he is living a retired life, was born July 26, 1828, the son of Thomas and Anna (Goldsmith) Nye. The former, a son of Jonathan Nye, who came to New York from Connecticut. He reared a family in the Empire State. He was a man who turned his attention to the dispensing of the law, at times, in connection with his other business, which was of a various nature. He lived to quite an advanced age, having reared a large family of children. His son, the father of our subject, was born in New York, and there spent his life, the early part of which was devoted to agricultural pursuits, but later in life was engaged in the hotel business. Many years of his life, however, were consumed in the manufacture of potash. He married Miss Anna Goldsmith, who was also a native of New York state, and the daughter of Richard and Ruth Goldsmith, natives of Connecticut, but who moved to New York in early life, where they passed the remainder of their days. The Nye's and Goldsmith's were both descendants of English ancestors. The parents of Theron Nye both died in their native state, after rearing a family of eight children: Julius, deceased; Richard G., deceased; Mary A., wife of E. R. Throop, deceased, a resident of New York; Lucinda, widow of Christopher Holmes, a resident of New York; Theron, our subject; Betsy M., wife of E. C. Usher, of Fremont, Nebraska; Jane, deceased, wife of F. G. Shepardson, of New York state; Elenora, wife of P. H. Woldrof, of New York.

Theron was brought up in his native state, receiving his education in the common schools, and when yet a mere lad began working on a farm and assisting his father in the manufacture of potash; continuing thus to labor, both with his body and mind, until he became of age. In his twenty-first year he entered a drug store in Hamilton, Madison County, New York, where he remained for two years, and then made a change, entering into a general store in

his native town, which was Hubbardsville, New York. He remained there three years and determined to launch out in business for himself, as he had saved a small sum of money from his earnings at clerking, amounting in all to about three hundred dollars, which was quite a fortune to this young would-be merchant; when it is considered that the first year of his clerkship he received but twenty-five dollars per month, and his board, and only twice that amount the next year. With this three hundred dollars he determined to begin business, and by the assistance of a friendly gentleman he was enabled to open up a very creditable store of general merchandise which he continued to operate for three years, and then disposed of the same. After settling up, he found he had comparatively nothing left out of his labor, so, with ninety dollars capital, April 13, 1857, he started for the west, to seek out his fortune, in pursuance of the glowing accounts he had been reading, of what was in store for the young and enterprising man who would come and take possession of a goodly heritage. Having read of the famous Platte Valley, of "Nebraska Territory," he started for Omaha, landing in that place, which was then a small town, about midnight, the last day of April, 1857, with thirty-seven and one-half dollars as his sole possession. He spent some three weeks at that place embracing every opportunity to make a dollar, and when he could get an odd job he was found busily engaged. At the end of three weeks, when he came up the Platte Valley to Fremont, he had twenty-seven and one-half dollars. This was May 22, 1857. He was induced to come to Fremont, on account of his belief that if the Union Pacific railroad was ever constructed, it would follow the Platte Valley. This, coupled with the fact of there being a small settlement of intelligent eastern people here, caused him to come. When he left New York he bid good-bye to his good wife and babe, for whom he had come to seek a place to make a home, having been married May 22, 1853, just four years to a day before he landed in Fremont, Nebraska, the field for his new operations. He came into Fremont on foot, having walked the last thirteen miles of the way. The first day he was in Fremont he located a claim three miles east of town which proved to be not desirable, so he made another claim, which he abandoned, and in September, 1858, he located a claim of one hundred and sixty acres about one mile north of town which he proved up and retained for several years, finally selling the same at thirty dollars per acre.

When he first came to Fremont, he engaged at whatever he could find to do, and among the first things was planting sod corn with an ax, and digging a cellar, for which he received eight dollars. He also worked in the brick-yard, and in the following September he went over into Iowa and purchased two yoke of oxen. The first night he had them home, three of them were stolen by the Indians. However he did not know what had became of them, and believing that they had wandered back towards Iowa, he concluded to search for them, which he did, spending some six weeks riding all over the country, looking for his stolen cattle, which had long since furnished many a good meal for the hungry savages, and later on the only remaining ox wandered away, and he found him the next spring, but which had winter charges against it sufficient to almost pay for the animal, so he sold the old fellow for eighteen dollars, after which he was out of the ox business; the same having cost him some two hundred dollars, which money he had received from his brother to fix him out for farming. But not being daunted by adversity, he pushed forward, doing what he could to earn a dollar. In the summer of 1857, in company with four others, got out logs to build each of them a house, spending some three weeks on the big island in the Platte river, cutting timber by day and fighting mosquitos by night, with no covering but blankets and limbs of trees to shelter them from the rain, which often came down in torrents. In the autumn of 1857, he erected his first building, which was a hewed log

house, sixteen by twenty-four feet, one story and one-half, in which he kept bachelors hall for almost one year, without any floor. He traded a watch and shot-gun to get the logs hauled to his building site, and exchanged work with his neighbors to get help to lay up the walls. The spring of 1858 he had a floor put in, and sent for his family, who came in company with E. H. Barnard, who had gone back to the Empire state to get a wife. The same summer he farmed some land for the Rogers Brothers, which had been broken out, they furnishing the team, he having none at the time. The season referred to being extremely wet and the land very low, his crop was a failure, as he relates at one time in the latter part of June, he went to his field to look after his corn, and owing to the depth of water, he decided that it would be better for him to disrobe, for when he got into the corn field the water was up to his waist, so his summer work was all lost. In the fall of 1858 he received two hundred dollars from his brother-in-law to pay for his claim, after which he had some forty dollars left. His next move was to get a team, so he bought a yoke of oxen, paying twenty-five dollars cash and gave his note for forty dollars more, bearing interest at the rate of forty per cent per annum. He was not relieved from this obligation entirely for about three years. After he had secured a team of oxen, he and his brother-in-law, Mr. Usher, who lived on the adjoining farm, doubled teams and broke out their land, at intervals as they could. In the summer of 1859 Mrs. Nye's parents, Thomas P. Colson and wife, together with the family, made their home with our subject. That year provisions were very scarce. The most of families had but little aside from corn and pork, so they resorted to almost every means to secure a little wheat, by which some flour could be had. He and a Mr. Richmond walked to Omaha, crossed the river to Iowa, spent two days in search of harvesting, in order to secure some wheat in return, but found no work. After their return, Mr. Nye and his brother-in-law, Mr. Usher, harvested some wheat for Smith brothers and thrashed the same by tramping it out with horses. In this manner they secured wheat for their winter bread. During the summer of 1859 they farmed some of the Smith land and broke out some of their own. Our subject bought a log cabin, which he moved along side his own, for the purpose of a shoe-shop, for the use of his father-in-law, Mr. Colson and his son, S. B., who were shoemakers.

In 1860, the Western Union Telegraph line was put through, and an office was put into this shoe-shop, the same being managed by S. B. Colson; for several years, until it was taken from its rude quarters and placed in the railroad depot, hence all war news during the civil conflict was received by dots and dashes within this pioneer shoe shop. The Nye and Colson families were thus brought intimately together, and finally the firm of Nye & Colson was formed. It was during 1860 they erected a large log stable making ample room for the accommodation of travelers, which were at that date passing through the country, en route for Pike's Peak and other western points. They also accommodated all they could with meals and lodgings, and right here let it be said that the emigration west proved to be a God-send to the people of this section, furnishing them with a means of disposing of their corn and grain. By 1861, Nye & Colson had provided themselves with three yoke of oxen, and began freighting corn to Denver, which business they continued to follow for several years, until the building of the railroad caused them to abandon it. Our subject had added to his original quarter section, until he and his brother-in-law had four hundred acres of land, two hundred of which were under cultivation by 1866.

In 1863 Mr. Nye was appointed county treasurer, and subsequently elected, holding the office four years in all. In 1865 he took a contract, in company with Mr. E. H. Rogers, to furnish 10,000 bushels of corn to the Government, which was finally increased to 25,000. This corn was the first shipped out of Fremont

by railroad. They also shipped a large amount of wheat for H. T. Clark, of Bellevue, which was the first cargo of grain shipped from Fremont. Realizing about this time that the country demanded a better market for their grain, and also that the people were rapidly filling up the country and were in need of lumber and all kinds of building material, as well as farm machinery, and there being no such business concern in Fremont, our subject, in December, 1866, organized the Nye-Colson Company for the purpose of supplying this demand. The company was composed of Theron Nye, S. B. Colson, James G. and J. T. Smith. Having no facilities for storing grain, they bought and stored what they could around town until they could provide ware-rooms. They soon erected a storage room, which was 40x70 feet and used it for grain and agricultural implements. Two years later one of about the same size was added. At this time their business began to grow rapidly, and more capital was added as it was needed. They started with $20,000, and within a few years they did a business amounting to $500,000 annually. They received their first consignment of lumber in July, 1867, and sold the same all over this country for a distance of forty miles around, and the same was true of farm machinery. In 1872 they purchased the elevator that had been erected a short time previous by Mr. Marshall, which they used for a grain elevator until they erected their present one. To this growing business our subject devoted himself until about 1885, when he sold his interest to his son, who is trying to fill his father's place in the premises. He was also one of the organizers of the First National Bank of Fremont, and was chosen its first president, and was one of the prime movers in the erection of the Eno Hotel, donating upwards of $4,000; also a stockholder in the Fremont Carriage Factory and Street Railway. He had the honor of being elected the first mayor of Fremont and serving two terms. He was also county commissioner three years. In 1865 he erected a frame residence, which at the time was one of the best houses in Fremont, the same costing $4,000. He lived in this residence until 1874, when he laid out his beautiful grounds at the upper end of Nye avenue, where he erected a fine brick residence, costing $13,000, its surroundings being superb, and is indeed a fit place for our worthy subject to spend his declining years in peace and quietude.

Of his domestic life it may be said that he was united in marriage to Caroline M. Colson, who was born in New York State March 18, 1833. By this marriage union four children were born: Fred, a resident of Chicago, connected with the Chicago *Herald;* Ray, successor to his father in the Nye-Colson Company, now Nye & Schneider Company, and two children who died in infancy.

Mr. Nye has always been progressive, introducing new ideas and theories wherever he could. He was the first to introduce Short-Horn cattle into this part of Nebraska. He tried growing hops, spending several thousand dollars and much labor, but for various causes the enterprise proved a failure. Two years they were destroyed by grasshoppers and another by a hail-storm, and so on.

Politically, he is a Republican. In 1872 he was placed upon the ticket for State Senator, and was defeated by 7 votes. In 1882 he was placed again upon the ticket for State Senator by the unanimous vote of the convention, but much against his will, and was defeated again, owing to his championing another party.

The sixty-four years of his life thus far spent will indeed be a lasting monument to frugality, perseverance and industry. The earlier years of his pioneer life in Nebraska, a decade before it had been admitted into the Sisterhood of States, are all too full of hardships, privations and struggles to relate without pathos, and are years which he would not care to live over, yet there must be a satisfaction to him now as he enjoys the fruit of his labors in a home of comfort, to know that his honest efforts were finally crowned with success, and that he and his good wife have lived the life of the upright, and that

their sons are not compelled to pass through the struggles which they encountered in order that they may be well surrounded in life.

E. N. MORSE, the senior member of the firm of Morse & Haman, and President of the Fremont Street Railway, has been so closely identified with the business and social interests of Fremont and Dodge County, that the history of the same would be incomplete without the following personal mention, outside of the general and local chapters found in this volume.

Mr. Morse is a native of Knox County, Illinois, born July 14, 1846. He is the son of Nelson D. and Amanda (Glass) Morse, of Scotch-Irish origin. The father is deceased and the mother is living in Iowa. Our subject was reared in the "Prairie State" until he had reached the years of manhood, devoting a greater portion of his time to farm life up to 1863, the central period of the great American conflict—the Civil War—when he enlisted in Battery H, Second Illinois Artillery. He was discharged from United States service August, 1865, at Clarksville, Tennessee. After his discharge he returned to Illinois, remained two weeks and came to Nebraska and engaged at farming near Omaha; also followed railroading until December, 1865, during which month he came to Fremont. When he first came to the place he opened a small grocery store and operated the same for a short time, when he rented a farm for one season. We next find him engaged in the ice business, after having freighted one winter to the Rocky Mountains. In 1870, he erected a frame building which he rented for a bakery, and about 1872 engaged in the grocery business, which he operated in connection with his ice business. He has always been ready to assist in any public enterprise which sprang up for the interest of Dodge County. In 1883 he was elected to the office of County Treasurer for Dodge County, serving as such for four years. He has also served as a member of the Fremont City Council for several terms. He is a man who has always been held in the esteem of his fellow-men, which he has earned by honest integrity, and the faithful performance of every known duty.

Politically, he is identified with the Democratic party, and of his social connections, it may be said that he is an honored member of the Masonic fraternity, belonging to Fremont Lodge, No. 15, A. F. & A. M.; Signet Chapter, No. 8, and Mt. Tabor Commandery, No. 9. He also belongs to the Grand Army of the Republic, McPherson Post No. 4; also the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Centennial Lodge, No. 59; Apollo Encampment, No. 52, and Canton Fremont, No. 4. He is also connected with the Knights of Honor, Lodge No. 859.

Mr. Morse has been associated with the following business concerns: He is President and Manager of the Fremont Street Railway; Director of the First National Bank; and has stock in nearly every company that has been organized for the advancement of the city. He possesses considerable reality in Dodge County, his possession amounting to about four hundred acres. He also has property in Fremont, his residence being located at No. 320 West Military Avenue. His success in life has been due to his own efforts, having accumulated this property by the dint of industry.

In 1870 he was united in marriage to Emma J. Goodman, a native of Wisconsin, by which union five children were born, four of whom are deceased.

The hand of affliction fell heavily upon Mr. Morse in 1886, when death claimed his wife, June 6, of that year. In August, 1887, he was again united in marriage to Lillian Greene, a native of Wisconsin, but reared in Fremont, Nebraska. The result of this union has been two children.

Whether one views our subject, in the role of a pioneer in the great West, following some sandy trail across the great American desert, or winding about some mountain pass upon his heavily loaded freight wagon; supplying the

people of Fremont with groceries and ice for many years, or posing over the County Treasurers books for four years, handling the people's money, or in the score or more of manufacturing enterprises, the furnace fires of which he helped to kindle, or taking the fraternal vows before the shrine of the various civic societies of which he is an honored member; or in his own home, he has always been found measuring up to the full standard of true manhood.

OSWALD UEHLING, one of the pioneers of Dodge County, settled in 1864. He first took a homestead of one hundred and sixty acres, upon which he placed improvements, including a half sod and half board house, straw stable, provided a good well of water, and remained on that place seven years, and then built a house 18x28 feet, with a wing, 12x28 feet, two large barns, 26x100 feet. He also set out an orchard and an artificial grove. He added to his land until he obtained four hundred and eighty acres, three hundred acres of which are under the plow. He lived on this place twenty-eight years and still owns it. When he came to Dodge County his earthly possessions consisted of a set of blacksmith tools, two ox teams and eleven dollars in money. But he had an abundance of courage and went in to win.

In 1888 he built the roller mill at Hooper in company with Mr. Briggs. He is also interested in general merchandising and several branches of manufactures.

Mr. Uehling is a native of Germany, born July 12, 1835. He is the son of John and Lizzie Uehling, who had thirteen children: Margaret, Crateliza, Andrew, Oswald, Barbara, John, Rosena, Martin, Elizabeth, Christena, Henryjetta, Fred, Catharine. Our subject remained in Germany until sixteen years of age, when he came to America, landing in New York City, and from there went to Wisconsin, where he remained until 1864, at which time he came to Nebraska. He had a common school education, and was united in marriage October, 1862, to Elizabeth Keller, the daughter of John and Margaret Keller, whose four children were August, Elizabeth, Christena and William.

Mr. and Mrs. Uehling are the parents of twelve children, all living but one: Christena, William (deceased), Lizzie, Elizabeth, John, Conrad, Barbara, Lottie, Martha, Susie, Rachel and Joseph.

Mr. Uehling stands well in the community in which he has lived and labored so long, and has been one of the potent factors in building up the village of Hooper.

Politically, he affiliates with the Democratic party, and in religious matters is a believer in the Lutheran faith.

He belongs to the Masonic Lodge of Hooper, No. 72, and Odd Fellows Lodge at Omaha, No. 8.

JOHN H. UHING, a farmer of Secton 1, Monterey township, came to Cuming County in June 1870, accompanying his parents. He was born in Germany May 17, 1859, and came to America, arriving at Omaha in 1870. The father bought a farm in Monterey township, the same season, for which he paid five dollars per acre. Our subject remained at home until 1880, when he came to Section 1, where he bought one hundred and sixty acres of land, paying six dollars per acre. Upon this land he has placed a good class of improvements, including buildings, a grove of two acres and one half, a small orchard, with grape vines and small fruit. He has eighty-five acres under cultivation, while the remainder is in pasture and meadow land.

He was united in marriage June 2, 1885, to Catharine Stolte, to whom has been born five children: Katie M., Joseph, Annie M., Henry and William.

Mr. Uhings' parents were born in Germany. Their names were Henry and Katherena Uhing. They reared a family of six children, he being the third in order.

Mrs. Uhing, was born January 9, 1858, the third child in a family of five children.

In political matters he affiliates with the Democratic party, and in religious affairs is a devotee of the Roman Catholic Church.

Early in the seventies the vicinity in which this man lives was devastated by the grasshoppers, which destroyed their crops for five years. But times have changed in Nebraska, and the earth affords no more prosperous and contented people, than those of the Elkhorn Valley. Silver Creek runs through his farm, adding to its beauty and value. The soil is unsurpassed for productiveness. Corn averaging fifty bushels per acre. All, in all, he of whom we write did the wise thing to remain in Nebraska, as the sequel proves.

JAMES MORTENSON, a farmer residing on Section 16, of Cuming township, Cuming County, has been a resident of that locality, since the spring of 1868. He first engaged at blacksmithing at West Point, and continued to wield the sledge and fan the forge, until 1882, when he bought the farm he now occupies, which consisted of two hundred acres of wild land. He built a house, 16x20 feet, in which he lived the first two years and then built his present house, a two story frame structure 16x32 feet with a wing 16x20 feet. He also has a good class of out-buildings, an old-fashioned well, with wind-power attachment; also an artificial grove of eight acres and an orchard of one hundred trees. His place now consists of two hundred and eighty acres, one half of which is under the plow, and the remainder in meadow and pasture land. When he came to Cuming County, he possessed about six hundred dollars.

Mr. Mortenson was born in Denmark, in the north of Europe, July 10, 1845, the son of Morton and Elsie (Robinson) Mortenson, natives of Denmark, who had three children: James M., Olie and Minnie. The children took the name of Mortenson, as is the custom of their country. James remained in Denmark until he was twenty years of age, when he bid farewell to the scenes of his childhood, and sailed for the New World, coming direct from New York, to Racine, Wisconsin, where he worked at blacksmithing for two years, and then came to Nebraska. His early advantages for an education were fair.

He was married August 11, 1872, to Jorgena Johnson, a native of Norway, whose parents had two children.

Our subject and his wife are the parents of four children: William, born June 15, 1876; Minnie, born June 14, 1878; Tena, born April 25, 1882, and Matilda, December 11, 1884. Both our subject and his wife are members of the Lutheran Church.

Mr. Mortenson's parents are living in Denmark, and his wife's father lives with her near West Point.

He was postmaster at West Point for two years, beginning with 1879.

Politically, he is a stanch supporter of the Republican party. He belongs to Lodge No. 24, Knights of Pythias Order at West Point.

CHAUNCEY D. GARDANIER, a representative business man of Hooper, engaged at general merchandising, will form the subject of this biographical notice.

To give an idea of this man's life before entering into the details of his business relationns, it should be stated that he comes from a long-lived race. His grandfather, Adam Gardanier, was a farmer and always followed that line. He was born about 1782, in the Empire State, was in the war of 1812, and died at the advanced age of ninety-nine years. He married a Miss Shot and reared a family of six sons and three daughters, among whom was Jacob, father of our subject. Jacob was born in Genese County, New York, June 26, 1813, grew to manhood in his native State, came to Calhoun County, Michigan, in 1832, and was therefore one of the pioneers of that section.

He was one of the commissioners appointed to see that the Indians of that section were transported to Wisconsin. He always followed farming as his chosen occupation. He was married in February, 1838, to Mary Dixon, a native of New York State, who was born September 5, 1819, and is now a resident of California. They had a family of six children, named as follows: Charles, Lucy, Chauncey D., Mary (deceased), Calvin J. and Farena (deceased).

Chauncey D. was born in Calhoun County, Michigan, January 29, 1846, and there grew to his majority, attending the district schools of that county until he was sixteen years of age, when he began a course in college at Olivet, remaining two years. Then to acquire some practical knowledge of business he clerked in a store two years, then spent one year in Bryant & Stratton's Commercial College, of Detroit. We next find him in Burlington, Iowa, engaged as time-keeper and pay-master for the Detroit Bridge and Iron Works, which position he held about nine months.

In January, 1869, he returned to Calhoun County and rented part of his father's farm, later took full control and continued farming five years. January 18, 1871, he was united in marriage to miss Francelia J. Adams, a native of New York State. She was the ninth child of a family of ten children, born to Charles and Charity Adams. The family were named as follows: Joseph (deceased), David, Philo, Charlotte (deceased), Martha, Arvilla Sarah (deceased), Alice, Francelia J., born October 12, 1849, in Chenango County, New York, and Charles. Her father was a farmer and came to Calhoun County, Michigan, when Francelia J. was but three years of age.

In October, 1874, our subject and family came to Scribner, Nebraska, and the first year Mr. Gardanier clerked in a store in that town. In January, 1876, he opened a store at Scribner, and one year later formed a partnership with J. C. Milligan. In the spring of 1881, Mr. Gardanier sold to his partner. In 1882 and 1883 he was deputy county clerk. August 1, 1884, he formed a partership with R. G. Airis and J. O. Milligan, the style of the firm being Gardanier, Airis & Co., this firm done a lumber, grain, coal and live stock business at Scribner. In 1886 they built an elevator at Beemer and in 1887 one at Dodge. In August, 1888, our subject again sold out and accepted a position as superintendent of the stock yards at Fremont, which position he held about eighteen months, during which time he was quite extensively engaged in the feeding of sheep. February 1, 1890, he resigned his position and in partnership with J. O. Milligan went to Arizona, bringng back 8,000 sheep and 309 head of cattle which were fed and shipped that winter.

In March, 1891, we find him proprietor of a general store at Hooper with a stock of eleven thousand dollars in which business he has continued ever since, generally carrying a stock of about fifteen thousand dollars. Besides his mercantile interests he owns a valuable half section of land near Creighton, Knox County, Nebraska.

Mr. and Mrs. Gardanier are the parents of two children: Mary, born June 9, 1872, and Earl, born July 15, 1881.

Politically, he affiliates with the Democratic party. He belongs to the Masonic Lodge at Scribner, No. 132, and the Ancient Order of United Workmen at Hooper.

To review the foregoing sketch is to be convinced that this man's life has been a busy one and goes to show what a liberal education backed up by good judgment and a willingness to work, has accomplished for a man yet young in years.

DR. ROBERT C. McDONALD, one of the leading practicing physicians of Fremont, Dodge County, has been a resident of the city since August, 1888. He is a native of Perth, Ontario, born June 5, 1859. He was reared and educated in his native coun-

try, attending the public schools and colleges, including the McGill University of Montreal, Canada, from which he graduated in 1880, having read medicine with Dr. Robert C. Howden, of Perth. Soon after graduating he located at Spencer, Iowa, where he remained until his removal to Fremont. He practices both medicine and surgery, and has worked up a large practice in the vicinity of Fremont. In November, 1889, he formed a partnership with Dr. J. H. Crabbs, with whom he remained until January 1, 1892. He was united in marriage at Spencer, Iowa, January 31, 1883, to Miss Minnie Bowman, of that place, who was a native of Wisconsin, the daughter of W. P. and Lestina Bowman.

Dr. and Mrs. McDonald are the parents of one child, Duncan, born in April, 1885. Both he and his wife are members of the Congregation Church. He is an honored member of the Masonic fraternity, belonging to the Fremont Lodge, No. 14, A. F. & A. M.; Signet Chapter, No. 8; Mt. Tabor Commandery, No. 9, and is also a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen. He is a member of the State Medical Society and Board of Pension Examiners, and has been one of the Trustees of Doane College.

Politically, he affiliates with the Republican party, believing that that party best serves the interest of the American People.

As much as one dislikes to call the Doctor to their bedside, every one appreciates the educated and truly skillfull physician; for sickness and death are the common lot of all mankind. When one burns beneath a fevered brow, it is well for them to live within a community where they may be cared for, and speedily restored by the hand of an eminent practitioner. If Dr. McDonald possessed no other recommendation than that he was a graduate from that most thorough medical university—the McGill, of Montreal, it would suffice to establish confidence in any community.

HON. JOHN E. SHERVIN, wholesale and retail dealer in harness, saddles and leather, is proprietor of one of the oldest houses of the kind in Fremont, locating as he did in October, 1866.

He was born near Hagerstown, Maryland, December 26, 1836, and is the ninth child of a family of twelve children born to Thomas and Isabel (McConn) Shervin. Both of his parents were natives of Ireland. His father came to America in 1812, and the mother in 1815. His father was a weaver by trade, and followed his profession in America until 1846, when he purchased a farm in Maryland and followed agricultural pursuits until his death in 1868.

John E. received his education in the public schools of his native State, and when nineteen years of age began to learn the harnessmaker's trade at Hagerstown. He worked in that town and vicinity until 1861, when he came west to Winchester, Missouri. In the fall of 1862 he went to Springfield, Illinois, and in 1865 to Omaha, Nebraska, where he worked at his trade until October, 1866, then came to Fremont and opened a shop, where he has remained ever since, enjoying a liberal patronage.

He was united in marriage, May 20, 1868, to Miss Florence Barnhard, a native of New York State. They are the parents of two children, Mabel and John.

Politically, Mr. Shervin is a stanch Democrat, and has served his City, County and State most of the time since his residence in Dodge County. He was the first Democrat elected as a member of the Board of Alderman of Fremont, and was the first democratic County Treasurer elected in Dodge County. He has been City Treasurer two terms, held the office of Mayor two terms; also served as member of the School Board three years. In 1885 he was elected to the State Senate, and re-elected in 1887. He has always taken an active part in the political work of his party, filling the various positions with credit to himself and pleasure to his supporters. He is what may be rightly termed a self-made man, and is the architect of his own fortune.

HERMAN BOHLING, a farmer of Section 1, Everett township, came to Dodge County in the spring of 1873, and located near Hooper, where he worked by the month on a farm, for about five years. He then bought a farm of two hundred acres upon which he built a house 24x28 feet, two stories high, the same being built of brick. He made other substantial improvements upon the premises and remained upon that place twelve years, when he sold and bought the place he now occupies, consisting of four hundred and seventeen acres of improved land. Here he built a barn 30x48 feet, erected a wind-mill, planted out a five acre grove and an orchard of one hundred trees. This place was purchased in 1890, and is one of the most valuable in the community. Our subject was born in Germany, in August, 1853, the son of Christ and Catharine Bohling, whose six children were: Herman, Anna, Fred, Mary, Henry, and Louisa.

Herman remained in his native country until nineteen years of age, when he sailed for America. He came from New York to Wisconsin, where he remained a short time, and then came to Dodge County, Nebraska. His early educational advantages were fair. He was united in marriage in April, 1878 to Catharine Munderloh. By this marriage union five children were born: Louis A., October 5, 1881; Henry G., June 1, 1882; Anna, April 28, 1884; Olean, January 14, 1886; Christian, December 24, 1888.

Mr. and Mrs. Bohling are members of the Lutheran Church, and politically, he votes an Independent ticket.

CONRAD LUIS, an enterprising farmer of Monterey township, residing on Section 20, came to Cuming County in 1881, the same year in which he came from Germany, in which country he was born, June 1, 1855. He landed at Baltimore and came direct to Cuming County, and purchased a quarter section of land, for which he paid seven dollars per acre. The place is now well improved, being provided with good buildings and enclosed with a wire fence.

In 1884 Anna Wistkaemper became his wife, and by this union four children have been born: Mary, Anna, Frank and Dinna.

His parents were natives of Germany and are now both deceased. They had a family of nine children: Mary, John, Dinna, Thersia, Bonnie, William, Lizzie, Conrad (our subject) and Henry.

Mrs. Luis' parents were natives of Germany. Her father is deceased. They had a family of five children: Mary, Frank, Lizzie, Christine and Anna.

In his political choice, Mr. Luis favors the Democratic party, and in religious matters, both he and his family are members of the Roman Catholic Church.

AUGUST RUBIN, who ranks among the enterprising farmers of Cuming County, is a resident of Section 24, township 22, range 6, in what is now Sherman civil township. He was born in Germany, January 13, 1837, and came to America in 1868. He landed at New York harbor and came direct from there to Cuming County, Nebraska, and claimed a homestead on Section 24, where he has since resided. His farm contains a good class of buildings, an orchard of four or five acres, and the whole tract is surrounded by wire fence. One hundred and ten acres of the farm are under cultivation, while the remainder is valuable for pasture and hay land.

He was united in marriage in 1867 to Matilda Maespe, to whom has been born five children: Otto, Frank, Herman, Anna and Eda. His first house was a frame building 14x18 feet, the lumber of which was hauled from Fremont. This served the family until 1889, when he erected a first-class farm-house. At the present time his sons work the farm and he lives in West Point, moving there in 1882. From 1871 to 1876 his crops were materially injured by the grasshoppers, but all things counted, he has made a success in Nebraska.

CHRISTOPH HANDKE, a farmer residing on Section 26, Blaine township, Cuming County, first saw the light of day in Rodann, by Wilsnak, Province Brandenburg, Germany, March 22, 1838; he was raised on a farm and afterward learned the miller's trade, which he followed until coming to this country.

He came to America in 1867, and worked for a time on the railroad in Illinois and Iowa. He also followed coal mining at Coalsiding and Centerville, Iowa, and subsequently bought a farm near Moulton, of the same state. January, 1881, he sold this place and came to Cuming County, Nebraska, purchasing land in Blaine township, where he now owns four hundred and eighty acres of land with good improvements, most of which has been made by himself.

Mr. Handke is the son of James and Sophia (Behn) Handke; they had a family of six children, two of whom came to America, Christian, of West Point and our subject.

Christoph Handke was united in marriage at Burlington, Iowa, in April, 1873, to Fredrica Behn, a native of Wittenberg, Germany, they are the parents of nine children: Albert C., Edward B., Wilhelm, Emma, John, Charles, Ida, Letty and Annie; the last named is deceased. Mrs. Handke is the daughter of Christian and Mareia (Kester) Behn; there were but two children in her father's family, she the only one that came to America,

Politically, Mr. Handke is in sympathy with the Independent movement, and was charter member of the Farmers Alliance in Blaine township.

He has served as judge of election and takes an active interest in school matters and aims to give his children a liberal school education.

GEORGE W. LOSEY, sheriff of Madison County, will form the subject of this notice. He was born in Tuscarawas County, Ohio, December 18, 1849. Amos Losey, the great-grandfather, emigrated to America from Germany. Stephen A., the grandfather, was a soldier in the war of 1812. He married Nancy Willard, a native of Vermont, and they settled in Ohio and reared a family of four sons and four daughters: Amos, Reuben W., Harrison, George W., Sabie, Abigal, Ann M. and Harriett. The father of George W. was Reuben W., born in 1828, in Ohio, and his mother was Elizabeth Retherford, a native of Virginia, born in 1833. When they were young people they emigrated to Ohio, with their parents, married and settled in Tuscarawas County, where they lived until 1853 and then moved to Davis County, Iowa, where the father took land on a warrant given his father, for services in the war of 1812. Their children were: George W., Sabie A., wife of George T. Mitchell, of Davis County, Iowa; Martha B., wife of Isaac Beckley, of Coatesville, Missouri. The father died in 1882.

George was educated in the common schools, working summers and attending school winters. At seventeen years of age he left home and worked at farming up to the time he was married, which event occurred in Davis County, Iowa, in 1871, his wife being Miss Eliza VanBuskirk, by whom two children were born: Nellie and Lou. In the spring of 1882 Mr. Losey came to Madison County, settled on a farm four miles south of Battle Creek, and there remained two years. In 1885 he came to the village of Madison, engaging in the livery and stock business. In 1889 he lost by fire seven thousand dollars. The barn he rebuilt.

For his second wife Mr. Losey married Mary E. Heath, daughter of A. J. and Eliza Heath. As a result of this union four children were born: George W., May 20, 1886; Harry Edward, born March 7, 1888; Willard, born April 12, 1890; Ray, born April 22, 1892.

Mr. Losey affiliates with the Democratic party, and in 1889 was elected to the office of sheriff of Madison County, to which position he was re-elected in the autumn of 1891. He was on the City Council at the organization o the incorporation of Madison. He was a

charter member of the Knights of Pythias Lodge, and is a member of the Masonic fraternity.

ALEXANDER PETERS, sheriff of Stanton County, Nebraska, has been a resident of that locality since 1869, and hence is entitled to more than a passing notice.

He was born in Petersborough County, Canada, May 15, 1849, the son of George and Margaret (Neligh) Peters, both of whom were born in the County of Mayo, Ireland, the former in 1810 and the latter in 1802. They emigrated to Canada in 1831 and purchased a farm, they being among the first settlers of that county. Their ten children were as follows: John, who died on the ocean, but was buried at Quebec; Robert, died in Canada in 1883; Ann, who married Hamilton Spence and came to Stanton County, where she died in 1881; Charles, of Scribner, Nebraska; one died in infancy in Canada; John, a farmer of Stanton County, Nebraska; Margaret, who died in Stanton County in 1874; Oliver, an agricultural implement dealer in Stanton; Ellen, married Andrew Spence, who is now deceased, and she is living at Madison, Nebraska; Alexander, of this sketch. In 1872 our subject's father moved with his family to Stanton County, where he died in 1883. Mrs. Peters, our subject's mother, died in Stanton County in the spring of 1892. They were both members of the Church of England. He was Conservative in Canada, and a Democrat after coming to this country.

Alexander was educated in his native country by a liberal schooling. In 1869 he, with his brother, came to Nebraska and took a homestead. He remained on his land until 1886, when he was elected to the office of sheriff. His election occurred in the fall of 1885, and so popular an official did he make the people re-elected him in 1887, 1889 and 1891.

Of his domestic relations it may be said he was united in marriage in 1871, to Miss Lydia E. Gest, a daughter of Reuben and Sarah Gest, natives of Ohio, where she was born in 1855. By this marriage union eight children were born: Margaret E., Hattie M., Oliver (deceased), Lizzie E., Alexander C., Henrietta (deceased, James, Harrison.

In politics Mr. Peters is a Republican, having affiliated with this party ever since he came to the country, casting his first vote for General U. S. Grant. He has always taken an active interest in educational matters, as well as in the general welfare of his county.

ADAM PILGER, treasurer of Stanton County, Nebraska, has been a resident of the State since 1868, when he came to Omaha, and has been a resident of Stanton County since 1874. He is a good representative of the large and intelligent German element which predominates in Stanton County.

He was born in Washington County, Wisconsin, November 8, 1852, the son of Peter Pilger, who was born in Prussia in 1817. He emigrated to America in about 1844, and located in Wisconsin, where he married Miss Elizabeth Young, a native of Germany. They emigrated to Nebraska in 1874, and settled where the village of Pilger now stands, which bears his name. They are the parents of eight children: A. P., of Norfolk; Fred. W., of Pierce County, Nebraska; Adam, the subject of this sketch; Peter, of Pierce County, Nebraska; Henry, of South Dakota; Jacob, of Pierce County, Nebraska; Kate, wife of Albert Agner, of Norfolk; Julius, of Hooper.

Mr. Pilger obtained his education in the district schools of Wisconsin, where he grew to manhood. In 1868, he went to Omaha, where he worked at various occupations. He remained there until 1870, and then went to Norfolk, where he learned the tinner's trade. In 1874, he came to Stanton, and erected a hardware store, which he filled with a stock of hardware, continued to handle it until 1887, when he sold out his hardware, having sold his agricultural implement business in 1886. June 1, 1887, he again bought an interest in the implement busi-

ness and continued until the fall of 1890, when he sold.

He was united in marriage in 1875, to Miss Ernistine Buttow, the daughter of John Buttow.

Politically, Mr. Pilger is a stanch supporter of the Democratic party, and in 1883 was elected county treasurer of Stanton County, and re-elected in 1889 and 1891, thus proving his ability and popularity as a county official. He has represented his party in several State conventions, and is always found at his post of duty in campaign time. He is one of the directors of the First National Bank at Stanton, and outside of his official duties is interested in the real estate business. As a financier he is looked upon as a man of most excellent judgment.

Mr. and Mrs. Pilger are the parents of six children: Albert, Ella, Louis, Martha, Sadie, Viola.

The name of Adam Pilger and the early history of Stanton County will ever be closely connected, for he has been among the important factors of this section of Nebraska. He came to Omaha when Nebraska had no railroads or telegraphs, and her streams were unbridged. The Indian had just bid a long farewell to this fertile and fair domain. So our subject has watched the country's steady development, until he is now one of the honored citizens of the well developed and famous Elkhorn Valley.

LUDWIG C. LEHMAN, one of the founders of the village of Stanton, first came to Stanton County in 1866, but located his family in 1869. He was born in Prussia, Germany, December 17, 1823, the son of Daniel and Mary (Wagner) Lehman, who were also natives of Prussia. They emigrated to America in 1847, and were the first to establish their family name in this country. The family settled in Dodge County, Wisconsin, and were farmers by occupation. They were the parents of two sons and three daughters: Sophia, who married Martin Dames, of Wisconsin; Hannah wife of Christian Hebner, of Pierce County, Nebraska; Wilhelmena, wife of Mr. Brussow, both of whom are now deceased; Frederick, died in Norfolk, and was among the early settlers of that place; Ludwig C., the subject of this notice.

Daniel Lehman, our subject's father, died in Wisconsin, in 1858, and his wife came to Norfolk, Nebraska, to live, and passed away in 1869. They were both exemplary members of the Lutheran Church.

He of whom we write this biographical notice grew to manhood in his native country, and was educated in the parochial school peculiar to the Lutheran Church. He accompanied his parents to America, and was married in 1851 to Miss Amelia Wellintz, born in Prussia, Germany, in 1833, and the daughter of Frederick and Elizabeth (Shoemaker) Wellintz.

Mrs. Lehman is one of a family of five children: Henrietta, wife of William Flipke; Amelia, our subject's wife; Dora, wife of Joseph Meyer, of Watertown, Wisconsin; Caroline, wife of Ludwig Brundt, of Fairbault County, Minnesota; Ernest, who enlisted in a Wisconsin regiment and died in Arkansas from exposure during the Civil War. The family first settled in Wisconsin, and were the first to establish their family name in this country. Mr. Wellintz died in 1877, and his wife still lives in Wisconsin at the advanced age of eighty-two years.

When he came to this county, he first entered two hundred acres of land, upon which he built a log-house eighteen by twenty-seven feet, hauling his lumber from Omaha, one hundred and twenty miles away. At that time there were not many bridges and the streams had to be forded, which sometimes was precarious work. It required one week to make a round trip. Our subject has left his wife and children at home while the Indians were prowling about in great numbers. Mr. Lehman has slept many a night with his gun and ax at his bed-side, but never had an occasion to use them. Most of his marketing was done at West Point. In 1870 he surveyed the original village plat of

Stanton, the same being recorded in June, 1871. He has been closely identified with the interests of the place from that day to this.

Mr. and Mrs. Lehman are the parents of ten children: Amelia, born June 18, 1852, wife of Herman Rohrke, of Pierce County, Nebraska; Frank, born January 24, 1854, died March 14, 1860; William, born February 25, 1856; Herman, born April 5, 1858, a farmer; Mary, born March 10, 1861, wife of Herman Raasch, of Stanton; Henry, born February 18, 1863, now residing in California; Emma, born October 16, 1867, now wife of William Mattis, of Humphrey, Nebraska; Anna, born August 29, 1870, died August 20, 1879; Louis, born November 1, 187–, now of Stanton; Albert, born January 23, 1876, died August 18, 1879.

Politically, Mr. Lehman is identified with the Democratic party, but cast his vote for Abraham Lincoln in 1860. He held the office of county commissioner in Stanton County three years.

In their religious belief, he and his wife have followed in the footsteps of their fathers and mothers, and are devout Lutherans, and have always given a liberal support to that church.

Mr. Lehman was in Stanton County during the grasshopper days, when he was almost discouraged, and had it been possible with the means at his command, he probably would have left the country, thereby losing the good things which were in store for him, as he is now surrounded with all the comforts of life, and enjoys the society of a thriving town of which he was the original founder.

JOHN A. EHRHARDT, one of the prominent business and social factors of Stanton, Nebraska, and one of the leading attorneys of the county, was born in southern Germany, December 6, 1848, the son of John A. and Frederica (Dangler) Ehrhardt. Mr. Ehrhardt came to America in 1852, locating in Chambersburg, Pennsylvania. In 1854 the family joined him. The father was a painter by trade, and was foreman of the paint shop of the Cumberland Valley railroad, and reared a family of five children: Mary, wife of W. B. McCroskey, a resident of Monroe, Iowa; Lewis, a butcher, at Jefferson, Iowa; J. A., the subject of this sketch; Frank, a printer, at Oakland, California. Mr. Ehrhardt died in September, 1856. The mother of our subject is a resident of California.

When ten years of age John commenced to fight the battle of life alone. He attended school winters and worked upon a farm summers until 1864, when he enlisted in the Fifty-second Illinois Volunteer Infantry, as a member of Company F, at Fulton, Illinois. He was detailed in the drum corps, and was sent to Pulaski, Tennessee, and was with a regiment until he arrived at Kingston, where he was taken sick, and sent to Camp Butler, and was mustered out in February, 1865. He then returned to Fulton, Illinois, and attended the Western Union College until 1867, during which year he enlisted in the Nineteenth United States Regular Infantry, serving in Indian Territory and Arkansas until 1870, and was discharged at Fort Jackson, Louisiana, September 16, and went to Monroe, Iowa, where he clerked in a store and read law until 1875, having D. O. Stewart for his preceptor, and was admitted to the bar in 1876. The following year he came to Stanton, Nebraska, where he has been an active practitioner ever since.

Mr. Ehrhardt has been married twice. First, in 1873, at Monroe, Iowa, to Miss Anna J. Hankins, who died in January, 1877. For his second wife, he married Augusta Moore, of West Point, the daughter of John Moore, her mother being Lovinia (Hedrick) Moore. Mrs. Ehrhardt was born near Ottumwa, Iowa, September 17, 1856. By this union two sons have been born: Eugene M., born November 20, 1880; Mark, born September 26, 1886—died October 17, 1886.

Politically, he is identified with the Republican party, in which he is an ardent worker.

He belongs to the Grand Army of the Republic, being a member of Kendall Post No. 189, of which he is Past Commander. He is a member of the National Council of Administration. He is a worthy member of the Masonic fraternity, belonging to Northern Light Lodge No. 41, and has represented the Grand Lodge many times, and during the session of the Grand Lodge at Omaha in 1892, our subject was elected Senior Grand Warden. His lodge is proud of the distinction bestowed upon one of its members. It is a rare occurrence for a member to be put where Mr. Ehrhardt now is at the first step, but being a bright Mason, his abilities are recognized. He was one of a committee of three to codify the laws of Masonry for Nebraska.

Mr. and Mrs. Ehrhardt are exemplary members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and were among the thirteen charter members at Stanton, having always taken an active part in Sabbath-school work. He was president of the lay electoral conference at Omaha in 1891. He is a self-made man in the true sense of the word, and those who come after him may well look to the deeds of his life as befitting a true character, fashioned largely by his own inherent tact and will power.

CHARLES C. WILLIAMS, a farmer and stockraiser living on Section 22, Webster township, came to Dodge County in 1879. He was born in Peoria County, Illinois, August 19, 1856, the son of Jeremiah and Sarah (Dickinson) Williams, natives of Ohio, who settled at an early day in Indiana, and in 1835 in Peoria County, Illinois, near Alta, where a family of three children were reared: Frances, wife of James Atkinson, of Dodge County; Charles C., Edgar H., of Taylor County. Mr. and Mrs. Williams lived and died in Peoria County, Illinois. He died in 1862, and the good wife in 1871. They were highly respected in the community in which they resided, and belonged to the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Charles was educated in the district schools, and took a partial course at the Normal and at Peoria, obtaining a liberal education. When he became of age he started out for himself, and found his way to Dodge County, Nebraska, and purchased eighty acres of land to which he has added until he now has two hundred and forty acres. It is valued at thirty-five dollars per acre.

He was united in marriage in Dodge County, in 1882, to Lucretia H. Forney, a native of Bureau County, Illinois. Her father, John Forney, lives in Dodge County, Nebraska. Two children were born by this union: Gertie, October 3, 1882, and LeRoy, September 17, 1887. In politics our subject is a stanch supporter of Republican principles.

JOHN SCHORN, a prosperous farmer of Cuming County, whose farm is on Section 11 and 14, of Monterey township, was born in the German Empire, April 5, 1860, and came to America in April, 1881. From New York Harbor he went direct to St. Cloud, Minnesota, where he was engaged working at the furniture business until 1883, at which time he came to West Point, worked at the carpenter business three months, after which he worked in Monterey township at his trade for three years. He next bought forty-three acres of land where he is now living. For several years he followed farming and carpentering combined. He spent two years in a store at Monterey and in 1887 rented his farm, still continuing to work at his trade. His place contains an excellent class of buildings, a good orchard and a grove of five acres. He has since added to his place one hundred and twenty acres, eighty acres in 1888, for which he paid thirty dollars per acre, and one year later bought forty acres more at forty dollars per acre. His place contains five hundred dollars worth of wire fence. He has one hundred and fifty acres under cultivation, and keeps considerable stock upon the premises.

He was united in marriage in the fall of 1884, to Anna Krienert, to whom have been born three children: Joseph, John and Henry.

His parents were born, lived and died in Germany. Their family consisted of three sons, including John, who was the youngest. The others were William and Henry. Mr. Schorn's wife's parents were also born in Germany.

He of whom we write this notice, in his political choice, is a supporter of the Democratic party. He has been township treasurer for two years in the township where he lives. He has also been supervisor two years, and is the present postmaster at Monterey, having held that position for five years. He takes great interest in educational matters and has served as school director for five years.

CHARLES W. SASS, a farmer located on Section 5, of Cuming township, came to Cuming County with his parents in the spring of 1867, when he was but two years of age. His father took a homestead of one hundred and sixty acres in Garfield township, and he remained at home with his parents until he was twenty-two years of age, when his father gave him the farm he now occupies, which consisted of one hundred and sixty acres of partly improved land, upon which he has erected good buildings, dug a well and provided it with a wind-pump, and also set out an orchard of one hundred trees and provided a beautiful grove covering three acres.

He was born in the German Empire in the month of December, 1865. He is the son of John and Caroline Sass, whose fourteen children were as follows: Charles W., Louisa, William, Bertha, Anna, Otto, Herman, Adolph (deceased), Amelia, John, one died in infancy, Caroline, Minnie and Clyde. The twelve living all reside in Nebraska.

Charles W. was only three months of age when his parents came to America. They landed in New York and went from there to Milwaukee, lived two years and then moved to Nebraska. He had a common school education, and was united in marriage September, 1890, to M. Sophia Nielsen, daughter of Mads and Karen Nielsen, natives of Denmark, whose personal sketch appears elsewhere in this work. Our subject and his wife have one child: Mads C., born September 13, 1891.

Politically, the man for whom we write affiliates with the Republican party. He has assessed his township once and is at present township clerk.

CHARLES LEWIS SIECKE, a representative farmer of Wisner township, Cuming County, whose valuable farm home is situated on Section 24, was born near Berlin, Prussia, October 31, 1837. He is a son of Christian and Louisa Siecke, who came to America in 1867, and settled in Wisconsin, where the mother of our subject died, in 1868. The following year Mr. Siecke came to Wisner, where our subject had settled previously. The father died in this township, August 21, 1888.

Charles L. received a good common-school education, and when eighteen years of age left home and went to Dodge County, Wisconsin, there engaging in farming, and at the breaking out of the Civil War he enlisted (May 12, 1861) in Company K Fifth Missouri Infantry, and was in General Siegle's brigade. He was discharged in August, 1861, soon after the battle of Wilsons Creek, in which he participated. He returned to Wisconsin for a time, and October 30, of the same year, re-enlisted in Company C Sixteenth Wisconsin Infantry, and became sergeant June 23, 1862. April 26, 1863, he was transferred to Company I Forty-eighth United States Colored Infantry, with the rank of first lieutenant. March 14, 1864, he was promoted and made captain of Company B, of the same regiment, which position he held until the close of the war. He was discharged January 4, 1866, at Baton Rouge, Louisiana. He was a brave soldier and took part in the battles of Shiloh, siege of Corinth,

Iuka, battle of Corinth, Coleman's Cross-roads, siege and storming of Fort Blakely, and numerous minor engagements. At Coleman's Cross-roads he was wounded in the left knee. After leaving the service of his country, he became a partner in a drug store in Chicago, in February, 1866, but was burned out a few months later, losing all he possessed. He was next found working in Council Bluffs, Iowa, for a short time, and then took a trip to Prussia, the land of his nativity, and upon his return brought his parents with him. In 1868 he located a homestead of one hundred and sixty acres which forms a part of his present farm. He worked one season on the Union Pacific Railroad, with which to secure funds for the purpose of improving his land. He has been an industrious worker and as a reward is now the possessor of eight hundred and eighty acres of valuable farm land. He is extensively engaged at stock raising, and is one of the foremost farmers of Wisner township.

August 2, 1867, he was united in marriage to Dora M. Witte, who is a native of Prussia. By this union seven children have come to bless their home: Paul, the oldest, married Miss Katie Renner, and is engaged in farming near the old homestead; the other children are at home and are named as follows: Theodore, Olga, Minnie, Louis, Ella and Eirch.

Up to 1890 he affiliated with the Republican party, but since that date has been independent in politics. He was a membor of the county board for six years, from January, 1870, to 1876, and in 1888 was also a member of that body. He belongs to Finnicam Post, Grand Army of the Republic, and is also a member of the Farmers' Alliance. He was commander of his post for three years, and is at present secretary and treasurer of the Local Alliance. When he came to the county, what is now known as Wisner township contained less than twenty families. During the seventies he was damaged more or less by the grasshoppers, some years having his entire crop destroyed. His nearest market was then Fremont, where all of his grain had to be drawn by teams.

FRANK C. SCOTT, a farmer residing on Section 18, of Ridgley township, came to Dodge County in May, 1869. He first located on the farm he now occupies, which at that time consisted of 160 acres of wild land. He made the necessary improvements on this place, providing a house for himself and a tenant house, a grove of fifteen acres and an orchard of 300 trees. When our subject came to this locality there was not a house in sight nor a furrow of land broken. The passing years have made great changes, for to-day the whole country is settled up and farms divided and subdivided into fields. His present farm contains 400 acres, 250 of which are under cultivation. He was damaged more or less for four years by the grasshoppers. His crops were also injured by hail one year. Fremont was his nearest trading point when he came to the country, and he had to go twenty miles to mill. He relates now, that he has made many round trips to Fremont, twenty-five miles, loaded both ways, in a day and night, taking the night at both ends.

To acquaint the reader with his earlier career it should be stated that he was born in Littletown, New Hampshire, June 12, 1826, the son of Andrew and Louisa Scott, who were natives of Vermont, and whose ten children were as follows: Marion (deceased), Ellen (deceased), Frank C., William, Murray, Harriet (deceased), Libbie (deceased), Charles, George (deceased) and Jane.

The father died in 1873, and the mother in the spring of 1892, aged ninety-one years. The father was of Scotch descent, while the mother was of English. Our subject remained in New Hampshire until eighteen years of age, when he went to Massachusetts and engaged in boating on the Connecticut River, which he followed for two years, and then went to work at the carpenter's trade, following that about two years in that locality, and then went back to



Wm Stuyfer

New Hampshire, where he worked at carpentering for three years. The next two years he spent at laying railroad track on the Grand Trunk Line. We next find him engaged at Lowell, Massachusetts, as a model and pattern maker. He followed that four years at that place and two years in Boston. The next five years he spent in the police department. He was in the great Draft Riot and was one of the thirteen policemen who went down into Dock Square to disperse the mob that were breaking into Reed's gun store, and was badly wounded from a blow on the head with a gun barrel in the hands of one of the mob, an Irishman by the name of Campbell, whom he shot four times and finally captured. He afterward returned to New Hampshire and followed farming four years, after which he came to Chicago, Illinois, and worked for a bridge company about six months, and then found his way to Dodge County, Nebraska.

Our subject was united in marriage in October, 1848, to Rachel Preston, daughter of Sumner and Triphosa Preston, of Massachusetts, whose family consisted of six children: Lucius, Lorenzo, Cyrus, Rachel T. (deceased), Olive and Julia.

In 1851 he married for his second wife Amanda Marshall, daughter of Timothy and Mahitable Marshall, of New Hampshire and Massachusetts, respectively.

For his third wife he married, in 1869, Ellen Towne, by whom two children were born, both of whom are living.

The third wife died in 1884. By his various marriage unions there has been born to him the following children: Alice, by his first wife; Frank H. and Edwin L., by his second marriage, and Lulie N. and Elmore J. by his third wife.

Politically he votes the Independent ticket. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, belonging to Lodge No. 15, at Fremont.

WILLIAM STUEFER, president of the West Point National Bank, has the honor of being among the pioneers of Cuming County. He was born in Watertown, Wisconsin, January 12, 1847. His parents were Martin and Johannah (Schwefel) Stuefer, natives of Prussia. They emigrated to this country when young people, the former in 1844, and the latter in 1845, and were married soon after their arrival, in Dodge County, Wisconsin, where he engaged in the mercantile business. During the panic of 1857, he among thousands of others failed in business.

Martin Stuefer, the father of our subject, came to West Point, Nebraska, in 1863, and took a homestead of one hundred and sixty acres and subsequently added another quarter section. His first house was a rude log structure. Martin Stuefer was a Whig, and in 1856 joined the Republican party, he being opposed to the extension of slavery. He voted with this party at every presidential election, except the second campaign of Abraham Lincoln. He was a member of the Territorial Legislature at the time the moving of the State Capitol was first agitated, but which was not removed, however, until December, 1868. He served as county commissioner six years, and in 1864, was elected as county judge of Cuming County.

Mrs. Martin Stuefer died in 1878. They were both life long members of the Lutheran Church. They were the parents of the following children: William, the subject of this notice; Charles (deceased); Anna Bysong, Louisa (deceased); Frederick (deceased); Arnold, of Dodge County, Nebraska; Paul and Pauline.

William received his first schooling in the log school building, and is what may be termed a self-made man. The most of his education having come by experience and a close application to business. He came to the county with his parents in 1863, and five years later took advantage of the homestead act, and thus provided himself with a good farm. In 1869, he was united in marriage to Miss Minnie Billerbeck, a native of Germany. They remained on the farm until 1873, during which year they moved to West Point. In 1871 he

was elected coroner and was afterward deputy sheriff a short time, as well as constable. In 1874, while acting as constable, he was in the county clerk's office, and in 1875 he was made deputy county clerk. Two years later he was elected as county clerk, and re-elected in 1879, in a strong Democratic county, but he of the Republican faith. In 1889 he was elected as mayor of West Point, and has been a member of the school board twelve years, being president of the same. He is vice-president of the West Point Creamery Association.

Our subject and his wife were the parents of two children: Lizzie and Lillie. Mrs. Stuefer died in May, 1887. She was a devoted christian lady, held in high esteem by all. Mr. Stuefer was again married in November, 1888, his second wife being Eunice Schairer, of Ann Arbor, Michigan. By this union one child has been born, Otto.

Our subject, who came to the county at a very early day, while all was yet new and wild, has lived to see the prairie wilderness transformed into a well-tilled agricultural section, with railroads, cities and towns on every hand. And he, by pursuing an even and industrious course, has built for himself and family a good name among his fellowmen.

HENRY ROSE, a farmer residing on Section 20, of Pleasant Valley township, came to Dodge County in the spring of 1870. He worked in and around Fremont for a year or so and then took a homestead where he now lives, the same consisting of eighty acres. When he came, there were but few settlers north of the Maple Creek. He has added to his land as he prospered, until he now has two hundred acres, one hundred of which is under cultivation. He generally keeps about fifty head of cattle and feeds a car-load of steers each winter. He came to the county without much means and passed through the hard time period as most of the homesteaders were obliged to do, including four years when the grasshoppers destroyed his crops. The first four or five years he kept bachelor's hall, and drove oxen for a team.

Henry Rose was born in Germany, January 1, 1839, the son of Frederick and Hanchen (Glienenrinkel) Rose, both natives of Germany, and the parents of three children, our subject being the oldest child. He remained at home until fifteen years of age, and then worked out, but gave his wages to his father until he was twenty-five years of age. During the summer seasons he usually received twenty-five cents per day and in the winter not so much. In 1865 he came to America and went direct to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he labored until he came to this county.

He was united in marriage in West Point, Cuming County, April 14, 1876, to Mrs. Mary Myer, whose maiden name was Beding, a native of Germany, born February 22, 1842; she came alone to America when she was twenty years of age. Her first husband died in Cuming County, Nebraska. The children by her first marriage are: Sohhia, Lena, Charles and Minnie Meyer.

Henry Rose and wife are the parents of: Henry, August, Anna, Frederick, Alexander, Luie, William and Edna. The family are members of the German Lutheran Church and he belongs to the Dodge County Farmers' Club, organized in 1886.

Politically, Mr. Rose is a supporter of the Republican party.

JOSEPH REBHAUSEN, of Section 12, Lincoln township, Cuming County, was born in St. Joseph, Missouri, January 1, 1861. His father moved from Missouri to Wisconsin, remained a few years and then with his family moved to Omaha, where he worked at the carpenter's trade and operated a grocery store for a time. He also worked for the Union Pacific railroad for two or three years, and early in the seventies the family moved to Lincoln township, where the father

bought Government land. Our subject remained at home until he was twenty-one years of age, when his father gave him eighty acres of land where he now lives, which he at once commenced to improve. He built a story and a half house, a good barn, shedding, granary, double corn-cribs and a machine house. He provided his place with an artificial grove of four acres, also an abundance of small fruit.

October, 1884, he was married to Minnie Pullman, to whom five children were born, the first died in infancy. The names of the living are: Frank, Lizzie, Tilla and Julia.

The father and mother were natives of Germany and emigrated to America at an early day, and found their way to Nebraska in 1873. The father died in 1883, and the mother is living at North Platte. They reared a family of ten children: Frank, Lizzie, Joseph, George, Katie, Edward, Henry, Mathias, Mary and Anna.

For three consecutive years our subject lost heavily as a result of the grasshoppers, which raided this country in 1873–74–75. In 1888, his crops were destroyed by hail.

Politically, our subject votes the Democratic ticket, while himself and family are members of the Roman Catholic Church.

CHARLES FREDERIK BAYHA, of Neligh, Antelope County, attorney and real estate dealer, was born at Wheeling, West Virginia, January 20, 1845. His parents were Lewis J. and Elizabeth (Eckhart) Bayha. The former was a native of Stuttgart, Germany, and the latter of Barleyburg, Prussia. They came to America when they were young people. Louis J. Bayha settled at Wheeling in 1832, going to that place from Cumberland, Maryland, by stage. He was a baker by trade and followed that business until his death in 1887. Our subject attended the public schools of Wheeling and at the age of fifteen began to learn the carpenter's trade, which he followed at intervals for several years. In the autumn of 1861, he joined Captain J. Muths' Independent Company of State troops, which was called out in the spring of 1862, and attached to General Wheats' Regiment, and our subject was detached as dispatch bearer of General Lightburn's staff. He carried dispatches during General Imboden's and Morgan's raids in West Virginia and Ohio, and was mustered out about September 1, 1863, at Piedmont, West Virginia. Soon after he came to Dakota County, Nebraska, and there remained eleven years, being in the mercantile business at Dakota City, then a small trading post. Later on he published the Dakota *City Mail* for five years and carried on the business of a contractor and builder. In 1874 he removed to West Point, Nebraska, and published the *Republican*, and during the campaign of 1876 he founded the Nebraska *Staats Zeitung*, which he published until 1879, during which year he removed to Neligh and founded the *Republican*, the first permanent newspaper of the place. It has since became the Neligh *Tribune*. The press on which it is still printed was used to print the first paper at Council Bluffs—the *Bugle*—as well as the first paper at Omaha, called the "*Arrow*." In 1880, our subject took charge of the Commercial Hotel and operated it for two years. Since 1882, he has been engaged in the practice of law, real estate and surveying. He was county surveyor for five years, from 1886 to 1891. In the winter of 1868–9 he helped to survey the Sioux City & Columbus railroad line, the first line surveyed across northern Nebraska. This company was afterwards reorganized and known as the Sioux City & Kearney Railroad Company, of which Mr. Bayha became secretary. He traveled throughout northern Nebraska as a sportsman and surveyor. He was the first to realize and publish the vast resources and possibilities of this section of Nebraska, and it was largely through his influence that Antelope County was settled and developed. He published the first description of northern Nebraska, the Niobrara and upper Elkhorn valleys, up to Long

Pine, the same appearing in the Dakota *City Mail* in 1873.

Politically, he has ever been an active and enthusiastic Republican. He was a delegate to the National Republican Convention at Cincinnati, in 1876. He is a graduate of Eastman's National Business College (1865), and was admitted to the Bar of Nebraska, September 12, 1879, and has held the office of justice of the peace since coming to the county and for a number of years past has been city engineer.

October 26, 1876, he was married to Amelia B., daughter of Robert and Frances Jane (Cromwell) Beecham, of Sun Prairie, Dane County, Wisconsin. Mrs. Bayha was born at Miramichi, New Brunswick. Her father was born in Ireland, while her mother was a native of England. Not having been blessed with any children of their own, Mr. and Mrs. Bayha have reared and cared for two children: Robert B. Kanouse, now a teacher in the public schools of Antelope County, and Edith Clark, now Mrs. A. Bridgeford, who is a widow and resides at home.

At intervals our subject and his wife have also kept several foundling children. Their pleasant residence is surrounded by a beautiful grove and garden, containing nearly every variety of fruit and flower. The forest trees have all been grown from seed on their own grounds. Mr. Bayha takes great care of his grounds, doing the work with his own hands. In this and other work he is ably assisted by his good wife, who is a graduate of the Baptist College of Beaver Dam, Wisconsin. She is a member of the Congregational Church, while he is a Lutheran. He is a prominent member in the Odd Fellows Order, having passed through all the chairs of the local lodge and is now a member of the Grand Lodge of Nebraska. He is also a member of the Modern Woodmen.

Mr. and Mrs. Bayha take an active interest in all worthy public enterprises, and their exemplary career commands the respect and esteem of all.

JOSEPH SNYDER, residing on Section 16, of Elkhorn township, came to Dodge County, in the winter of 1865, when he located at Fremont and started one of the first shoe shops of the place. He built a shop on Broad street. At that time they were just building the Union Pacific railway, and Fremont had but two hundred inhabitants. Our subject paid ninety dollars per thousand for lumber with which he built his shop, and then had to draw the same from Omaha. He continued in this business for eight years, when he bought the farm he now occupies, which at that time consisted of eighty acres of wild land. Here he erected suitable buildings, planted out a fine grove and an orchard of one hundred trees. Subsequently he added eighty acres to this land, and also added to his residence; built a new barn, cribs and outbuildings. Mr. Snyder came to Nebraska a poor man, and during the grasshopper years, when the very heavens were darkened at noonday by these little winged pests, he was obliged to leave his farm for two years, on account of grasshoppers and high water.

He was born in Baden, Germany, December 28, 1843, the son of Joseph and Catharinea Snyder, natives of Germany, whose eight children were as follows: Victoria, Fredricka, Hellena, Johanna, Conrad, Joseph, Michael and an infant unnamed. Josdph lived in Germany until eight years of age, when in company with his parents he came to America. The family settled in Galena, Illinois, where his father worked at the carpenter's trade. He remained at home with his parents until he he was fifteen years of age, and the next two years he spent in learning the shoemaker's trade, which he worked at until 1861—the opening year of the Civil War, and when the guns of Fort Sumter shook the foundations of the Nation, this young man, who was born across the sea, enlisted in the Union Army, as a member of Company E Ninth Wisconsin Regiment. He enlisted at Milwaukee under Captain Schleader, and from there was sent to Leavenworth, Kan-

sas, and from thence to Kansas City, to guard against Quantrel's Band of Guerrillas. From there he was sent to Fort Scot, where they organized with the Cherokee and Osage Indians and went to Fort Gibson. He was under General Solomon, of the First Brigade, Second Division of Seventh Army Corps, and served his country three years. He was a prisoner of war four months, and was under guard all the time. He was taken prisoner in October and was out all winter, with no clothing but his shirt and pants. "Vengance is mine, saith the Lord"—and many a Union soldier who was imprisoned exclaims, Amen!

After our subject's return from the service he started a shoe shop, at Scales Mound, Illinois, operated it six months and came to Nebraska.

Mr. Snyder was united in marriage November 23, 1867, to Mary Heindle, daughter of Michael and Terrace Heindle, natives of Bavaria, whose two children were: Mary and Joseph D.

They are the parents of ten children, born in the following order: Josephine, October 7, 1868; Louis, September 30, 1870; Sylvester, January 21, 1871; Carrie, November 22, 1873; an infant deceased, May 15, 1875; Albert, December 26, 1879; Alice, December 11, 1881; Viola, September 15, 1883; Eva, January 1, 1887; Mollie, April 12, 1889.

Mr. and Mrs. Snyder are members of the Roman Catholic Church, and politically, he affiliates with the Democratic party.

HON. WILLIAM COLLINS, superintendent of public instruction of Cuming County, has been a resident of the county since April, 1883. He located at that time on a farm near Bancroft. His parents were married in New York City, afterwards settling on a farm in Piqua County, Ohio. In 1847 this farm was sold and the family moved to Knox County, Illinois, where they purchased a farm. Their family consisted of six sons and three daughters, of which four sons and two daughters are still living. The father died in 1862, and the mother one year later.

The subject of this sketch was but a mere boy when coming to Illinois. He worked on the farm during the summer and attended the common school of the neighborhood during the winter months until fifteen years old, when he was sent to the high school in the then county seat. In 1864, he attended the commercial school in Aurora City, Illinois, graduating and receiving his diploma. After a short experience as book-keeper he returned to his home in Knoxville and engaged in the grocery business with Sheriff Thompson. After which he was employed as a teacher in the common schools of the county for about six years.

Three terms were taught in the neighborhood where he grew to manhood. Being advised by a friend of his father, Mr. B. Kersey, to study for the profession of law, he gave up teaching and went to read law in the office of Judge Craig.

The early abandonment of this project has been keenly deplored by Mr. Collins and his friends. Anxious to make money he quit reading law and entered very successfully into speculation. But the fictitious prices resulting from the Civil War gave way, and swept with it almost his entire accumulations.

Again resuming the life of a farmer, he was married at the age of thirty-three years to Miss Carrie D. Donahoe. The latter was scarcely eighteen years of age at the time. The Rev. Threeworthy D. D., of the Episcopal Church, performed the ceremony.

Mr. and Mrs. Collins are the parents of nine children, eight of whom are still living, viz.: Bertie R., Maggie M., James R., Edith M., Ilean E., Blanche J., Nellie B., and Stella F.

Politically, Mr. Collins is a stanch Democrat. He first entered public life in 1887, being at that time elected counnty surveyor. One year later he was nominated by the Democratic party and elected to represent his district in the state legislature. His opponent was the Hon. John D. Neligh, of West Point. He

resigned the office of surveyor to take his seat in the legislature. Here his party was very much in the minority. He had the distinction of being the finest looking member of that august assembly, and the reputation of being a safe, conservative and honorable member. Upon his return home he was elected justice of the peace for the city of Bancroft. He resigned, however, and resumed farming. In January, 1891, his party nominated him for county superintendent of public instruction. He had for opposition the fusion candidate (republican—prohibition—independent) Mr. C. W. Ray, and Mr. H. D. Readinger, a prominent Democrat of his own party, who entered the field as an independent candidate by petition. Mr. Collins was elected over all by a handsome majority. Entering upon the duties of his office on January 7, 1892, the year was characterized by carrying to a successful issue a six weeks teachers' summer normal, which was attended by one hundred and four teachers. The normal was held in connection with the annual institute in the high school building at West Point, and proved of great value to the attending teachers and educational interests of the county. Mr. Collins is a man of wide experience, in the prime of life, and his many good qualities have gained for him the respect of a large constituency of friends and supporters.

MICHAEL GROEHOWSKE, of Sections 10 and 11, Logan township, Cuming County, was born in Germany, September 15, 1854, and came to America with his parents, John and Victoria Groehowske, who landed at Baltimore in 1866, remained a while in Illinois, and then came to Nebraska in 1868, locating a homestead in Logan township.

Our subject remained with his father until 1880, when he deeded one hundred and sixty acres to his son, who has since lived upon the same. The place now has good improvements, including a five-acre grove, a fine orchard and good buildings, and is enclosed within a wire fence. One hundred and seventy acres are under cultivation, while the remainder is in pasture and meadow. He has since added enough land to make him six hundred and forty acres.

He was married in 1884 to Julia Baker, to whom three children have been born. Two died in infancy, and the living is named Edward.

Michael's father and mother were among the earliest settlers in Logan township. He filed on his homestead in Ohama, before he had seen the land. He possessed enough money to buy a yoke of oxen, a wagon, plow and a cow. The family consisted of a wife and four children: Thomas, Michael, our subject; Mary (deceased), and Stephen (deceased).

Mrs. Groehowske's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Peter Baker, reside in West Point.

He of whom we write this sketch belongs to the Roman Catholic Church, and politically, he is a supporter of the Republican party.

During their early settlement they met with a loss by the grasshoppers, their crops being destroyed for three years. The father was compelled to seek work elsewhere in order to support the family. For eighteen months he was engaged on the Pacific Coast. At this time our subject was a child at home, and the family saw great hardships. Water had to be carried one mile for domestic purposes. His father had dug four wells eighty feet deep, but failed of obtaining water. He subsequently drilled one hundred and thirty feet and struck water. In those early days their nearest market place was Omaha, and with an ox team it required one week to make a trip. No hotel bills were paid then, as teamsters camped out and cooked for themselves. Their first house was a dugout, and around it the wolves, deer and other wild animals sported at will, and at times the wolves appeared very savage. The Indians were quite numerous and made frequent calls at the few settlers' houses, usually begging for something to eat. Then again at autumn time they were in great danger of being burned out

by the prairie fires. Their house and shedding had to be provided with fire guards by burning around them as soon as frost came.

ARNOLD ROMBERG, a farmer of Section 3, Cuming township, Dodge County, was born in Hanover, Germany, in 1850. When he came to America he spent one year in Illinois and arrived in Omaha in 1868, and soon after found his way to Dodge County, where he worked a few years as a bridge builder on the Union Pacific Railroad. He bought his land in Dodge County in 1870.

He was united in marriage in October, 1880.

His farm consists of two hundred and forty acres. He has a story and one-half house, a good barn, an orchard, and four acres of trees, while the balance is in meadow and pasture land. He keeps six head of horses, forty head of cattle and one hundred head of hogs. For two years during the early settlement of this township the grasshoppers and chinch-bugs destroyed the crops and caused very hard times to ensue. The father and mother of our subject were born in Germany, and came to Dodge County in 1868, and are now both deceased. His wife's people were also Germans, and emigrated to this country. The father is dead, but the mother still survives him.

The names of our subject's children are: Frederica, Arthur, Alexander and Alfred G.

MADS NIELSEN, a farmer residing on section 5 of Cuming Township, Cuming County, has been a resident since the fall of 1866, when he first stopped at West Point, and hence may truly be called a pioneer. He first took a homestead of one hundred and sixty acres, upon which he built a small house of cottonwood lumber. This was the first house erected in Cuming township, as it was also the first between West Point and Oakland. He lived in this house twelve years, and then built his present residence, which is sixteen by thirty-two feet, with a wing fourteen by sixteen feet. He has a good class of barns, granaries and shedding; also a tool house and hog house. A beautiful artificial grove, covering an area of twenty-two acres, is at once a valuable and attractive feature of his improvements, as is also his orchard of sixty trees. Of the half-section of land he now owns, two hundred acres are under the plow, while the balance is in pasture and meadow land. When he came to the country, West Point had but one store, a hotel, a saw-mill, and a log blacksmith shop. No bridges had yet spanned the waters of the Elkhorn and its tributaries. At one time they were out of flour for three days, and had nothing to subsist upon except turnips. Our subject has also passed through the destroying plagues of grasshoppers and hailstorms.

For the birthplace of our subject we must look to the north of Europe, for he was born in Denmark, April, 1833. He is the son of Nels Rasmuson, a native of Denmark, by whose marriage relation seven children were born, all of whom took the name of Nielsen: Hans (deceased); Mads, Mary (deceased), Anna, Christena (deceased), Johannah and M. Sophia.

Mads remained in his native land until he was thirty years of age, when he came to America, landing at Quebec. He went from there to Milwaukee, and then found his way into Michigan, where he chopped wood two winters, and worked at carpenter work three years and came to Nebraska. He came to America with about one hundred dollars in money. He had been in the army in Denmark, and received a good common school education.

He of whom we write this biographical notice was united in marriage July, 1866, to Karen Hanson, daughter of Hans and Maren Olson, who had seven children, all of whom took the name of Hanson Our subject and his wife are the parents of seven children, named as follows: Robert, Mary, Peter, Sophia, one deceased, Anna and Catharine.

Mr. and Mrs. Nielsen are members of the Lutheran Church, and politically, he votes with the Republican party.

Robert, their first born, was the first child born in Cuming township.

JACOB MILLER, a farmer living on Section 10, of Cotterell township, came to Dodge County in the autumn of 1867, and located at Fremont, where he run a blacksmith shop for three years, when he sold out and came to his present place, which was a pre-emption of 160 acres. When the law was passed giving a soldier the right to take 160 acres of land within railroad limits, Mr. Miller threw up his pre-emption and took some land as a homestead. His first house was a frame shanty, boarded up and down with flooring and papered with building paper, which made it quite warm and comfortable. In this they lived until the fall of 1882, when he built his present house, which is 16x24 feet, with an L 16 feet square. When he first came to this place he broke forty acres with two yoke of oxen. When he came to the county he had only $15, but now has a fine farm, well improved and very valuable. When Mr. Miller came to Fremont there were about one hundred buildings there, and prices were high, both for provisions and for work, and our subject relates that his price for shoeing horses was $5.50 per span.

Mr. Miller was born in Switzerland County, Indiana, April 18,1835, the son of George and Margaret (Douglas) Miller. The father was a native of Pennsylvania and the mother of Ohio. When our subject was about seven years of age his parents moved to Tippecanoe County, Indiana, where the mother died one year later, and he remained with his father on the farm until Christmas Day, 1848, when his father died. Our subject was thirteen years old at the time, and had two married sisters, with whom he remained until spring, when they were going to "bind him out," and as he did not like the idea he ran away to Terre Haute, Indiana, and worked on the canal for $5 per month for four months. We next find him in Fayette County, Illinois, in company with a young man named Robert Phillips, who had a horse and buggy. They drove through. He then worked out on a farm during the summer and went to school during the winter until he was nineteen years old, and then went to Waverly, Morgan County, Illinois, and learned the blacksmith's trade. He worked three years for $200 and his board. He then went to St. Louis and ironed wagons for the Murphy Wagon Company, receiving $12 apiece. After remaining there eight months he went to Oquawka, Illinois, was there a short time, and then went to a small town opposite Burlington, Iowa, where he rented a blacksmith shop for a year, and while there he heard of his brother John T., who was in Warren County, Illinois, and he went to make him a visit, the first he had seen of any of his relatives, or even heard of them, for fourteen years. He was only there a short time, as his brother was getting ready to move to Mahaska County, Iowa. Our subject drove a team out for him, and then run a shop at Union Mills one year; then went back to Warren County, Illinois, and operated a shop one winter, then went to Abbington, Illinois, where he enlisted, in November, 1861, in Company H Thirty-third Illinois Volunteer Infantry. They were sent to Pilot Knob, Missouri, arrived a day or two after the battle, and were then sent to Pea Ridge, Arkansas. He was in the following engagements: Port Hudson, Jackson, Champion Hills, Black River, Siege of Vicksburg; routed Johnson out of Jackson, Mississippi, and then returned to Vicksburg and was sent to reinforce Banks at New Orleans, and from there marched through Louisiana to Texas and back, and on this campaign had a severe fight with Kirby Smith, and was shipped from New Orleans to Corpus Christi, and on account of high winds could not land. So they played there all night and fired guns for a pilot, but they did not come to their aid. The next day they were ordered to Mustang Island. This was in the winter of 1863–64, and our subject went home to Lafayette, Indiana, and re enlisted, and was shipped

to New Orleans, where he did garrison duty one year, and then went to Mobile, where he was engaged in the battle; then marched to Montgomery, Alabama, thence to Selma, from there to Meridian, Mississippi, remaining all summer; then to Vicksburg in the winter of 1865. When he was mustered out he came to Mahaska County, Iowa, where he remained with his brother that winter, and in the spring of 1866 came to Omaha and worked at Bellevue at his trade eight months. The next eight months we find him in Elkhorn, Douglas County, after which he came to Fremont.

He was united in marriage in the fall of 1868 to Emily Thomas, and they are the parents of two children: Floyd E., and George, deceased.

Emily (Thomas) Miller died on the farm in Dodge County, in May, 1873, and he was again married, June 28, 1874, to Mrs. Livonia M. Harrington, and they are the parents of one child, Bertie. Mrs. Miller is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Politically he has been in sympathy with the Republican party until of late, but now is Independent. He is a member of the Grand Army Post at North Bend, and stands high in the community in which he lives.

HERMAN W. LAASE, of Blaine township, Cuming County, was born at Warren, Schwerin, Mecklenburg, Germany, March 19, 1860. He is a son of Theodore and Dorothy (Detdloff) Laase, and when five years of age the family came to America, settling at Ravenna, Ohio. In 1870 they removed to Cuming County, Nebraska, homesteading the farm upon which our subject now lives. In the spring of 1891 Theodore Laase removed to the village of Wisner, where he and his wife now reside. They are the parents of six children: Herman, Matilda (Mrs. J. W. Stinson), Amos, Frank, Anna, and Paul.

Mr. Laase received a limited education, and when twenty-one years of age commenced to follow the business of boring wells, and also dealt in agricultural implements, for several seasons being employed as a twine binder expert on the McCormick and other reapers, but since 1887 has been carrying on the homestead, which consists of one hundred and sixty acres. He was married November 13, 1887, to Amelia J., daughter of James and Eliza Wilson. Mrs. Laase was born near Lafayette, Indiana. Two children have been born by this union: Benjamin H. and Levi R.

Politically, Mr. Laase is an Independent. He is a member of the Wisner Lodge, Knights of Labor Order, belongs to the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and was a charter member of the Blaine township Farmers' Alliance, of which he is now president, as well as of the County Alliance. He is among the most intelligent and progressive agriculturists of his township.

OLA JOHNSON, a highly respected farmer of Section 34, Logan township, became a settler of Dodge County, in 1869, when he built a dug-out 12x14 feet, and broke twenty-five acres, upon which he planted wheat and trees. This was upon an eighty-acre tract which he homesteaded in 1868. A few years later he bought eighty acres of railroad land on Section 25, of the same township.

Mr. Johnson was born in Sweden, April 6, 1847. His parents were John and Ella Johnson, who had seven children: Nels, Ola, Hannah, Annie, Mary, Mans and Moris.

Ola accompanied his parents to this country in 1868. They landed at New York, and came to Omaha May 26. He was married December 15, 1873, to Christina Hanson, daughter of Peter Hanson, whose wife bore him nine children: John, Annie, Henry, Catharine, Margreta, Christina, Peter, Louis and Nellie.

Mr. Johnson and wife are the parents of eight children, born as follows: Anna Aurora, January 14, 1875; Arthur Alfvin, February 28, 1879; Nellie Evelina, January 10, 1881; Nellie May, May 28, 1883; Olga Corina, November 9, 1885; Julia Esther, March 29,

1887; Hatty Emeline, November 20, 1888; Ellen, May 10, 1889. Olga, Annie and Peter are the only three children who survive.

For his second wife he married in 1891 Miss Cecilia Lundqvist, who was next the youngest of a family of four children.

FREED GUENTHER, a farmer of Section 5, St Charles township, Cuming County, was born in the same county January 28, 1862. He lived with his parents on Section 4 of the same township, until he was twenty-seven years of age, when he moved to his present farm, which had been willed to him upon the death of his parents. His place contains a small orchard, fifty-five acres under cultivation, with a good class of buildings.

He was united in marriage October 15, 1889. Two children have been born: Ferdinand and Casper. Our subject's father and mother both died in Cuming County. Politically, Mr. Guenther votes the Democratic ticket, and in religious matters is a devotee of the Roman Catholic Church.

Mrs. Guenther's parents were born in Germany, came to this country in 1885, and are at present living in Cuming County, Nebraska.

In his father's family there were eleven children, and he is one of a pair of twins. His advantages for obtaining an education were very limited, a thing which he very much sees the need of at this time.

J. H. BENNE, an extensive farmer of Section 12, Monterey township, Cuming County, was born in St. Charles County, Missouri, July 22, 1855. He was the ninth of a family of twelve children born to J. F. and Mary Benne. The father is still living in Missouri, where the mother died in 1871. They were Germans who emigrated to America in 1842. They landed at New Orleans, and from thence came up the river. The following children are yet alive: Mary, Eliza, William, Henry, Herman and Dora.

Our subject was united in marriage July 19, 1883, to Anna Dierker, to whom has been born four children: Fred, Harry J., Clara M. and Victor A.

Mrs. Benne was the oldest of a family of ten children born to Henry and Mary (Gruer) Dierker. The father was born in Germany and came to America in 1842. The mother, however, was born in Missouri. Their children were named: Anna E., Ella M., George D., Tillia F., Fred J., Edward H., Benjamin F., Albert C., Harry F., Mannie M.

When our subject came to Monterey township he worked for his wife's father six months, and in 1883 bought his present farm of four hundred and eighty acres, paying eighteen dollars per acre for the same. It amounted in the aggregate to $8,640, and he now values it at $18,000, outside of personal property, which amounts to $5,000 more. He is a very systematic and orderly man, as everything about his place indicates. He has a wind-mill, which supplies a system of water-works with water for both domestic and stock purposes. This improvement cost him five hundred dollars. His farm is enclosed by a wire fence, which cost him eight hundred dollars. His buildings are of the best character and all shows him to be a man of thrift and good taste.

JOHN C. BRIGGS, of Beemer, Cuming County, was born near Schoolcraft, Michigan, December 22, 1844. He is the son of Asa C. and Mary (Noyes) Briggs. Asa C. was a native of Vermont. The family had resided in New England for many generations, and were of English descent. Mrs. Mary Briggs was born near Buffalo, New York. Asa C. settled in Michigan in 1832. In 1856 he removed to Glenwood, Iowa, and in 1864 to Dodge County, Nebraska, and purchased a farm near the pleasant village of Hooper. He completed the Logan mills in 1864, and kept a store, post-office and country tavern for a number of years at that point. This was a popular

resort for teamsters en route for Omaha. People came from as far as Grand Island to mill here. Asa C. Briggs died July 7, 1887; the widow and her oldest son still reside on the place. They were the parents of five children: J. Frank, Jennie F. (Mrs. H. R. Laird), Asa, John C. and Alla H. John C. received a limited education, attending the district school in the winter. February 12, 1864, he enlisted in Company B Twenty-ninth Iowa Infantry, and took part in the engagements at Jenkins Ferry (Arkansas), Spanish Fort, and a number of skirmishes. After the surrender of General Lee he was sent into Texas with the regiment, and finally discharged at New Orleans, August 10, 1865. After the war he attended school about two months, and remained in Iowa until the spring of 1866, and then came to Dodge County, and ran a breaking team; the next season pre-empted 160 acres of land, but worked in his father's mill for two years. In 1869 he took a homestead near the present village of Scribner, and resided there until 1880, when he moved to Beemer township, Cuming County, and purchased a farm. January, 1887, he removed to the village and engaged in the livery business for three years, since which time he has been engaged in dealing in live stock; he also carries on a horse training and breeding stable. His stable contains some fine specimens of horses. He was one of the incorporators of the Beemer State bank, and has been president of that institution since its organization.

Politically, Mr. Briggs is a Republican. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and has held several local offices.

He was united in marriage, July 2, 1870, to Miss Olive Oberst, the daughter of John and Sarah (Florence) Oberst.

Our subject's maternal grandfather's name was James Noyes. His father was a Continental soldier, and took part in the battle of Bunker Hill. Samuel Russell, his great-grandfather, was also at the battle of Bunker Hill. James Noyes was a Methodist minister. His eldest son, James, took part in the Black Hawk War.

Mr. and Mrs. Briggs are the parents of the following children: Mary V., born October 27, 1871—died August 28, 1872; Lida M., born October 15, 1874; Guy F., May 5, 1876; Mary O., August 3, 1887.

DAVID ADAMS, banker at O'Neill, Holt County, has been a resident of that city since the spring of 1881, when he organized the first bank of the county, known as the Holt County Bank, which was started with a capital of three thousand dollars, with the following officers: D. Adams, cashier; W. E. Adams, president. It was established as a private bank but is now a State bank, with a capital of forty thousand dollars. With much pride our subject has seen the place grow from a hamlet of one hundred and fifty inhabitants to fifteen hundred.

David was born in Union County, Ohio, May, 1856, the son of John Watson and Etha Adams, natives of Ohio and Germany, respectively. Their children were: Charles H. (deceased), Albert, David, Edward, Candice (deceased) and William.

Mr. Adams remained in the Buckeye State until twenty-four years of age, when he located at Neligh, Nebraska, but after six months went to O'Neill. He was reared on a farm receiving a common school education and was united in marriage February, 1884, to Lenora, daughter of Timothy and Mary Dwyer, natives of Ireland and Maine, respectively, whose nine children were: Nellie (deceased), Mary (deceased), Lenora, Richard, Julia, Catharine, Robert, John and William.

Our subject and wife have two children: Mary E. and Constant F.

Politically Mr. Adams affiliates with the Republican party.

Of his ancestry he knows but little, save that his grandparents originated from Massachusetts and Vermont.

RICHARD M. ALLEN, manager of the Standard Cattle Company of Ames, will form the subject of this notice.

Mr. Allen was born in Bangor, Maine, March 20, 1853, the son of Rev. J. H. and Anna M. (Weld) Allen, both natives of Massachusetts.

Our subject is of a family of six children, five of whom are still living. He received his education in the public schools at Jamaca Plain and Cambridge, later attending Harvard College for four years. In the autumn of 1874 he entered the office of the Prescott Insurance Company of Boston, remaining until the fall of 1877. He then went into the grain commission business at Kansas City, Missouri.

In the spring of 1879 he engaged in the cattle business in Wyoming, with A. T. Babbitt, of Cheyenne, which business finally merged into the Standard Cattle Company, in the spring of 1881. This company has ranches in Wyoming and Montana, an account of which is given elsewhere in this volume. In the spring of 1882 Mr. Allen went south to take charge of the company's property in Texas and Indian Territory, and there remained until the fall of 1886, when he took charge as manager of the company at Ames, Dodge County, Nebraska.

He was united in marriage July 14, 1884, to Virginia Coggeshall, a native of New York.

In all his business relations Mr. Allen has proven himself a capable and trustworthy man.

ALEXANDER BEAR, physician and surgeon, practicing at Norfolk, is one of the oldest practitioners in Nebraska. He was born in Warrentown, Virginia, February 4, 1840. His ancestors came from Germany, settled in Pennsylvania, and subsequently removed to Virginia. His parents were Emanuel and Caroline (Bachrach) Bear, who were the parents of two children, our subject and Jacob, now of Virginia. The mother died in 1876 and the father in 1886. He of whom we write this notice was educated at the University of Virginia, at Charlottesville. When eighteen years of age, he entered the office of Professor Arnold of Baltimore and attended lectures at the University of Maryland, graduating in 1860. He commenced the practice of medicine at Marion, Smith County, Virginia, in April, 1861. When the Civil War broke out, he commenced to act as assistant surgeon in the Fourth Virginia Infantry, and afterwards became surgeon of the Twenty-first Virginia Cavalry, remaining in the service until the surrender of Lee at Appomattox, when he was paroled. In the summer of 1865, he came to Fremont, Nebraska, then a small village. He was the second physician which hung out his shingle at that place. In 1870 he went to Norfolk, when there was but a half-dozen houses in the place. The doctor is a member of the State Medical Society, and held the office of first vice-president. He is also a member of the American Medical Society. He is at present surgeon of the Union Pacific and C. M. & O. railroads at Norfolk. He belongs to Masonic Lodge No. 56, where he has filled all the chairs, represented his lodge in the Grand Lodge, and is senior warden in Damascus Chapter.

He was united in marriage at Richmond, Virginia, September, 1887, to Miss Amelia Levy, daughter of Leopole Levy, a commission merchant of Richmond. Two children have been born of this union: Robenette, born May 23, 1889; Alexander L., born August 3, 1892.

When the doctor came to Nebraska, his practice extended over a large territory, as there were but a few settlers at any one given point.

Financially he has made a success in the North. He is vice-president of the Norfolk National Bank, one of the oldest financial institutions in northeastern Nebraska.

Politically the doctor is a stanch supporter of Democracy, and has been honored by representing his district in the State Senate two terms, and also one term in the House of Representatives. In 1875 he was elected as one of the Board of Regents of the State University, holding until the constitution was changed in

1880. He was the Democratic candidate for Congress for the State in 1879, and was only defeated by 4,000 votes, while the Republican majority on the State ticket was 25,000. In 1890 he was candidate for lieutenant governor, but was defeated with the balance of his party by five thousand votes.

HENRY E. BECKER, a furniture dealer and undertaker of Madison, Madison County, has been identified with that place since 1874. He was born in Schleswig, Prussia Germany, November 1, 1829. He is the son of Jacob Fredrick and Mary C. (Tortsen) Becker, who were the parents of eight children: Margaret, who married Claus Rathjer, and died in Prussia; Christena, wife of John Lyme; Ann, wife of Christian Michelson, of Phillipsburg, Kansas; Mary, wife of Christ Landen, of Brooklyn, New York; Frederica, wife of John Weber, near Richmond, Virginia; Catharine, wife of Hans Albertson, of Brooklyn, New York; Lena, wife of Charles Frederick, of Phillipsburg, Kansas.

Mr. Becker, the father, died in Germany in 1878, at the age of seventy-nine years. Mrs. Becker died in 1848. This worthy couple were lifelong members of the German Lutheran Church.

He of whom we write was reared, educated and apprenticed to the trade of a cabinet maker, was a soldier during the War of 1848, and participated in the engagement at Itstedt. In 1853, he emigrated to America, located at Mt. Vernon, New York, where he worked in a door factory. In 1855 he went to Greenwich, Connecticut, and followed the carpentering trade. In 1879 he married Miss Catharine Duffy, who was born in Ireland in 1829. Our subject enlisted September 25, 1861, in the Tenth Connecticut Volunteer Infantry, being a member of Company I. He served three years and participated in engagements at Roanoke, Newburn, Kingston, North Carolina, and was sent to South Carolina, participating in the siege of Fort Sumter. He was also at St. Augustine, Florida, remained five months and was with Butler in the army of the James. His health failed and he was sent to Hampton hospital and there remained until the Battle of Cold Harbor, when he was in the ambulance corps and assisted in removing the wounded. He worked day and night and was on short rations. We next find him at Petersburg and was sent from there near Deep Bottom, Virginia, where he joined his regiment, and the next night had an engagement in which he was taken prisoner, sent to Belle Isle for a short time and from there to Libby hospital and was soon mustered out at Hartford, Connecticut.

In 1874 he moved to Madison, Nebraska, where he built a store and started the first furniture shop in the place. He sold out in 1888, on account of ill heath. He has since purchased one-half of his business, which he still retains.

In politics he is a stanch Republican. He has been one of the county commissioners for three years; been a member of the school board and on the town council seven years. He has always taken an active interest in all public affairs. He is a member of the Lutheran Church.

Mr. Becker came to America fifty dollars in debt, and by hard work has accumulated a good property and bears the respect of the entire community.

CHARLES J. BEST, junior partner in the publication of the *Leader* at Neligh, Antelope County, was born at Portage, Wisconsin, January 4, 1857, and moved with the family to Agency, Iowa, in 1867. He attended the public school. At twelve years of age he commenced to learn the printer's trade on the *Newsboy* and *Independent*, and in 1878 bought the *Independent*, which he published three years, and then went to Council Bluffs. In 1876 was employed on the *Democrat* at Peoria, Illinois. At one time he was city editor of the Council Bluffs *Nonpareil*, has also held

that position on the *Evening Herald* of the same place. During the racing season of 1883 he reported for the Chicago *Horseman*, making a circuit through Iowa and Missouri. In 1884 he worked as the night editor of the Omaha *Herald*, and the following year came to Neligh, and in company with his brother began the publication of the *Leader*.

April 17, 1883, he was married to Minnie E., daughter of John B. Hill and wife, of Virginia. Mrs. Best was born in Washington County, Iowa. Their three children are: John E., Helen and Ruth.

Politically, Mr. Best affiliates with the Democratic party, and is a member of the Knights of Pythias order. For additional information the reader is referred to his brother, E. T. Best's sketch.

EDWARD THOMAS BEST, senior partner in the publication of the Neligh *Leader*, of Antelope County, was born at Portage City, Wisconsin, February 22, 1850, the son of Thomas E. and Emely (Jones) Best. The father was born in Portage County, Ohio, of German descent, and died at Agency, Iowa, October 5, 1877. Mrs. Emely Best was born in Connecticut, and now lives at Burlington, Iowa. Our subject attended the public schools at Portage, and when fourteen years of age began work on the Wisconsin State *Register*. In 1867 the family removed to Salem and soon after to Agency, Iowa, where he attended the public schools and worked in the office of the Agency *Newsboy*. In 1871 he purchased the same and published it until the next spring, when he went to Chariton, Iowa, and in company with others founded the *Leader*. In 1882, he bought the Harlan *Tribune*, and two years later went to Council Bluffs, remained a while and then moved to Neligh, and founded the *Leader* as a Democratic organ. He was postmaster at Neligh from November, 1885, to February, 1890, and is the present city clerk.

He was married at Fairfield, Iowa, December 23, 1875, to Florence May, daughter of Prof. R. G. Gilson, now of Apalachicola, Florida. By this union three children were born: Edith, Robert G., and Edward T.

The family are members of the Congregational Church.

Thomas E. Best, father of Edward T., was a physician, and enlisted soon after the battle of Bull Run, and afterwards became a surgeon of the Forty-Fourth Wisconsin Regiment, and was discharged on account of ill health.

EMIL A. BOELL, a farmer of Section 20, Everett township, came to Dodge County in the fall of 1873. He first located at Fremont, and worked in the grain elevator for about seven years, after which he rented land two years and then purchased the farm he now occupies, which consists of one hundred and sixty acres of partly improved land. He built a house 16x28 feet, with a wing 16x22 feet, also a good barn, granary, cow-barn and dug a well providing the same with wind-power. He has since added to his land until he now has two hundred and forty acres, two hundred acres of which are under the plow.

Our subject was born in Germany, November, 1850, the son of Hans and Sophia Boell, who had three children: Charles, Paulina and Emil A. Our subject remained in Germany until twenty-three years of age, when he came to America, landed in New York, and came direct from that place to Dodge County, Nebraska. His early educational advantages were poor. He was in the German army three years, and fought between France and Germany. He was united in marriage September, 1872, to Anna Withenrich, daughter of John and Mary Withenrich, who were the parents of the following children: Daniel, William, Henry, Anna, Mary (deceased), Christian, Louis, Trena, Maggie, Herman, August, Bernard.

Mr. and Mrs. Boell are the parents of five children: William H., John, Lena, Louis and

Henry. Four of whom are deceased. Two died of diphtheria at the ages of four and one half and two years respectively. Henry died in infancy.

Mr. Boell, in his political affiliations, favors the Democratic party.

CHARLES W. CARR, of the firm of Reavis & Car, Battle Creek, Madison County, was born in Grayson County, Virginia, January 3, 1861. He is a son of Fielding and Nancy (Phelps) Carr, natives of Virginia. Our subject's father grew to manhood in the old "Dominion" State and at the breaking out of the Civil War espoused the cause of the Confederate States, shouldered his musket, and served throughout that terrible conflict. He took part in many of the battles, and was at the surrender of his chiefton, Robert E. Lee. Mr. and Mrs. Carr were the parents of ten children: Elizabeth, wife of George Hall, of Virginia; Marion, of Kentucky; John, of Virginia; Thomas, a resident of Madison County, Nebraska; Charles W., the subject of this sketch, Fielding, of Virginia; Wilburn, of Madison County, Nebraska; Huston, of the same locality; Griggs, of Arizona, and Laura at home in Virginia. The parents are still living, and are honored members of the Baptist Church.

Charles W. learned the blacksmith's trade in his father's shop. He also learned the wheelwright trade. In March, 1884, he came West, and started a shop near Hail post-office. In 1887, he moved to Battle Creek, and formed his present partnership under the firm name of Reavis & Carr.

Mr. Carr was married in Virginia February, 1884, to Miss Susan E. Buseick, a native of Wythe County, Virginia. She is the daughter of Troy and Frances Buseick. By this union three children were born: Maude, August 17, 1885; Retta, born August 10, 1888, and Montie, born May 3, 1891.

Mr. and Mrs. Carr are both acceptable members of the Baptist Church and stand high in the community in which they live. He is a friend of all educational institutions, and is greatly opposed to the liquor traffic.

WILLIAM FRANCIS CONWELL, M. D., of Neligh, Antelope County, will form the subject of this notice. He was born in Van Buren, Grant County, Indiana, September 17, 1846. His parents were James and Harriet (Conner) Conwell. His great-grandfather, Jeremiah Conwell, came from Ireland and settled in Delaware. His grandfather, Jeremiah Conwell, was a sailor and sea captain, until fifty years of age, when he moved to Laurel, Indiana. James Conwell also owned a trading vessel until thirty years of age, when he also came to Indiana, about 1842, and died there in 1878. Mrs. Harriet Conwell died at Van Buren, Indiana, in 1880. Her father, James Conner, was a Baptist minister at Connersville, Indiana (named after him). He was a native of Kentucky. Mrs. Conwell was born in Lexington, Kentucky. William F., of whom we write, lived at Van Buren on a farm, attending the district school until July 20, 1863, when he enlisted in Company F One Hundred and Eighteenth Indiana Volunteer Infantry for six months, but served eight months, and then re-enlisted in the Seventeenth Indiana Battery, and served until the close of the Civil War, receiving his discharge July 8, 1865. He participated in the engagements so memorable in history, Cedar Creek, Winchester and other engagements. After the war closed he entered Roanoke Academy at Roanoke, Indiana, and afterward attended the State Normal School at Terre Haute. In the fall of that year he entered upon a three years' course at the Chicago Medical College, and began practicing at Van Buren, Indiana, in 1870. In 1875 he went to Falls City, Nebraska, and four years later to Oakdale of the the same State. In 1885 he went to New York City, and finished his course at Bellevue Medical College, graduating March 15, 1886,

after which he took a special course in surgery at the New York Polyclinical College, finishing in 1886. He returned to Oakdale, Nebraska, and resumed his practice, continuing until September, 1891, when he went to Neligh, where he has since practiced his chosen profession. He has built up an extensive and lucrative practice in Antelope County, and is often called to distant places for counsel.

The Doctor was united in marriage July 1, 1880, to Miss Emma, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Edwards, of Jackson, Missouri. Mrs. Conwell was born in Kentucky.

Politically the Doctor is a supporter of the Republican party, and has served as county coroner in Antelope County three terms. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and is a member of the Masonic and Odd Fellows' Orders, and has passed through the chairs of both the subordinate and encampment degrees of the last named. He is also an honored member of the Knights of Pythias (uniform rank), Grand Army of the Republic, Modern Woodmen of America and Ancient Order of United Workmen.

He is a member of the Nebraska State Medical Society, the Railway Surgical Society, and has held the position of surgeon of the F. E. & M. V. R. R. since 1887.

Be it said to the Doctor's credit that whatever success or distinction he has attained has been accomplished through his own efforts, as he commenced in life unaided by his friends or capital.

JOHN H. CLAUSEN, a retired farmer and present chairman of the township board, of Cuming township settled in Dodge County, in June, 1868, and took a homestead on Section 12, township 19, range 6, in what is known as Ridgley township. He remained on this place until January, 1889, at which time he rented his farm and moved to Scribner.

He was born in Holstein, Germany, January 18, 1837, and grew to manhood in that country. He had the advantages of the common schools and has always preferred the life of a farmer, to that of any other occupation. He sailed for America in June, 1865, landing at New York the 13th of that month and at once went to Stephenson County, Illinois, where he worked upon the farm until he came to Dodge County.

July 16, 1872, Mary D. Hoyer became his wife. She was born in Hanover, August 24, 1851. By this marriage union four children have been born: Henry, May 2, 1873; Otto, October 5, 1874; Alma, April 22, 1879, and Bertha, March 15, 1885.

In his political choice Mr. Clausen favors the Democratic party, and upon this ticket has been elected to numerous local offices.

During twenty-four years residence in Dodge County our subject has proven the value of our laws, for it was that year he was enabled to secure a homestead of the most fertile land to be found in the world, by simply entering the same and attempting to build for himself a home. And as one views his farm to-day, they are impressed with the fact that he appreciated the opportunity that had been offered him. And at this time while he is yet in the prime of life, he is enabled to retire from the laborious duties of farm life.

ADAM K. DINGES, a farmer located on Section 28, Cleveland township, came to Cuming County in the autumn of 1884, and located on the farm he now occupies, which at that time consisted of one hundred and forty-six acres of wild land, upon which he placed good improvements as fast as he was able. He has an artificial grove of four acres and an orchard of one hundred trees. One hundred acres of his land is under the plow.

The man of whom this notice is written is a native of Pennsylvania, born December, 1840, the son of John Philip and Rebecca Dinges, natives of the Keystone State, whose nine children were: Adam K., John Philip, Jr., Oliver Perry, Elizabeth, Jennie, Joanna, Re-



R. F. Kloke

becca, Daniel and Samuel. All living in Nebraska, except two who reside in Iowa. When fourteen years of age our subject left his native state and went to Stephenson County, Illinois, and remained there with his parents on a farm until 1862, during the Civil War period, when he enlisted in Company G Ninety-third Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and was mustered into service at Camp Douglas, Chicago, under Captain Joseph Reel, and from there was sent to Memphis, Tennessee, under General Grant. In the spring of 1863 he was in the regiment that cut the levee of the Mississippi to Half Moon lake, the object being to flank Pemberton at Vicksburg. He was also engaged in fighting guerrillas. He was at the battle of Champion Hills, where he was taken prisoner and held two weeks and then paroled. After serving his country three years he was discharged at Chicago, and went to farming upon a fifty-acre tract which he owned. He remained there until he came to Cuming County, Nebraska.

Emaline Gross became his wife in October, 1867. She is the daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth Gross, natives of Pennsylvania whose six children are as follows: Johnathan, Permelia, Amanda, Emaline, Elizabeth (deceased), and Samuel (deceased).

Mr. and Mrs. Dinges are the parents of five children born in the following order: Millie, William P., John and Samuel (twins), Franklin.

Politically, he of whom we write is in full sympathy with the Democratic party. Among the local offices he has held may be mentioned that of town clerk, which he has held for five years in succession.

HON. ROBERT F. KLOKE, president of the Nebraska State Bank at West Point, was born in Manitowoc County, Wisconsin, February 18, 1860. His parents were Frederick and Elizabeth (Fobbe) Kloke, natives of Germany, who emigrated to America in 1850, locating in Wisconsin. In 1868, they came to Cuming County, Nebraska, where the father died in 1873. They were the parents of seven children: John, who was treasurer of Cuming County for seven years but now a prominent farmer in Boyd County, Nebraska; Henry, a farmer in Cuming County; Herman, of West Point; Robert F., the subject of this sketch; Mary, the wife of Augustus Drahos, of West Point; Lena, wife of G. Loock, of Boyd County, Nebraska.

The subject of this notice received his education in the common schools of West Point, and graduated from the Green Bay Business College. In 1881, he engaged in the real estate and loan business, and in 1887, commenced banking business as a private banker. When the Nebraska State Bank was organized in 1889 he was made its president, which office he still holds. He is treasurer of the Building and Loan Association of West Point, as well as secretary of the Land Loan and Trust Company. He is one of the directors of the West Point Electric Light Company, and a member of the board of education.

Mr. Kloke has never been an office seeker but in the fall of 1892 he was elected to the State Legislature from the sixteenth Representative District, comprising Cuming, Thurston and Dakota Counties, by a plurality of 428. In 1888, Moan, Democrat, carried it by 1300. Though West Point, Mr. Kloke's home town, is thoroughly Democratic, it gave him a majority of 246, which bespeaks his popularity at home and abroad.

Mr. Kloke was united in marriage in 1884, to Miss Amelia Rosenthal, a native of Vienna, Austria, coming to Amercia when five years of age. The result of this marriage union was one child, named Mona.

Politically, Mr. Kloke is a Republican, while in religious matters he is in sympathy with the Christian Church.

NOAH DENESIA, whose farm home is located on Section 28, Cleveland township, has been a resident of Cuming County since the autumn of 1884, when he

located on one hundred and twenty acres of wild land, comprising a part of his present farm. Here he built a 16x24 story and one-half house, and provided the place with suitable out-buildings, also a grove of three acres and a small orchard. His present farm contains one hundred and sixty acres, ninety acres being under the plow, while the balance is in pasture and meadow-land; the entire tract being surrounded by a good fence. In 1885, during a hard wind storm, his house was taken from its foundation.

To acquaint the reader with our subject's earlier life it should be stated that he was born in Canada, February, 1834, the son of Tusan and Catharine Denesia, natives of France, whose seven children were: Tusan, Jr. (deceased); Joseph, one who died in infancy, Mary, William, Esther and Noah.

When four years of age Noah accompanied his parents to St. Lawrence County, New York, remained about two years, then removed to Jefferson County, the same State, where the parents both died. Our subject remained with his parents at home until he reached his majority and then purchased a timber-land farm in Lewis County, New Yokr, which he improved and lived upon about twenty-four years. He then moved to Saunders County, Nebraska, lived three years and came to his present place.

During the Civil War, and in 1863, Mr. Denesia enlisted in Company F Fourteenth New York Heavy Artillery, and was mustered into service at Rochester and was sent to Long Island, where he did garrison duty until the spring of 1864. He then went to the front, and was sent back, remaining with the army till October, 1865.

All through life he has had to depend upon his own resources, and had a common school education. He was united in marriage December, 1857. He and his wife have been blessed by seven children: Josephine, Elizabeth, Charles, Louisa, Sarah, Francis and Adaline.

Mr. and Mrs. Denesia belongs to the Roman Catholic Church and politically he belongs to the Democratic party.

JOHN P. EATON, a farmer of Section 14, Cotterell township, came to Dodge County in July, 1867, and took a homestead of eighty acres. His nearest neighbor was four miles, and everything was wild and new, but settlement was made rapidly. Personally of this man it may be said he was born in Barnstead, New Hampshire, August 18, 1843, the son of Peter and Elizabeth C. (Libby) Eaton, both natives of New England. In 1861 and spring of 1862, he attended the academy at Pittsfield preparatory for college, but left and entered the Union Army. He enlisted in Company B Twelfth New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry, and was in the Army of the Potomac. In the spring of 1864 he was commissioned first lieutenant, and was in the Indian country for many months. After a varied experience was mustered out in May, 1866, and returned to his home in the Granite State, remained a year and then came to Dodge County, Nebraska. September 10, 1868, he was married to Miss Francena J. Sawyer, of Lee, New Hampshire, born November 4, 1845. Mr. and Mrs. Eaton are the parents of one child, Gertrude F., born November 14, 1881.

They are both members of the Congregational Church.

Politically, he is a Republican, and has held the office of county commissioner, and was the Republican nominee for county judge in the fall of 1891.

JOHN HILBERS, of Section 14, Neligh township, came to Cuming County in the spring of 1881 and located on the land he now occupies, which was then a hundred and twenty acre wild tract, which he has successfully improved. He built a frame house, 14x20 feet, one story high, in which he lived for nine years, then built his present residence, which is a two-story structure, 24x40 feet. He has a good class of out-buildings, barn, granary, etc.; a dug-well provided with a wind-power pump and a good system of waterworks. He has an artificial grove of three acres,

an orchard of seventy trees, besides grapes and small fruit. His present farm contains two hundred and forty acres, one hundred and sixty of which is under the plow, the balance in pasture and meadow land. He came to the county poor, and had to borrow money with which to make the first payment on his land, but by hard work, good management, together with the natural advantages of the country, he has come to be a well-to-do agriculturist.

Mr. Hilbers was born in the German Empire, April, 1842, the son of Oltmann and Wubke Hilbers, natives of Germany, whose four children were: Helen, Dedric, John and Gerhart. Three of these children are living in America and one in Germany. The father and mother are both deceased. Our subject lived in his native country until twenty-seven years of age and then came to America. He first settled in Logan township, Dodge County, where he took a homestead and lived for six years. He sold that place and bought near Oakland, but on account of the loss he sustained by the grasshoppers, after moving there, he was obliged to sell out, and subsequently bought where he now lives.

He received a good education in his native county, and was united in marriage, May, 1871, to Meta Wilkens, daughter of Tonjes and Margaret Wilkens, of Germany, whose three children were: Henry, Bernhart (deceased), and Meta.

Our subject and his wife are the parents of four children, born as follows: Helen, January, 1872; Louisa, June, 1874; Herman, May, 1877; and Margaret, January, 1880.

Our subject and his wife are members of the Lutheran Church, and in political matters he is a supporter of Democracy. He has assessed his township three years, and been its treasurer three years.

CAPT. JOHN D. HATFIELD, present treasurer of Antelope County, residing at Neligh, was born July 4, 1834, near Rockville, Park County, Indiana, the son of Abel and Rebecca (Summers) Hatfield. Abel Hatfield was in born Butler County, Ohio, and his father, George Hatfield, fought through the Revolutionary conflict. The father of the last named Hatfield (also named George) came from England, and settled at Elizabethtown, New Jersey, about the middle of the eighteenth century.

Abel Hatfield now lives near Bedford, Iowa. He was born in 1804.

Mrs. Rebecca Hatfield was born in Sullivan County, Indiana, and is still living. Her father was born in New Jersey, of English extraction. Mr. and Mrs. Abel Hatfield are the parents of ten children: John D., Jane (Mrs. G. Hall), Phoebe A. (Mrs. R. M. Terrell), Jesse, William (died in infancy), Margaret (Mrs. D. Yager), George (deceased), Mary (Mrs. J. Cook), Janet (Mrs D. Martin, deceased), and Harrison. In 1845 our subject, John D., removed with his parents to Peoria County, Illinois. At twenty years of age he left home, worked on a farm in Marshall County, Illinois, and November 2, 1861, enlisted in Company H Fifty-third Illinois Volunteer Infantry. He took part in the engagements at Shiloh, Siege of Corinth, Hatchie, Siege of Vicksburgh, Jackson, Siege of Atlanta, and was with Sherman on his famous "March to the Sea," thence through the Carolina campaign back to Richmond, and on to Washington, where he took part in the Grand Review.

At Hatchie he received a painful and dangerous wound in the lower jaw. He was sent home on a furlough until February, 1863. At Jackson his regiment, two hundred strong, came out with but sixty-two men. He was sent to Libby prison, with one hundred and eight of his comrades, and escaped February 9, 1864, by digging a tunnel. After six days and nights of privation, during which he had but one meal, he succeeded in reaching the Union lines at Williamsburgh He received a first lieutenant's commission, December, 2, 1862 and a captain's commission December 28, 1864, receiving an honorable discharge from the Union Army, July 29, 1865. After the war he again

engaged in farming in Marshall County, Illinois. In 1876 he removed to Bradford, Stark County, Illinois, and in 1885 to Neligh, Nebraska, where he engaged in buying and shipping grain and live stock, having purchased a section of land in Antelope County, in 1884. He now owns twelve hundred and forty acres of improved land which he rents. Politically he is Independent. He has held the office of county treasurer of Antelope County since 1889.

April 26, 1866, he was united in marriage to Miss Nellie M., daughter of Simeon P. and Caroline Shedardson, of Warwick, Massachusetts. Two children blessed this union: Lillian and Jay D.

Mr. Hatfield is a member of the Masonic and Grand Army of the Republic fraternities. He and others made the first call for an independent convention in Antelope County in 1889, and he was a delegate to the National convention at Omaha, in 1892. He was also a delegate to the first national conference of the labor organizations of America, at St. Louis, in December, 1889, also to the conference at Cincinnati, in May, 1891. He is a member of the State Central Committee. Formerly he was a prominent and enthusiastic Republican.

SEYMOUR HAMMON, of Section 34, township 21, range 3, Maple Creek precint, of Stanton County, is numbered among the first settlers of his precinct. He was born in Chautauqua County, New York, February 4, 1830, and is the son of Anson and Eliza (Handley) Hammon. They were united in marriage March, 1824, and reared a family of six children. Our subject remained at home until twenty-two years of age. His mother died October 15, 1854, after which the family moved to Iowa, where he was united in marriage February 11, 1864, to Mary E. Hall. He lived near Waterloo, Iowa, until 1876, when he moved to Stanton County, Nebraska, and located on a quarter-section of land that had formerly been located as a homestead, which delayed him two years in filing his homestead papers on the same. He then returned to Iowa, and the following April returned with his wife, to Nebraska, and became the first actual settler in Mapple Creek precinct, and built the first habitation in the same.

He reared a family of seven children: Eva M., now Mrs. W. E. Chilcoat; Mary A., Mrs. George R. Parrish; Henry H.; Charles A.; Frank E.; Arthur H. and Jessie A.

Mr. and Mrs. Hammon are members of the Baptist Church. Mrs. Hammon was born in Rowe, Massachusetts, the daughter of Samuel and Mary (Fiske) Hall, natives of the New England States. They reared a family of six children. The date of Mrs. Hammon's birth was December 3, 1842.

EDWARD W. HOOKER, a farmer living on Section 3, of Maple township, came to Dodge County in the spring of 1872, and first located at Fremont, where he rented a house and worked land for one year, when he homesteaded the place he now occupies; the same consisted of a quarter-section of wild land, upon which he built a house 20x28 feet with a wing 18x24 feet, also a barn and other outbuildings. He provided his place with a bored well, set out an orchard of fifty trees, besides shade trees. He now has one hundred and ten acres under the plow, while the remainder of his farm is in pasture and meadow land.

It was his ill-fortune to live in the county during the years that the grasshoppers were there. They destroyed his corn crop entirely, and he had to resort to school teaching in order to subsist.

Mr. Hooker was born in Westhampton, Hampshire County, Massachusetts, November 26, 1840, the son of Festus and Mary B. Hooker, natives of Massachusetts, and descendants of Rev. Thomas Hooker, the first minister at Hartford, Connecticut. In our subject's parents' family there were six children: Allen T. (de-

ceased); Henry C. (deceased); Edward W.; Lucy A.; Worthington and Charles H. Our subject remained with his parents until he became of age, when he enlisted as a soldier in the Civil War, at Westhampton, Massachusetts, as a member of Company D Thirty-seventh Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, and was mustered into service at Pittsfield, and was at once sent to Arlington Heights, Virginia, and was in the battle at Fredericksburg, Maryland Heights, Salem Church, Gettysburg, etc. His regiment was then sent to New York City to assist in the enforcement of the draft in 1863, after which they were sent back and joined the army and participated in the engagements at Rappahannock, MineRun, Wilderness, Spottsylvania, North Anna, Cold Harbor, Petersburg and Fort Stephens, at which last named place the regiment was armed with Spencer repeating rifles. Our subject was also at the battles of Charleston, Cedar Creek, Hatches Run, Fall of Petersburg, and Sailors' Creek, also at Opequan. He was color-bearer one year and a half, which promotion he received for bringing the colors from the last named engagement. After having served nearly three years in the Union Army our subject received an honorable discharge at Readville, Massachusetts. He received no wounds, while his right and left hand man was shot from his side, and the flag-staff splintered in his hand. After the war he went to work at the mill-wright trade, at which he worked for six years and then came to Nebraska. His advantages for an education were good, and he improved them by attending the common schools, also the Westfield Academy and Williston Seminary. Mr. Hooker was married in July, 1862, to Jennie E. Clark, daughter of Zenas S. and Eliza Clark, natives of Massachusetts, whose three children were: Cornelia, Henry H. and Jennie E.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward W. Hooker are the parents of six children, born as follows: Henry C., born August 22, 1866; Annie W. (deceased), December 11, 1870; Edward F., July 28, 1876; Charles S. (deceased), September 8, 1878; Cornelia A., October 29, 1879; Jennie M., May 19, 1884.

Mr. Hooker votes the Republican ticket and holds the office of justice of the peace. He is postmaster at Maple Creek. He belongs to the Grand Army of the Republic, while both he and his estimable wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

HENRY HOSTICK, a farmer of Section 28, St. Charles township, Cuming County, was born April 30, 1844, in Hanover, Prussia, and came to America in 1855, landing at New Orleans. He was the oldest son of Henry and Dora (Grovijohn) Hostick. Our subject accompanied his parents by steamboat to Dubuque, Iowa, where they lived five years, and in the spring of 1861 the father located a claim in St. Charles township. In the summer of 1867 our subject located a homestead where he now resides. He was married in the autumn of 1868 to his first wife, who died, and January 8, 1880, he married Lena Nerveman. By his first wife six children were born: Henry, Mary, Theodore, Frank, William and Lena. By his second marriage two children were born: John and Josephine. Our subject's father is deceased, and the mother lives with her daughter in Cuming County. Mr. Hostick and family are Roman Catholics, and he votes the Democratic ticket. His farm originally consisted of one hundred and sixty acres, upon which he built a good one and one-half story house; also a barn, and set out an orchard and a grove of three acres. He afterwards bought three hundred and forty acres of land, and has the homestead of his father, amounting to two hundred and twenty-five acres in all, which is all under cultivation. During the grasshopper plague, in the seventies and eighties, he lost much by their destroying his crops. His first house was a log structure 16x18 feet, in which he lived until about 1884. His first team was an ox team, for which he paid one hundred and seventy dollars. He was

compelled to use this team for about five years before he was able to get a horse team. He hauled his grain to Omaha, to market, the round trip requiring one week's time. Our subject has lived to see the country develop into a real wonderland of agriculture, with happy, prosperous homes on every hand, and he is now reaping the reward of some of the hard-spent years of pioneering in the Elkhorn Valley.

JOHN HICKEY, one of the highly respected and painstaking farmers of Garfield township, living on Section 20, came to Cuming County in the spring of 1882, when he located on 160 acres of partly improved land, constituting his present farm. His improvements include a comfortable farm house, a barn, granary, tool-house, cribbing, cow-barn, and a dug well, over which hangs a nicely adjusted wind-mill. He has a seven acre grove of artificial timber and an orchard of seventy five-trees. He has ninety acres under the plow, while the balance is in hay land and pasture. Upon coming to the county he had $3,000 with which to begin farm life in the West.

Mr. Hickey was born in Ireland in 1848, the son of Edward and Mary Hickey, whose eight children were: Edward (deceased), Dennis (deceased), Daniel, Patrick, an infant (deceased), John, Margaret (deceased), Ellen (deceased). The three living are all in America. When sixteen years of age our subject accompanied his parents to America, landing at Boston, and from there they went to Webster, Massachusetts, where he engaged to work in the woollen mills, and there remained twelve years, learning nearly every branch of that business, which he followed for five years afterward in New York. We next find him at Fremont, Nebraska, and soon after he purchased 120 acres of partly improved land near Hooper, to which he added other improvements, and remained there five years, when he sold and bought a farm in Burt County, remained one year, and from there went to Joliet, Illinois, where he worked in the roller mills two years. After leaving Joliet he went to Kearney, Buffalo County, Nebraska, and bought wild land. But after a short time he removed to Washington County, remained one winter, and then purchased in Cuming County. He came to America poor and with a very limited education. In November, 1876, he married Anna Maloney, daughter of Mathew and Winifred Maloney, of Ireland, whose five children were: Mary, Anna, Martin, James and Catharine.

Mr. Hickey and his wife have nine children: Mary, Winifred, Margaret, Alice, Anna, John, Catharine, Patrick and Agnes.

Politically Mr. Hickey affiliates with the Democratic party, and in religious matters both he and his wife are devotees of the Roman Catholic Church.

HERMAN HOGREFE, president of the Battle Creek Valley Bank of Battle Creek, Madison County, was born in Hanover, Germany, October 28, 1848, the son of Friedrick and Elizabeth (Bremer) Hogrefe. They were the parents of nine children: John, now living in Germany; Margaret, wife of Frederick Winkleman, of Germany; Frederick, came to America in 1866, and was drowned in the Missouri River; Henry, a resident of Nebraska, who had been a soldier in the German army; Elizabeth, wife of Friedrick Rosebrack of Tonawanda, New York; Catharine, living in Germany, married; Herman, of this sketch; one who died in infancy; Henry, of Nebraska. The parents of this family are both deceased. The mother died in 1868, and the father in 1876.

He of whom we write this sketch was educated in the district schools, and remained in his native land until 1868, when he came to the United States, and located at Corning, Holt County, Missouri, where he worked upon a farm. In 1869 he came to Madison County, followed the same work and took a homestead, upon which he built a sod-house with a dirt floor, and kept bachelor's hall for several years.

In about 1878, he was married to Miss Ida Gunkel, a native of Nebraska. Prior to his marriage he had built a frame house, and provided a comfortable home. He sold that place, but now owns eight hundred acres of land, which is well improved. In 1888, he embarked in the livery business, continuing until 1892. In January, 1889, the Battle Creek Valley Bank was organized under the Nebraska State banking laws, when our subject was made president of the same, and S. K. Warrick cashier. Its original capital was six thousand dollars, but the same year was increased to twenty-five thousand and in the autumn of 1891 to forty thousand dollars.

WARREN H. HARRIS, judge of the police court, at Madison, Nebraska, was born in Muskingum County, Ohio, November 28, 1825, of Irish, English, and Welsh descent. His great-grandfather, on his father's side, was from Ireland, and on his mother's side he descended from New Englanders. The grandfather was James Harris, and the father Thomas Harris, born in New Jersey, in 1791. The mother was Sarah (Lillibridge) Harris, a native of Rhode Island. At an early day they went to Pennsylvania, and were there married, locating in Northumberland County; removing from that section about 1822 they removed to Muskingum County, Ohio. In 1827, they removed to Athens and settled on a small farm, remained a short time, and then removed to Nelsonville, Athens County, Ohio, where he followed the tailoring trade. In 1832, they removed to Cincinnati. He was also a mill-wright by trade. In the fall of 1837, he removed to Brownsville, Indiana, and followed carpenting two years, and in 1840 removed to Richmond and from there to West Lebanon. In May, 1857, he died at West Lebanon, Indiana. In his early life he was a Democrat, but in 1856, being opposed to the extension of slavery in the Territories, he left that party. Mrs. Harris died at Grovertown, Stark County, Indiana, in 1862. They were the parents of six children, who lived to be adults: Rachel, wife of Daniel D. Rogers, both deceased; Mary A., married William R. Evans, both deceased; Warren H., our subject; Thomas J., a resident of Bates County, Missouri; Louisa M., wife of Jesse D. Six, of Bates County, Missouri; and Daniel (deceased).

Warren H. attended school in Cincinnati, and afterwards at Brownsville. He was married near Richmond, Indiana, April, 1847, to Miss Mary S. Demoss, of French descent. She was the daughter of William and Jane (Heaps) Demoss, and was born in Maryland, July 31, 1830. After his marriage our subject followed farming two years, and then removed to Hagerstown, where he worked at painting. In the fall of 1851, he removed to Warren County, Indiana, and remained until 1858, still following his trade, also carrying on the drug business and held the office of postmaster. In 1858, he removed to Richmond, and followed painting until 1861, and then moved to Stark County, lived five years, which was during the Civil War period, was appointed provost marshal; he also was postmaster from the autumn of 1861, to close of the war. At the close of the war, he went to Marshall County, where he started his brother in-law in the blacksmith and wagon business. In the spring of 1871, he came to Nebraska, and homesteaded a quarter section, joining the corporation of Madison, and improved the same, as well as two other farms belonging to his sons. In 1880, he removed to the village of Madison While living on the farm, he assessed one-half of Madison County.

Politically he was formerly a republican, but at present is an Independent party man. He held the office of justice of peace and in 1888 was elected police judge, and re-elected in 1890 and is still holding the office.

In 1890 he was tendered the nomination for county judge, of Madison County, by the Independent party, but declined the honor.

In the senatorial convention, of the Eleventh Senatorial District of Nebraska, held at Norfolk he received during his absence a complimentary vote for the state senator.

Mr. and Mrs. Harris are the parents of the following children: William T., of Chicago; Charles H.; Sarah J., wife of W. L. Wills, of Madison; Henrietta B., wife of H. E. Welberger, of Madison; and John J., a railroad conductor of Chicago. In 1890 Mr. Harris took the federal census of Madison City and precinct.

LARS PETER JOHNSON, who is a representative farmer of Section 15, Maple township, came to Dodge County in the autumn of 1870, and first stopped at Fremont, where he was engaged for two years as a railroad laborer. He also worked one winter at Fremont for a Mr. Mathison, hauling lumber; making trips seven miles and return each day. Spent about one hundred dollars doctoring his eyes and was beaten out of his wages in the spring by the failure of his employer. At the end of this time, he purchased a team and went to breaking prairie and working on the railroad, continuing for one year, after which he bought eighty acres of wild land, which he broke out and erected a house upon, in which he lived eight years, and then built his present farm house, which is a frame structure 14x24 feet with a lean-to 8x24 feet. He built a barn 26x48 feet, and a granary 14x18 feet; also double cribs 16x24 feet. He set out an orchard of forty fruit trees and planted five acres of timber. Of his present one hundred acre farm sixty acres are under the plow, and the whole surrounded by a good fence. He was a poor man upon coming to the county and has met with numerous draw-backs, which might have discouraged a man of less perseverance, and determination; but he kept steadily pressing onward, believing that deliverance would come. During the grasshopper years, these little pests destroyed his entire crop, and another year he lost a valuable horse.

Mr. Johnson was born in that goodly land in the north of Europe, known as Denmark, January, 1848. He is the son of Jens Hansen Thrane and Anna Hansen Thrane, whose nine children were as follows: Hemming J., Hans J., Mary, Jens, Ole, Rasmus, Peter, and two who died in infancy.

Lars Peter remained in his native country until he was eighteen years of age and then came to America, and for the first eighteen months worked near Decatur, Illinois, both on a farm and as man-of-all-work for a banker. We next find him in Chicago, where he engaged as a day laborer for six months. He worked for one month for Mr. Sullivan, on what was then known as the largest farm in the world. This brings him to the time he first looked upon Dodge County, which was upon a beautiful autumnal day in 1870.

He was united in marriage July 3, 1872 to Mary Hansen, the daughter of Hans and Catharina Johnson, whose seven children were as follows: Rasmus, Mary, Ole, Hans, Jens, Dorthea and Christ.

Mr. and Mrs. Johnson have one child: James, born June 4, 1875.

Our subject received a good common school education in his native country, and since living in America he has become well versed in the important features of our country. Politically, he is in full accord with the Republican party.

ANDREW JOHNSON, JR., of Section 7, township 24, range 2, in what is now Spring Branch precinct, Stanton County, was born at Mora, Sweden, June 9, 1860. His parents' names are Andrew and Mary (Hansen) Johnson. When our subject was ten years of age, the family emigrated to America. The first season they spent in Dodge County, Nebraska, and the fall of 1870, went to Stanton County and took a homestead, where our subject now resides. They lived in a dug-out for several years and were in debt for their fare from Sweden to this country.

Andrew Johnson, Sr., and wife had three children: Christina (Mrs. J. Hellinger); Andrew the subject of this sketch, and Carrie, now Mrs. P. Peterson. Several other families accompanied them from Sweden and settled in the same neighborhood. Our subject attended the district school, and at the age of nineteen became a teacher. December 31, 1883, he was united in marriage to Anna Norling, daughter of Eric M. and Anna Norling. By this marriage three children were born: Alexander, Anita and Raynold. About the year 1884, began his life as a farmer. He now owns four hundred acres of land, one hundred and sixty of which is under cultivation.

Bega post-office, which was established in 1879, is located on his farm, of which he has been postmaster since 1882.

Politically, Mr. Johnson affiliates with the Republican party. He has served as assessor in his precinct for several years. In religious matters, Mr. Johnson was reared in the Lutheran faith. He is a member of the Lyceum League of America and is president of the Local League. He is an intelligent farmer, and is very successful in producing profitable crops and pays special attention to stock raising.

ANDREW M. JACKSON, a farmer living on Section 30, Cotterell township, came to Dodge County, in the autumn of 1867, and located on the farm where he now lives. He took a pre-emption of eighty acres upon which he erected a story and one-half house, 16x28 feet, which was one of the first buildings between North Bend and West Point. He was one of the first settlers north of the Bend. After proving up on his pre-emption claim, by paying two dollars and one-half per acre, he took a homestead of eighty acres, on Section 20, but did not wait to prove this up by living on it five years, but after one year paid the Government price two and one-half dollars per acre. He then returned to his pre-emption and has lived there ever since. There was no school house nearer than the one close to North Bend, and that was an uncertain affair. In the early spring of 1868, Mrs. Jackson started a school in their own house. It was a free-school and she charging nothing for her services. This was the first school taught in this part of the township; the term lasted two months. In the summer of 1868, there was a subscription school held in Mr. Graham's sod-house on Section 30, taught by Isaac Bangheart.

Andrew M. Jackson was born in New Hampshire, November 23, 1825, the son of Andrew and Mary Warren Jackson, both natives of the Granite State. When our subject was quite small his people moved to Vermont and at the age of ten years he commenced to "Russel" for himself; he hired out to drive a horse cart along the line of the Vermont Central Railroad, which was then being constructed. He received seven dollars per month when he commenced this work. He followed railroading about all of his life, until he located on the farm where he now lives. He came West when he was twenty years of age and located at Muscatine, Iowa, and was on the Rock Island road for fifteen years, as a section boss, part of the time, and as road master for five years; the balance of the time having charge of a construction train. During the time he was road master he lived at Muscatine, Iowa City, Maringo, Grinnell and other points along the road. In the spring of 1865, he came with a team from Grinnell to Omaha, to take charge of track laying on the Union Pacific railway, and claims he landed the first locomotive that ever run over the Union Pacific railway, the same coming from St. Joseph, Missouri, by steamboat. He laid the first rail on the Union Pacific track, and was road master from Omaha to Grand Island. For two years he lived at Omaha, when he moved his family to Dodge County, and still continued to serve as road master for several years afterwards. When he first came to Omaha, that city was only about the size of North Bend.

He was united in marriage in Niagara County, New York, March 16, 1856, to Miss Lydia Pratt, daughter of Newberry and Lovinia (Staley) Pratt. The father was a native of Burmingham, England, and the mother a native of France. Mrs. Jackson was born on the ocean, a child of the wave, as they were coming to America, the date of her birth being August 11, 1843. They settled in Niagara County, and she remained with her parents until the date of her marriage. Our subject and his wife are the parents of four children, born as follows: Etta, February 24, 1857; Charles A., February 17, 1865; Clark W., July 31, 1874, and Jennie E., April 4, 1877. Etta M. married Clark Dodge and lives at North Bend. They are the parents of seven children, four daughters still living.

It has been his good fortune to have been connected with some of the first important events of this century, as he helped lay the first rail, as well as to set on track the first locomotive of the great national highway, the Union Pacific and that he possesses executive ability and good judgment is evinced from the fact of his having worked his way from a common laborer on the railroad track to the responsible position of road master of the above named great highway.

EDWARD JOHNSON, of Union township, who is a farmer on Section 22, has been a resident of Dodge County since the spring of 1859. He located on Maple creek. In the autumn of that year his brother Michael pre-empted land and they lived together, they being single men. Our subject was the first permanent settler in the north part of Union township. About 1866 he homesteaded eighty acres, which he improved and has lived upon ever since. He has added to his original farm until he has 360 acres, and also owns the eighty acres pre-empted by his brother in 1859, and owns 280 acres on Sections 30 and 31, Union township. Eighty acres of this tract are under cultivation, while the balance is in pasture and hay land. On the homestead he built a frame house 14x28 feet, and has since made large additions. His barns, shedding and out-buildings are all first-class, and in great contrast to his first stable, which was posts, with hay walls and roof.

Mr. Johnson was born in the north of Ireland, in March, 1832, the son of Edward and Jane (Platt) Johnson, both natives of Ireland. In 1852 our subject, with his mother, came to America, and located in Philadelphia, where Edward worked in a bottling establishment five years, which brought him to the time of his coming to Nebraska. He came by rail as far as Monmouth, Illinois, where his brother Michael was at work, and after a short visit at that point he started on foot looking for land. He walked across the State of Iowa when there was one stretch of thirty miles without a house; then one house, and another stretch of fifteen miles without one. He traveled alone the most of the way to Council Bluffs, where he expected to remain, but did not, as he heard so much of the great Platte Valley. He kept walking on, and finally located in Fremont, Dodge County. After having been here five years, he returned to Philadelphia, and on February 10, 1863, was united in marriage to Catharine Scott, daughter of Henry and Mary (Thompson) Scott, natives of Ireland, as was also Catharine. She came to America when a young woman, and remained in Philadelphia until the date of her marriage.

Mr. and Mrs. Johnson are the parents of six children: Thomas, Minnie J., Maggie, Elizabeth, Jemima and Edward.

Mr. and Mrs. Johnson are both exemplary members of the Presbyterian Church, and politically, he is identified with the Republican party.

JOHN H. KERKOW, of West Point, came to Cuming County, in 1868. He was born in Baerwalde, near Berlin, Prussia, October 11, 1818. He was reared to manhood and received his education in that local-

ity. He was married in Prussia, January 27, 1848, to Miss Henrietta Brandt, of the same place. The date of her birth was April 20, 1825. In 1868 they came to America, landed in New York and from that point went to Mayville, Wisconsin. After remaining there three months, they came to West Point and laid claim to a homestead in Sherman township, upon which he built a frame house, 16x24 feet. He improved the land and remained six years, when he removed to West Point, and has since lived upon the income of his hard earnings in earlier years. Mr. and Mrs. Kerkow are the parents of the following children, seven of whom are living: Earnest, died at the age of thirty-seven years; Augusta, wife of Herman Kloke; Gustave, a real estate dealer of Fremont, Nebraska; Wilhelm, a saloon-keeper of Scribner, Nebraska; Franz, died at the age of twenty-three years; Bertha, wife of Ed. A. Blunck, in real estate business at Hot Springs, South Dakota; Amelia, wife of Dr. Chas. Oxford, of West Point; Paulina, wife of Adolph Fischer, and Robert, a jeweler.

In politics, Mr. Kerkew is a stanch supporter of the Democratic party. The family are members of the German Lutheran Church, and are highly respected in the community in which they have lived so many years.

HERMAN KLINGBEIL, located on Section 33, Cuming township, came to Cuming County in the spring of 1878 and located on the farm he now occupies, then consisting of eighty acres of wild land, upon which he placed substantial improvements, including good buildings, an orchard of sixty trees, and a grove of three acres. He also has a fish pond 60x335 feet, stocked with carp. The pond is supplied with water by living springs. He has since added to his land until he now has one hundred and twenty acres, seventy-five of which are under the plow and the balance in pasture and hay land, and all surrounded by a good fence.

Our subject was born in Prussia, Germany, October, 1850, the son of Michael and Augusta Klingbeil, whose three children were named: Herman, Michael and Othelia.

Herman remained in Germany until twenty-five years of age, when he came to America, landed in New York and then went to Minnesota and worked in a saw-mill near Still Water for three years, and then worked one year in a brewery. He also worked three months at grubbing, perhaps the hardest work he ever did in his life. He finally found his way to Dodge County, Nebraska, worked six months and then came to Cuming County.

He of whom we write this notice was married February, 1878, to Minnie, daughter of August and Mary Lucking, whose three children were: Frederick, Minnie and Catharine.

Mr. and Mrs. Klingbeil have no children. In religious matters they are both members of the Lutheran Church, and politically, he is a Democrat.

JOSEPH KRAUS, a farmer living on Section 28, Union township, came to Dodge County in the autumn of 1881, and in partnership with his brother, Leopold bought all of Section 33, and the north half of Section 32; also the southeast quarter of Section 28, and the northeast quarter of Section 34. Therewere some improvements on Sections 28 and 32. On Section 28 there were two small frame houses and one hundred and forty acres of breaking. On Section 32 there was fifty acres broken and a house upon it. Kraus Bros. use all of Section 33 for pasture and meadow land. They still own their land together, but farm and handle their stock separately. Our subject owns one hundred and twenty acres of improved land in Saunders County. He built his present residence in 1889; the main building being 18x20 feet, with an L 14x16 feet, with another addition 10x12 feet. He handles about one hundred head of cattle annually, and keeps fifteen head of horses on the place.

He was born in Germany, March 17, 1852 the son of Alexander and Elizabeth (Kopf) Kraus. In 1854 the family came to America and located in Manitowoc County, Wisconsin, where the father rented land for a time, but subsequently bought a farm, which he tilled until they came to Nebraska in 1869, and took a homestead of eighty acres and where our subject remained until he was of age. The father and mother both died in Saunders County. They were members of the Roman Catholic Church. The father came to America with no means and raised a family of nine children, and at the time of his death he owned six hundred and forty acres of land in Saunders County.

Our subject was united in marriage in Butler County, Nebraska, January 28, 1883, to Miss Anna Earchleaf, a native of Bohemia, who accompanied her parents to America and settled in Butler County, Nebraska, about 1878. Her parents now live in Holt County, Nebraska. Her father's name is Joseph and her mother's Barabra (Blecha) Earchleaf. Mr. and Mrs. Kraus are the parents of five children : Odolph, Leopold, Elanora, Heramina (deceased) and Elsa.

Mr. and Mrs. Kraus are members of the Roman Catholic Church, and in political matters he votes the Democratic ticket.

TIMOTHY O. KANE, a farmer residing on Section 8, of Grant township, came to Cuming County in the spring of 1883. He first located on his father's farm and remained there two years, then went to his own place—a half section of wild land. Here he turned the prairie sod over, built a frame house, barn and accompanying out-buildings; also provided a hydraulic well with wind-power, planted a grove of two acres, and an orchard of fifty trees. He now has four hundred and eighty acres of land, three hundred of which is under cultivation and all enclosed with a fence. His last purchase was in 1892 of one hundred and sixty acres.

Mr. Kane is a native of Cook County, Illinois, born in April, 1854, the son of Owen and Margaret Kane, natives of Ireland, whose seven children were: Bridget, Timothy, Mary, Margaret, Owen, John and Daniel.

Timothy O. remained with his parents until 1883, in Illinois, then came to Nebraska. He was united in marriage, February, 1885, to Anna O'Connell, daughter of Richard and Margaret O'Connell, natives of Ireland, whose seven children were: Margaret, Ellen, James, Anna, Patrick, Hannah and Sarah.

Mr. and Mrs. Kane are the parents of five children : John, Maggie, Eugene, Raymond and Mary. Both our subject and his wife are members of the Roman Catholic Church. Politically, he affiliates with the Democratic party, and has been a member of the board of supervisors for the past four years.

GEORGE KING, a representative farmer of Grant township, Cuming County, residing on Section 27, located a homestead of one hundred and sixty acres, where he now lives, in the spring of 1868, and at the same time he entered eighty acres adjoining it. Here he commenced breaking up the prairie sod, and built a shanty twelve feet square in which he managed to live for five years as a bachelor. He then built his present residence 20x22 feet. His place is also provided with a good class of out-buildings, a beautiful grove of three acres, and an orchard of seventy-five trees. Of the three hundred and twenty acres he now owns, one-half is under the plow. He remained on this place seven years and then lived in Omaha six years, employed in a wholesale grocery house, but since then has lived upon his farm. He brought five hundred dollars to the county with him as his capital.

He of whom we write was born in Chautauqua County, New York, in 1845, and remained in the Empire State until five years of age, when his parents removed to Erie County, Pennsylvania. He worked two years in a barrel

factory, and came from Pennsylvania to Nebraska. His parents were Mason B. and Marietta King, natives of New York, whose eleven children were: Daniel (deceased), Nathan, Helen, Adelbert, Dexter (deceased), George, Wesley, Eva, Bernard, Henry and Gilmore. Six of these children reside in Nebraska, two in Illinois and one in California.

In 1870 Fremont was their nearest market point, and our subject was there for a load of lumber, put his team in a barn for the night, and they were burned with the barn before morning, together with his harness, overcoat, vest, watch, etc.

Mr. King was united in marriage in 1873 to Anna, daughter of Robert and Margaret Hall, natives of England and France respectively, whose nine children were named: Doyl (deceased), Henry, Mary, Maggie, Robert, an infant (deceased), John, Anna and Charles. Four live in Nebraska, one in Dakota and one in Wisconsin.

Mr. and Mrs. King are the parents of five children: Maretta, Walter, Blanche, Mason and Almon.

Politically he is a supporter of the Republican party, believing that it best serves the interests of the American people.

CHRISTIAN KROGER, one of the enterprising agriculturists, residing on Section 8, Hooper township, Dodge County, came to these parts in the fall of 1867, and first located in Cuming township, where he took a homestead of eighty acres, which he improved, including the erection of a frame house 16x24 feet and a "homestead barn," etc. He lived in the original house thirteen years, when he built a more commodious one. In 1861 he erected a barn 24x36 feet and bought another eighty acres of land. He had an artificial grove of five acres and a small orchard on his place. In 1883 he sold out and moved to Hooper and engaged in merchandising for one year, when he sold and bought the farm which he now occupies, which consists of four hundred and sixty-four acres of partly improved land. He has a good class of farm buildings, including barns, granary and double-cribs; also a grove of five acres and an orchard of seventy-five trees. He commenced in Dodge County without one dollar's worth of property, and during the grasshopper years they destroyed nearly his entire crop. Not having any oats, he was compelled to feed his horses wheat.

Christian Kroger was born in the German Empire, December, 1844, the son of John and Sophia Kroger, natives of Germany, who had a family of six children: John Jr., Sophia, Christian, Catharine, Christopher and Mary, all of whom are living. He remained in his native land until twenty-four years of age, during which year he landed in New York, and from there came direct to Nebraska. His early advantages for an education were good.

He was married in October, 1869, to Sophia Rogensock, daughter of John and Sophia Rogensock, natives of Germany, whose three children were: Sophia, Lena and Henry, all of whom are living.

Our subject and his wife are the parents of seven children: Herman, Anna, Malinda, Louisa, Frederick, Harry and Arthur.

Mr. Kroger is one of the directors of the Farmers' Grain and Stock Company, president of the Farmers' Butter and Cheese Factory, and is in possession of a handsome property. He has seen many changes in the country since he first came to Nebraska, when Omaha was his nearest market place.

Politically, he votes the Independent ticket, and in religious matters both he and his wife are consistent members of the Lutheran Church.

AUGUST LAMBRECHT, of Beemer township, was born at Greifenberg, Germany, December, 1823. He is a son of William and Augusta Lambrecht. Our subject and his sister came to America after having attended school in his native country. He learned the

bricklayers' trade, which he followed for many years. In 1854 he came to Watertown, Wisconsin, and in 1863 to Cuming County, Nebraska, when there were but about one dozen families in the county. He came overland with ox teams, and homesteaded on Rock Creek, in what is now Elkhorn township. Upon his arrival he only possessed seventy-five dollars. The family lived in a dug-out one year, and then moved into a new log-house. They took possession of their dug-out March 4, 1864, and the first meal of victuals he ate in this house he shared with six Indians, who were always friendly towards him. In 1865 he built a combined saw and grist mill, and settlers came from along the Platte River, some from even two hundred miles away. The mill machinery was brought from beyond Council Bluffs, Iowa. The original mill was succeeded by a new one in 1886, and in 1891 it was removed to Beemer village. At one time our subject owned over seventeen hundred acres of land in this county, but has sold off and divided among his children, and now divides his attention between grain and stock raising. He was postmaster at Bismark for several years.

He was united in marriage December 20, 1846, to Maria Bloedorn, by whom eight children were born, three having died in childhood: Charles, who now resides on the old homestead; Augusta (Mrs. C. Tillie), Hannah (Mrs. E. Melcher), Mena (Mrs. E. Fullmer), and Henry. Our subject and his wife have twenty-two grandchildren living.

GERHARD MEYER, boot and shoemaker at Scribner, has been in trade at that point since June, 1886; he was born in Germany, April 9, 1833, and grew to manhood in his native country; receiving a common school education, after which he learned the shoemaker's trade, which business he followed until he came to the United States in 1857, arriving at New York, in which location he stayed until coming to Dodge County, as above mentioned. He was united in marriage in Germany, October 15, 1857, to Kathrina Menke, born in Germany January 28, 1833. By this marriage union four children have been born: Methe, July 16, 1860; William, December 31, 1861; John, January 26, 1863; Gerhard, May 6, 1875.

Mr. Meyer does business for a large territory, and notwithstanding he commenced in Dodge County, with scarcely no means, he is to-day well circumstanced.

JOHN J. McCAFFERTY, a hardware merchant of O'Neil, Holt County, has been a resident since the autumn of 1875, when he took a homestead of one hundred and sixty acres, now included in the town site of O'Neil. He built a log house 14x18 feet, which was the seventh on the town plat. He planted out trees, set an orchard, which is now bearing fruit, also set out evergreens and small fruit. He conducted this as a farm for five years and then platted it in town lots, and has from time to time disposed of the same, only a small portion yet remaining unsold. After three years of farming, he engaged in the hardware trade, in which he is still engaged. He came to Holt County poor, in a financial sense, and was at O'Neil and watched it grow from a single sod house to its present size.

Mr. McCafferty is a native of Ireland, born February, 1848. He is a son of N. P. and Mary McCafferty, whose five children were: Bernard, Patrick (deceased), John J., Michael and Bridget, our subject being the only one in America. He came to this country in 1864, remained in Canada six months and in New York two years, after which he went to Illinois and worked as a water boss on a railroad and from that was promoted to superintendent's clerk. He also railroaded in Missouri, after which he returned to Europe and was engaged in the Franco-Prussian War. After three years he returned to America, was in the liquor traffic in Illinois one year and then went to Col-

orado in search of gold, and finally found his way into the Black Hills and was taken from that section by the United States Cavalry for trespassing on Indian Territory. But after they had got fairly out of the Black Hills country, they were turned loose, and he came to Holt County, with "his hair grown out through his hat." In his youth he received a fair education. He was in St. Michael's College, Toronto, one year, but not being able to stand the rigid discipline of that institution he ran away.

He was united in marriage December, 1880, to Mary A., daughter of C. J. and Mary Murphy, natives of Ireland, whose two children were: Mary and P. C. (deceased). By this marriage union the following children were born: Mary, John P., Neill F., Bridget H., Eva L. (deceased), Bernard, Michael, Joseph B. and Anna.

Mr. and Mrs. McCafferty are members of the Roman Catholic Church, and politically he is strongly Independent of all parties, and thinks that we as a nation suffer from our partisan zeal.

HANS MILANDER, a farmer living on Section 23, of Cleveland township, came to Cuming County in the autumn of 1887, and first located on his present farm which was all wild land, upon which he made substantial improvements, erected good buildings, planted out an orchard and an artificial grove. He now has sixty acres under the plow, while the balance is in pasture and meadow-land, all surrounded by a good fence.

He of whom we wrote this biographical notice is a native of Sweden, born March, 1839, the son of Nels and Elizabeth Johnson, whose four children were named: Hans, Olof, Elizabeth and Olwia. These children all took the name of Johnson, except our subject, who lived in Sweden until 1868, and then came to America. He landed at New York Harbor and from there went to Rockford, Illinois, where he remained six months and then went to Boone, Iowa, where he clerked in a store and worked in a mill, remaining in the place twelve years. He then went to Sac County, purchased a farm, and lived there eight years, and then removed to Cuming County, Nebraska.

He was in the Swedish army before coming to this country and had good educational advantages, graduating at Alsburg College, after a three years' course. He was married in June, 1865, to Louisa, daughter of Lars Pearson and wife, natives of Sweden, whose children were named: Peter, John, Elizabeth, Cora, Charlotte, Fretcha and Eric

Our subject and his wife are the parents of nine children, only one of whom is still living. Both our subject and his wife belong to the Swedish Mission Church, and politically, he is Independent.

JOHN MONNICH, a farmer living on Section 1, of Everett township, was born in Dodge County, his parents being early settlers in the county. (See sketch of Herman Monnich.)

Our subject was born in March, 1862, the son of Gerd and Anna Monnich, natives of Germany, whose five children were: Mary, Herman, John, Dora and Bernard.

Mr. Monnich was married in March, 1884, to Florence Mack, daughter of Warren and Mary Mack, natives of New York, whose seven children were: Florence, Grace, Charles, Statie, Herbert, Morton and James.

Our subject and his wife have been blessed with three children: Carrie, born May 7, 1885; Maurice, born March 1, 1889; Linnie, born February 9, 1892.

In their religious faith Mr. and Mrs. Monnich hold to the Presbyterian doctrine. In his political choice he is a Democrat.

Upon the death of his father the estate was divided, and our subject received 472 acres of land as his portion. Upon this land he placed substantial improvements, including good buildings and fences. He has an orchard of 900

trees and a grove of five acres of artificial timber. His place also contains a saw-mill, for sawing lumber and pickets. The place bears every evidence of order and thrift, and to be the possessor of so handsome a property is indeed to be independent.

MILTON McLAUGHLIN, the subject of this sketch, came to Cuming County, Nebraska, on the 24th of December, 1874. He is a native of Carroll County, Ohio, where he was born and reared to farm life until he was twenty-two years of age, when he went to Carrollton, the county seat of Carroll County, and commenced reading law in the office of Mr. Cyrus A. Shober, where he remained for two and one-half years, and was then admitted to practice in the courts of Ohio. At about this time he was appointed one of the assessors of internal revenue for the district in which he resided, and exercised the duties of that office for about two years. At the close of the War of the Rebellion, his brother, James R. McLaughlin, returned from the army, in which he had served the four years previous, and at his solicitation formed a partnership with him and engaged in the hardware trade at Carrollton, and remained in the trade until the summer of 1869, when they sold out their business, and the subject of this sketch removed to Cedar County, Iowa, and entered upon the practice of law, where he practiced with fair success until his removal to Cuming County, Nebraska. On the first day of January, 1875, he formed a partnership in the practice of law with Judge J. C. Crawford, at West Point, in Cuming County, and remained in partnership with him for five years, advancing at once to the head of the profession in Cuming and surrounding counties, and enjoyed a large, lucrative and successful practice. At the end of the five years he severed his partnership relations with Judge Crawford and entered upon the practice alone, and has since that time maintained his high character as a lawyer and practitioner, and has enjoyed the confidence and respect of clients and citizens in a marked degree. As a trial lawyer he has had great success, having been employed on one side or the other of nearly every case of importance tried in Cuming County since he became a member of the bar of that county.

His grandfather, James McLaughlin, settled in eastern Ohio, about twenty-five miles west of Steubenville, on the Ohio river, in 1801, to which place he, in company with his brother, Robert McLaughlin, and two or three of his neighbor boys, whose hearts were as brave as his own, emigrated from Washington County, Pennsylvania, and each located 160 acres of land in the heart of a vast timbered section, where the foot of a white man had never before trod; and with axes and mattocks and strong arms hewed down the trees and grubbed out the underbrush and soon there appeared, from out the wilderness, as many beautiful farms, upon one of which his grandfather lived and died and where one of his sons still resides.

The father of this subject was born on the old homestead in 1811, and was reared to manhood under the influence and care of a mother whose intellectual, moral and Christian character has marked each succeeding generation which followed her. At the age of twenty-four years, he married Elizabeth Robins, a daughter of one of the pioneers and neighbors of his family, and was blessed with six children, the oldest of whom, Martha McMillan, now resides at Norfolk, in this State; James R., at Blair, Nebraska; Sarah R., and Nancy J. Whitcraft, together with the mother, who is still living, reside at Carrollton, Ohio, and the youngest, J. Wilson, who resided and was engaged in business at Wisner, in this State, until 1888, when he removed to San Francisco, California, and died in September, 1890.

A peculiar trait of all the McLaughlin ancestors was their belief in, and adherence to, all the tenets of the Christian religion as exemplified by the Calvinistic schools. They came of the old stock of Scotch Presbyterians of



Andrew McPherson

Scotland and North of Ireland, and they together with the children of each generation, including the subject of this sketch, were "brought up strictly at the feet of Gamaliel, and educated in all the law and the prophets."

Our subject was united in marriage in Carrollton, Ohio, to Miss Luella Kennedy, daughter of Joseph G. and Hannah Kennedy. By the marriage union of her parents, eight children were born, three of whom still survive: Melissa, wife of John B. Pearce, of Carrollton, Ohio; Clara, wife of Hon. John McCall, of Nevada, Iowa, and Luella, the wife of our subject.

Mr. McLaughlin and his wife have been blessed with two children: Emma and Clara. The last named married George Korb, a hardware merchant of West Point, while the former still remains with her parents. The mother and her two daughters are members of the Congregational Church at West Point; Emma having been organist since she was twelve years of age.

The McLaughlins, in politics, were Whigs, having been followers and admirers of Henry Clay; but upon the organization of the Republican party they all drifted into that party and have remained, together with their descendants, Republicans ever since that time.

HON. ANDREW M. PETERSON, of Section 35, Garfield township, came to Cuming County in the spring of 1868, and located on the farm he now occupies, or rather upon a quarter section of wild land, which he claimed as a homestead. Here he built a small frame house, hauling the lumber from Omaha. This he thinks was the first frame house in Garfield township. From time to time, he added to his buildings and finally built his present residence, which is constructed of brick, which is 29x34 feet, two stories and a basement. He has shedding for one hundred and twenty-five head of cattle, also good barns, a feed-mill house and tool-house. His farm is graced by a thirty-acre grove and an orchard of two hundred and twenty trees, a majority of which are bearing. He has since added to his land until now has seven hundred and eighty acres, five hundred of which is under cultivation. Upon coming to the county, he had about one thousand dollars in money, and for the first few years saw hard times which were increased by the grasshopper plague.

Our subject was born in Sweden, November 2, 1834, the son of Mathias and Mary Peterson, natives of Sweden, whose seven children were: Andrew M., Caroline, Charles J. A., James W., Alfred A. A., Gustave M. and Frank J. These children all live in America, except Caroline. The parents are both deceased. He of whom we write remained in Sweden until he was twenty-four years of age, when he came to America. He worked out by the month on a farm for two years, near St. Charles, Kane County, Illinois. The next two years he worked in DeKalb County, of that State, and finally enlisted in Company C Seventeenth Illinois Cavalry, and was mustered into service at St. Charles, under Captain Butts. They were sent to St. Louis, and placed on the trail of General Price, and later were skirmishing with the bushwhackers in Missouri, and was in several eagagements, including Osage River, Jefferson City, Lexington and at the battle where General Marmaduke was made prisoner. He was in the service two years, discharged at Springfield, Illinois, after which he rented land three years in DeKalb County, and then came to Nebraska as above related.

He of whom we write was united in marriage April 10, 1864, to Anna Peterson, daughter of George and Maria (Jassen) Peterson, natives of Denmark, whose children were: Jacob, Anna C., Hans, George, Andrew, Mathias, Lewis, Peter, Charley and Henry.

Our subject and his wife are the parents of seven children, born as follows: Mary, April 4, 1866; Charles A., November 15, 1867; Emma D., March 6, 1869; Peter J.,

December 23, 1870; Anna S., May 5, 1872, died May 10, 1872; William L., February 4, 1875; Franz N., December 2, 1878, and Rosa A., August 15, 1882.

Politically, our subject is a Republican, and in religious matters the family are members of the Methodist Church. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias Lodge at West Point and Grand Army of the Republic. He is a prominent man in the county, having represented it in the legislature in 1881. He was treasurer of Cuming County in 1886–7.

RAY NYE, whose name stands at the head of the Nye & Schneider Company, at Fremont (the history of which concern is given elsewhere in this volume), will form the subject of this notice.

He is the son of Theron Nye, and was born in Fremont, Nebraska, October 7, 1861, and succeeded his father in business, in 1885. Our subject's parents, Theron and Caroline M. (Colson) Nye, an extended family sketch of which is given elsewhere, were among the pioneers of Fremont.

Our subject received his educational training in the excellent public schools of Fremont, and at the age of fifteen years went into his father's office, and became an assistant on his father's books and general business; and was connected in such capacity until 1881, when he became a member of the firm, and four years later succeeded his father, who was one of the founders of the business, and took first place in the concern, in which he is now president. Having been reared by one of the sturdy and successful pioneers, our subject was very naturally chosen for so important an office, and now that his father has retired from the activities of life, the saying is appropriate in this connection, that "the workmen fall, but the work goes on" and in Ray Nye, as one of the principal factors, the large business interests of the firm have suffered no loss, as the vigor and activity of young manhood gives to it new strength. Mr. Nye is a first-class business man, and is already popular, per force of his executive ability, both in and out of the institution with which he is connected.

At the time the change of firm, the Nye, Wilson, Morehouse Company was made to Nye & Schneider Company, Messrs. Wilson and Morehouse retired, their interests being purchased by Ray Nye and R. B. Schneider.

Mr. Nye is treasurer of the Fremont street railway, and stockholder of the same; director of the First National Bank, and a stockholder in the Nebraska Binding Twine Company and the Fremont Brewery. He is also interested in Fremont city property to a considerable extent.

Politically he is an ardent supporter of the Republican party. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, belonging to the Fremont Lodge No. 15, A. F. & A. M.; Signet Chapter No. 8, and Mt. Tabor Commandery No. 9.; is King of Signet Chapter.

Mr. Nye was united in marriage, November 22, 1883, at Sheboygan, Wisconsin, to Miss Annie End, a native of Wisconsin, and the daughter of George and Maria End. Her father is president of the Bank of Sheboygan. Mr. and Mrs. Nye are the parents of one child: George Theron, born August 30, 1884, and died June 20, 1886.

In looking over the names of the boys who have been reared and educated in Dodge County, one finds but few, if any, who have improved their opportunities for becoming prosperous business men, and useful members of good society, to the degree that Mr. Nye, has. And as his father, pioneer Theron Nye, was a leader in all that was progressive and good, in the past history of the county, it is not predicting too much, to say that our subject will emulate the virtues, so characteristic in his father's life.

DAVID NELIGH, one of the early pioneers of West Point, came to the county in the fall of 1863. He was born June 10, 1825, the son of John and Eliza-

beth (Peterman) Neligh. Our subject grew to manhood and received his education in the district schools, sometimes having to go four miles. Later on, he went to Lehigh County Pennsylvania, where he worked in an iron foundry for fourteen years. He was united in marriage in 1847, to Miss Mary Jane Crawford, a sister of Judge J. C. Crawford, of West Point. In 1863 he left his home in the Keystone State and went to Savannah, Missouri, there took a stage for Council Bluffs, Iowa, and in the night while upon their way with their children the stage was upset and all went over. Mrs. Neligh broke her arm in three places. When the stage went over the kingbolt pulled out and the horses with the front wheels went on. After things were righted up again, they came on to Glenwood, where our subject's wife had her arm dressed. They then came to Omaha and remained four weeks with Mr. Neligh's brother—William. Their next move was to West Point, where Judge Crawford had moved. Our subject's family lived in the West Point house from September, 1863, about one year, when Mr. Neligh built a house near the depot, the same being 16x24 feet. This was headquarters for all the people who came to this place. In 1871 he built his present beautiful home. Mr. Neligh carried the mail for a number of years from Fremont to West Point.

Mr. and Mrs. Neligh were the parents of the following children: Jeremiah, born January 28, 1848; Joseph F., David H., George H., John D., Maggie, Ambrose E., Eddie and Minnie, twins, born May 26, 1866; Thomas, born August 6, 1868; D. B., born February 14, 1873.

When Mr. Neligh came to Cuming County but little improvement had been made in the country, and West Point was only a hamlet.

Mr. Neligh is a supporter of the Republican party and a member of the Evangelical Lutheran church. He has always been an industrious worker and an upright citizen, of whom the world has none too many.

JENS NIELSEN, of Section 18, township 24, Humbug precinct, Stanton County, was born in Denmark, October 23, 1825, the son of Nels Mikkelson and Else Mikkelson, natives of the same country, who were the parents of seven children, all taking the name of Nielsen. Their names were: Mikkel, Jens, Martin, Christian, Niels (deceased), Frederick and Carl.

Our subject remained in Denmark until thirty-six years of age, and then came to America, coming direct to Omaha, where he remained six years, working as a wagon-maker. We next find him in Stanton County. He came to this country a poor man, and had served in his native country in the war between Denmark and Germany. He saw many hard-fought battles during his three years service. At one time a ball was wadded into his hair, but he escaped without injury.

He was united in marriage July, 1855, to Ann Kestine, daughter of Paul and Anna Marie Jensen, she going by the name of Paulsen.

Her parents had four children: Jens, Anna Kestene, Peter and Maren.

Mr. Nielsen and wife are the parents of three children: Niels, Mikkel, Paul and a daughter Else deceased shortly after coming to this county.

Upon coming to Nebraska, he located on his present farm which was then a one hundred and sixty acre wild tract. Here he built a rude sod house, 12x16 feet, and in this abode lived three years, when he built a comfortable frame house, which served him seventeen years, when he built his present commodious residence. His place is provided with a good barn, granary, dug wells with wind-power attachment, and a system of farm water-works. He also has an artificial grove of six acres and a small orchard. He now owns a half section of land, one hundred and seventy acres being under the plow, and two hundred and forty acres enclosed by a fence. At first his nearest trading point was Fremont, and the nearest mill was located at

West Point. In the seventies he met with considerable loss by the grasshopper ravages, and in 1891 his wheat crop was destroyed by hail.

DR. EDWIN PERSON, a physician and surgeon practicing at Dodge, came to the Elkhorn Valley in 1873. He was born in Northampton County, Pa., on May 16, 1844.

The family were of French origin, and came to America at an early day. The grandfather, Isaac Person, settled in Northampton County, Pennsylvania, where the father, William Person, was born December, 1812. He then grew to manhood, and married Miss Mary Lerch, by whom eight children were born: Amanda, wife of Henry Elery; Stephen, who was a member of the One Hundred and Twelfth Pennsylvania Regiment during the Civil War; Edwin, the subject of this sketch; Mary A., who died at the age of sixteen years; William, a physician of Monroe County, Pennsylvania; Kittie, wife of Joseph Keener, of Pennsylvania; Lena, wife of Charles Remel, of Monroe County, Pennsylvania; Sylvanius, a physician at Stanton, Nebraska.

The father died in 1887 and the mother in 1891. They were members of the German Reform Church.

Edwin grew to manhood in Pennsylvania, receiving an academic education. He enlisted in 1863 in the Forty-seventh Pennsylvania Infantry. He was mustered into service at Easton, and was in the Red River Campaign, when a part of the Nineteenth Army Corp was sent to the Army of the Potomac under General Sheridan, and participated in the battle of Cedar Creek, Winchester and Fisher's Hill, and saw Sheridan on his twenty-mile ride to Winchester. He was at Savannah and did guard duty, being mustered out at Charleston, South Carolina, December 25, 1865. After he returned from the army he taught school in Pennsylvania winters and worked at the carpenter trade up to 1873, and then came to West Point, Nebraska, and farmed three years, when he commenced the study of medicine, attending the Kentucky School of Medicine in 1878. In the fall of that year he attended the Louisville Medical College, graduating from the Kentucky School of Medicine in June, 1880. He located at Olean, Colfax County, Nebraska, and at Scribner in the spring of 1885, remaining there until the fall of 1886, and then moved to Dodge, where he started the first drug store of the place.

The doctor was first married in Northampton County, Pennsylvania, to Miss Mary Bearinger, by whom he had five children: Rosa, wife of Henry L. Beard, of Omaha; Ida, wife of Dr. F. J. Frink; Alexander, a teacher; Cora, of Dodge, Nebraska, and Edwin at home. The mother of these children died in Cuming County, Nebraska, in 1878, and in 1883 their father married Miss Lovinia Wetzel, daughter of Enoch Wetzel, a native of Pennsylvania.

The doctor is a friend of education, and has taken an active part in all that pertains to it in his county. When he came to the county many of the people lived in dug-outs or sod houses. The country was full of wolves, whose dismal yelp could have been heard in almost any direction, and Indians prowled about over the prairies, as if giving a farewell look at their old hunting-grounds.

The doctor has accumulated considerable wealth, is the owner of six hundred acres of improved land in Dodge and Stanton Counties, besides bank stock, town property, etc.

JOSEPH PUFFER, a resident of Cuming County, residing on Section 17, of Wisner township, was born in Jefferson County, New York, June 16, 1821. He is a son of Asa and Lydia (Barnes) Puffer. His great-grandfather was a Scotchman, while the grandmother was a Welshwoman. They came to America early in the eighteenth century and settled in Massachusetts. Isaac Puffer, the grandfather of our subject, was born about 1740. He was a captain in the Conti-

nental Army, and took part in the battle of Bunker Hill, Siege of Boston and numerous other engagements. He was the father of seven children: Isaac, Asa, Thomas, Ebenezer, Josiah, Sallie and Polly. The eldest, Rev. Isaac Puffer, was a prominent Wesleyan minister. Thomas Puffer became a bridge contractor and mill-wright, and built a large bridge over Black River at Carthage, New York. The bridge was considered a triumph of engineering skill at that time.

Sarah (Merriam) Puffer, grandmother of our subject, was the niece of a prominent stage contractor of Rome, New York.

Asa Puffer had eleven children: Isaac, James, Asa, Charlotte (Mrs. L. Hithcock), Lydia (Mrs. J. Rogers), Joseph, subject of this sketch; Sarah, Wesley, Levi, Frederick, Luther, Mary and Abigal. He was a carpenter and mill-wright by trade, and in 1828 moved to Smith Falls, Canada, and took a contract getting out timber on the Ridean Canal, remaining until the cholera epidemic in 1832, when he moved to Lewis County, New Jersey, and died there July 27, 1844. When Joseph was fifteen years old he left home and went to Smith Falls, Canada, where he worked as a coal burner. In 1842 he went to Ravenna, Ohio, where he engaged in farming. He was married in that section October 6, 1843, to Jerusha A. Barnes, a native of that town. Four children were born of this union: Francis W., Ransom W., DeWitt W. and Lucious W.

In 1855 Mr. Puffer removed with his family to Casco, Wisconsin, where he cleared up a farm in the big woods, and in 1876 moved to Beemer township, Cuming County, Nebraska. The following spring he moved to Philipps County, Kansas, where his crops were repeatedly destroyed by drouth, and in 1883 he returned to Nebraska and purchased his present farm in Wisner township. He has a small nursery, with which he is doing a good business in fruit trees and shrubbery. April 11, 1890, his out-buildings and personal property were destroyed by fire. Mr. Puffer was reared in the Campbellite religious faith. In 1840 he assisted in surveying and building the state road from Sacket's Harbor to Crown Point, New York, receiving sixty-two and one-half cents per day for his work.

FREDERICK PILGRIM, a farmer of Section 30, Pebble township, Dodge County, was born in Prussia, Germany, December 14, 1842, and came to America in 1852. He landed in New York and went from there to Wyoming County, in the State of New York, and went to work on a farm. He remained in the vicinity until 1861. In April of that year he entered the Union Army and served until October 5, 1865, participating in thirty-seven different battles and engagements, including Five Forks, Virginia, Winchester, Harper's Ferry, Antietam, Union, Jefferson, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Williams' Port, Boonesboro, Battle of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Malvern Hill, Meadow Ridge, Hanover Court-House, White Oak Swamp, Cedar Creek, and many other severe struggles. After his service in the army he returned to New York and conducted a saloon for three years, and in 1869 found his way to Dodge County, Nebraska, and took an eighty-acre homestead on Section 30, of Pebble township.

In 1880 he purchased sixty acres adjoining his homestead. His farm is all well improved, contains an orchard and good buildings.

Our subject was married in Attica, New York, in 1867, to Malinda Eypper, who was born in Springfield, Ohio, December 18, 1843. She was the daughter of Henry Eypper. The parents were born in Germany and came to America about 1839, and both died in Springfield, Ohio. The mother died in 1850, and the father in 1880.

He of whom we write this sketch is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic. Politically, he votes the Republican ticket.

Two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Pilgrim: Annie, married Joseph Roubinek, a farmer near Clarkson, Nebraska; and Carrie, who died at the age of nine years.

NICHOLAS RALPH, a farmer located on Section 6, of Cuming township, came to Cuming County in the spring of 1889, and located on the farm he now occupies, which consisted of 155 acres of partly improved land. He erected a good class of buildings, planted out a grove of four acres and set an orchard of seventy-five trees. He now has 100 acres under the plow, while the balance is in pasture and meadow land.

Our subject was born in Germany in the month of March, 1835. He is the son of Abraham and Catharine Ralph, natives of the German Empire, and who were the parents of three children. Nicholas remained in his native country until he was fifteen years of age, and then went to sea on board a merchant vessel, and remained two years, landing at Australia, where he remained eight years, during which time he occupied himself at gold-mining, teaming and farming. He next made a trip around the world on a sailing vessel, which consumed one hundred and thirty-five days' time. He landed at Hamburg, and remained in Germany about ten months, and then went back to Australia, remained about one year, and went to New Zealand, and there he remained five years, employed in the gold mines. We next find him back in Hamburg, Germany, where he lived twenty years and followed farming, after which he came direct to Cuming County, Nebraska. His early opportunities for obtaining an education were good, and his extensive travels have made him a well-posted man. He has been in nearly every important city of the globe, and has viewed the various volcanoes, in all their awful grandeur, at Sicily, Naples and other points.

Mr. Ralph was united in marriage in December, 1867, to Dorathy Tietgens, the daughter of Henry and Catharine Tietgens, of Germany, whose two children were Dorathy and Frederica (deceased).

Mr. and Mrs. Ralph are the parents of nine children, born in the following order: Alfred, born December 6, 1868; Henry, born August 30, 1870; Catharine, born June 12, 1872; Mary, March 13, 1877; Charles, born February 11, 1883; Frieda, born November 16, 1887; Ellen, born April 17, 1888, and two died in infancy. Our subject and his estimable wife are both consistent members of the Lutheran Church, and politically he votes the Independent ticket.

VERY REV. JOSEPH RUESING, pastor of St. Mary's Catholic Church, at West Point, was born at Paderborn, Westphalen, Germany, December 28, 1852. After completing his classical studies in the college of his native city, called gymnasium theodorianum, he went to Muenster and took a four years course of philosophical, historical and theological study. He was ordained May 24, 1877, at Osnabruek, and the following September came to America to the Diocese of Newark, which comprised at that time the entire State of New Jersey. He was appointed assistant pastor of the Church at Mont Clair, New Jersey, and in November of the same year transferred to St. John's Church of Newark, the oldest in the State. In March 1879, he was appointed chaplain of the boys' reform school at Denville, New Jersey, where he attended the Rockaway Church. In May, 1880, he was appointed pastor of Jamesburg and missions where he built a church and a parochial house. His literary work was chiefly in articles contributed to church papers and a book, the title of which is "The Priest at the Sick and Death Bed." In August, 1884, our subject accepted Bishop O'Connor's invitation to come to Nebraska, where he was appointed to the parish of West Point and its missions. West Point district at that time comprised Hooper, Scribner, Ridgeley, Crowell, Wisner, Stanton, Norfolk and Creighton. Our subject's first work in West Point was the completion of the fine parochial school and convent, which Rev. Horn had commenced. In a short time, all the money necessary was raised, and on January 22, 1885, he dedicated the school and introduced the Sisters

of St. Frances from Manitowoc, Wisconsin, as the teachers. There was an attendance of one hundred and ten pupils. In 1885, he built an addition to the church at Wisner and provided church furniture. In 1886, funds were collected to build a church at Hooper. The church at West Point as well as the parsonage were much improved and investment, statuary and church furniture provided, representing nearly four thousand dollars in value. The same year the invitation of Bishop O'Connor to Father Ruesing was complied with, and he frequently visited Chadron, to centralize and organize the Catholic emigration. The chief work of Father Ruesing's pastorate, however, is the building of a large commodious church at West Point, which cost in the neighborhood of twenty-three thousand dollars. It is 56x132 feet and built of brick. He is known for his aversion to church debt and thus succeeds in promoting the material interests of his charge. He was made dean of the West Point Deanery in 1891, which contains the counties of Cuming, Dodge, Washington, Burt, Colfax, Stanton, Madison and Knox.

Regardless of religious belief Father Ruesing has endeared himself to West Point and surrounding communities.

CHARLES H. SNIDER, one of the earliest settlers of Madison County, Nebraska, will form the subject of this biographical notice. He was born in Marion County, Ohio, September 17, 1844. He is the son of John J. Snider, a native of Germany, but came to America when young, and served five years as an apprentice, ship carpenter and joiner. Subsequently he moved to Ohio, where he became acquainted with and married Julia A. Sears, a native of Vermont, who was born in 1840.

In 1852 they emigrated to Grant County, Wisconsin, where he worked at the trade of carpenter and joiner, and also farmed. He remained in the "Badger" State until 1880, when the family removed to Madison County, Nebraska, where they still reside. Mr. and Mrs. John J. Snider are the parents of eleven children, seven of whom still survive. The children are: Charles H., of this sketch; Harriet, wife of Robert Rouse, of Meadow Grove, Nebraska; Ezen M., the wife of G. M. Stratton, of Clay Center, Kansas; Emma, widow of Charles Adams, who died in Boscobel, Wisconsin, in 1885; Jane, wife of Anson Newbury, of Cherry County, Nebraska; Phœbe, deceased at the age of five years; Permilia, wife of James Chesin, both deceased; Charlotte M., deceased; Eliza, wife of George Lambert, of Norfolk, Nebraska; Adolph, of Madison County.

Charles H. was educated in the district schools, and in the month of August, 1862, when the hand of treason threatened the life of this nation, he enlisted as a member of the Twentieth Wisconsin Volunteers. He was mustered into service at Madison, and sent from there to the front, and was engaged at Prairie Grove, Arkansas, defeating the rebels. In June, 1863, he went to Vicksburg; was on the extreme left, participating in the siege and capture of that place. Afterwards, he went up the Yazoo river, captured Yazoo City and a large amount of cotton. He then went to Milliken's Bend, and was with the Thirteenth Army Corps. They were at Port Hudson some time, but were driven away on account of sickness, said by some to be cholera. They were at New Orleans when General Grant severed the Army of the Gulf. From New Orleans they went to Texas, landing on the ground where General Taylor landed during the Mexican War. They captured old Fort Brown, and returned to New Orleans and took part in the siege of Fort Morgan, in Mobile bay, and also assisted in taking Spanish Fort and Fort Blakeley, and while there the city of Mobile was surrendered, where they received news of Lee's surrender. Our subject's regiment was mustered out at Galveston, Texas, July 14, 1865, receiving their final discharge papers at Madison, Wis-

consin. Mr. Snider was wounded at Prairie Grove in his side, several bullets piercing through his clothing. He was reported killed, as his overcoat was found with a bullet-hole through the neck. He was discharged from the service as a second sergeant.

He remained at home two years, and in 1867 was united in marriage to Miss Sarah Gardner, daughter of Joseph Gardner, of New Brunswick. In the fall of 1871 they came to Madison County, Nebraska, where he claimed a homestead and timber claim, and fought grasshoppers for three years, when he proved up on his homestead and sold his timber claim to his father.

His first house was a dug-out, without a floor except the naked earth. Later on he built a log house, also a barn, and made other valuable improvements upon his premises.

In 1886 he moved to Tilden, where he engaged in the general merchandise business for a year and a half and kept the Tilden Hotel for two years. He was also engaged in the agricultural implement business for three years. At the present time he is engaged in the flour, feed and exchange business.

Mr. and Mrs. Snider are the parents of seven children: Alden (died at the age of two years), Sherman, Charlotte M., George W., Laura Belle, Charles A. and Glendora.

He is a member of Governor Harvey Post No. 182, of the Grand Army of the Republic, of which he was adjutant for five years. Politically, he supports the Republican party, and is justice of the peace, and has held other offices.

When Mr. Snider first settled in Madison County no settlers had yet taken claims on the table lands, he being the first to do so. All was new and wild in that portion of Nebraska; deer, elk, antelope and other wild game was found in great abundance. Norfolk was but a hamlet at that time, and Columbus was his chief trading point; it took four days to make the round trip. But things have all changed since then, and our subject has lived to see the country well developed.

WALTER A. SWEET, of Maple Creek precinct, Stanton County, residing on Section 17, township 21, range 3, has been a resident since 1888, during which year he bought a quarter section of land, and in the autumn of 1891 bought another quarter adjoining it. Prior to coming to Stanton County, he lived on a one hundred acre farm in Dodge County, Nebraska, upon which he lived six years and then sold out.

Mr. Sweet was born in Ashtabula County, Ohio, March 27, 1850. He is the son of Francis M. and Catharine (Androus) Sweet, who had a family of two children: Walter A. and Camelia G., now Mrs. Joseph Andrews. The father died when our subject was a small boy, leaving him ignorant as to his ancestry.

He was united in marriage in 1869, to Amanda R. Eaton, who was born in Mills County, Iowa. By this union six children were born: Ervin (deceased), Emma (deceased), William, Joseph W., Arthur and Ralph. In his wife's parents' family there were nine children. The mother now lives in Emerson, Iowa, and the father at some point in the West.

Politically he of whom we write affiliates with the Republican party. He has held the office of justice of the peace, two years; road supervisor two years, central committeeman two years and school director four years. He belongs to the Modern Woodmen of America, and stands high in the community in which he lives.

SIMON N. CHUDOMELKA, of Section 27, Monterey township, Cuming County, was born in Bohemia, in 1860, and came to America in 1871. He landed at Baltimore and came direct to West Point. He was but eleven years old when he came to this country. His father bought the right of a homestead in Dodge County. Our subject lived with his father after coming to this county five years, when his father purchased the place our subject now lives upon and he moved to it. He has a good class of improve-

ments, including an orchard, five hundred grape vines, and a grove of eight acres. Ninety acres of his place is under cultivation, the entire place being surrounded by a wire fence. He has ten acres of clover pasture and all shows him to be a man of thrift and order.

In 1885, he was united in marriage to Valburga Hample, to whom four children have been born: Robert, Frolian, Julia and Frank.

In our subject's parents' family there were seven children: Frank, Mary, Simon N., Anna, John, Joseph and Thomas.

Mrs. Chudomelka's father and mother were natives of Bohemia, and emigrated to America about 1875, with a large family of children: Raymond, Kloty, Alexander, Christian, Sophia, Valburga, Mary, Fannie and Frank. These children are all living in this country.

Mr. Chudomelka and his family are members of the Roman Catholic Church, and politically he votes the Democratic ticket.

His father had only three hundred dollars when he came to Nebraska, and now possesses a good farm of one hundred and twenty acres and each of his sons as much or more land. The father also owns a creamery in Colfax County, besides other property. His land in Dodge County was flooded by the Elkhorn River, so that his crops were destroyed four years out of five.

HERMAN SUHR, of the firm of Schnack & Suhr, agricultural implement dealers, at Scribner, a history of whose business appears elsewhere in this work, is a native of Germany, born January 14, 1836, and is a carpenter by occupation. May 27, 1864, he became the husband of Anna A. Frerichs, who was also a native of Germany. In 1867 they landed in New York, and from there went to Iowa County, Iowa, where he followed brickmaking one summer and then bought a farm of eighty acres which he cultivated until the autumn of 1871, when he sold and came to Dodge County, Nebraska, and settled on land he had previously purchased in Cuming township. He remained there on the farm until the spring of 1882, when he rented his farm and returned to his old home in Germany, on a visit, returning the following autumn. He still continued to work his farm until the spring of 1889, when he rented it and removed to Scribner, where he lived a retired life for a time, but being of a restless disposition and always accustomed to work, he went into partnership with Henry Schnack, in the agricultural machinery business, which he still follows.

Mr. Suhr is a member of the German Lutheran Church, is a stanch Democrat in his political belief and has held various township offices. He is one of the large land-holders of Dodge County, owning five hundred acres of farm land. He is a business man, and can write and speak both the English and German languages.

The hand of affliction was laid upon our subject by the death of his companion, who died February 4, 1891, at Scribner. The date of her birth was May 20, 1840; date of her marriage 1864, having been a companion on the road of life for twenty-seven years. This was a severe blow to Mr. Suhr.

JAMES H. SODEN, a retired farmer living at Wisner, came to Cuming County, in the spring of 1872. He was born in Ontario County, New York, October 15, 1837, the son of Joseph and Ann (Parks) Soden, natives of England. Mr. Soden was first married in England, and while upon his voyage across the ocean, his wife died, leaving one child, Jabez, who died in the Civil War. The father of our subject located at Geneva, New York, where he married Miss Parks. He was a farmer and in a short time went to Canandaigua, Ontario County, New York, where he reared a family of four children: James H., of this sketch; Joseph, John, of Geneva, New York, and Stephen, who enlisted in the Eleventh New York Volunteer Infantry, at the time of the

Civil War, and was killed at the battle of Gettysburg. Our subject's father and mother died at Canandaigua, the mother in 1848, and the father in 1864. They were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

He of whom we write was reared in Ontario and Wayne counties, New York, receiving his education in the district schools. He was married in New York, in 1860, to Miss Sarah Wilson, a native of Ontario County. The year 1861 he spent in Canada and then returned to New York.

In 1872, he came to Cuming County, Nebraska, locating in Blaine township, where he purchased a quarter section of wild land, which he improved, and added to until he now has six hundred and forty acres. His first house was a 12x14 building, but his present dwelling is a two-story structure forty feet square, with an L; he also has another house 16x32 on the farm. A beautiful grove of twenty-five acres adds value and beauty to the premises. In March, 1892, he moved to Wisner, where he is leading a retired life.

Mr. and Mrs. Soden are the parents of six children: Mina, wife of A. J. Pollock, of Lake County, Colorado; Howard, married Miss May Lotton, of Randolph, Nebraska; Monroe, who resides on the old homestead; Jacob and Henry, also on the homestead; Mary, wife of Alfred Clarke, of Creighton, Knox County, Nebraska, now living on the homestead.

Mr. Soden is a Republican in his political choice, and the family worship at the Methodist Episcopal Church of which his wife is a member.

Mr. Soden has the honor of being an ex-soldier of the Union army, having enlisted in 1862, as a member of the Fourteenth New York Heavy Artillery. He was mustered into service, at Rochester, where he laid in rendezvous two months and was then sent to Staten Island, New York, remained six months and was sent to Alexandria, and joined Burnside's army at the time of the Battle of the Wilderness and followed up with many skirmishes, and joined General Butler, in front of Petersburg, Virginia. Was there at the time the fort was blown up. He was shot through both thighs, and was sent to the field hospital for a few days, and from there to Davids Island hospital; transferred to Washington, December 16, 1864; discharged August 21, 1865.

JOHN STENVERS, of Section 34, Cuming township, settled in Cuming County in the spring of 1882, locating on the farm he now occupies, which at the time consisted of one hundred and sixty acres of wild land, upon which he placed substantial improvements, including good buildings, an orchard of one hundred and fifty trees, and a grove of four acres. His present farm comprises two hundred acres, one hundred and ten of which is under cultivation, the whole surrounded by a good fence.

Our subject was born in Holland, June, 1851, the son of Arend and Johanna Stenvers, natives of Prussia and Hanover, respectively. They were the parents of the following seven children: Arnold, Albert, Lydia, John, Morris, Johannah, Gesina. These children are all living in America except Arnold. Our subject remained in his Fatherland until eighteen years of age, when his parents emigrated to the New World. From New York city they came to Harrison County, Iowa, and rented land near Dunlap for two years, and then came to Dodge County, Nebraska, where his father bought a quarter-section of wild land and improved the same. It is now owned by Morris Stenvers, coming into his possession after his father's death.

He of whom we write this notice was married in January, 1882, to Gesine Von Essen, the daughter of Henry and Anna Von Essen, natives of Germany, whose children were: Gesine, Herman, Mattie, Matilda and Maggie, all of whom live in America. Mrs. Stenvers was born June 20, 1860, and emigrated to America with her parents March 7, 1870.

Our subject and his wife are the parents of three children: Augusta, born November 16, 1882; Anna, born August 9, 1884, and Johannah, September 30, 1886.

Mr. and Mrs. Stenvers are consistent members of the Lutheran Church, and his political choice he is a Democrat.

JOHN N. SOMMER, a farmer of Section 30, Pebble township, now deceased, was born in Germany, August 9, 1827, and landed in New York City, in July, 1867. He went from there to Oshkosh, Wisconsin, where he worked as a shoemaker for one year and a half, and came to Fremont, Nebraska, April 15, 1869. He walked out to Section 30 of Pebble township, looked at an eighty-acre tract of government land, went back to Fremont and filed upon the same. The following August, he moved his family to the place and began to make improvements. In the autumn of 1882, he bought forty acres more land. May 9, 1884, he closed his eyes to the scenes of this life, and another pioneer homesteader was at rest. The deceased was married in Germany, in July, 1853, to Sophia Bernklau, who still resides in the homestead above named. By this marriage union eleven children were born: Rosa, Margeret (deceased), Anna S., Henry (deceased), Barbara R., John A., one died in infancy, Emma J., William H., Mollie (deceased), and Frederica M.

Our subject was a Lutheran in his religious profession, and politically, he voted the Democratic ticket. He willed the farm to his son John A., with a provisional life-lease to his wife, John A. paying the other heirs a certain portion in cash.

The first house that Mr. Sommer had on the homestead was a sod dug-out, in which the family lived for seven years. He hauled his grain to Fremont, and was compelled to be on the road day and night in order to make the trip. To add to other pioneer troubles, his crops were eaten by the grasshoppers for five years. He did not have a dollar in money when he located on his homestead, and his only team was oxen. His daughters had to work out for their living.

OSCAR R. THOMPSON, one of the representative farmers of Cuming County residing on Section 33, of Blaine township, will form the subject of this memoir. He was born in Nordreland, Norway, June 10, 1867, and was about one year old when the family emigrated to America. Nine weeks were consumed in making the voyage from Christiana to Quebec. At the last named place the family were quarantined for one month on account of the measles. While there Mathias Thompson made himself some watchmaker's tools, which constituted his sole possessions when he arrived at West Point. Oscar and his brothers carried on the farm while the father worked at his trade, that of watchmaker and jeweler. Schools were not as plentiful and not as well eqipped then as at this day, but our subject has acquired a fair education. Since his father's death, November 19, 1885, he has carried on the farm, which now comprises four hundred and fifty acres, some of which has been added since his father's death. He keeps a herd of about one hundred and fifty head of cattle, and is now breeding black Norman horses. During 1892, he completed a large barn upon his premises. At the time this family came to Blaine township Richard A. Thompson, uncle of our subject, was living in a log-cabin, having settled on the river bank in 1865. During the winter of 1868-69 two hundred Indians encamped near their cabin, and the following spring were ordered by the Government to remove to the Reservation. A young chief of the tribe desired a scalp to take with him as a trophy. With several other warriors he entered the Thompson family's cabin, but after holding a prolonged pow-wow they went away and within an hour killed and scalped another settler five miles distant. The band were after-

wards arrested and sent to State's prison. Richard A. Thompson had no neighbor within seven miles when he settled within that vicinity, he being the last settler in the Valley going north.

Oscar R. is a Republican in his political choice; he belongs to the Masonic and Woodmen fraternities, and is one of the energetic agriculturists of Cuming County.

HON. SAMUEL H. THATCH, ex-probate judge and state senator, now retired at Battle Creek, Madison County, was one of the pioneers of Nebraska. He is a native of Tennessee, born March 28, 1836. When seventeen years of age, he went to northern Georgia and remained until the spring of 1861, when he went North and enlisted in the Third United States Infantry and was assigned to the Indian Department, being sergeant of his company. In 1865, he came to the Territory of Nebraska, and in 1867 (the year the State was admitted into the Union) became a resident of Madison County. He was united in marriage in Cuming County in 1868, to Miss Martha M. Barnes, of Cuming County, Nebraska. The year prior to his marriage, he availed himself of the homestead act and took land in Norfolk township, upon which he built a log-cabin, all lumber having to be hauled from Columbus or West Point. Their milling was done at Logan Creek mills. He has lived to see vast changes in Nebraska. His first corn he paid ninety cents per bushel for at Fremont and since that time he has raised and sold vast quantities. He remained on this homestead for twenty-two years, making a good and substantial home.

Politically, Mr. Thatch is a Jacksonian Democrat, and was honored by being the first county clerk of Madison County, being elected at the organization of the same. In the autumn of 1869 he was re-elected and in 1871 was elected to the office of probate judge; served until the autumn of 1873 and in 1875 was again elected county clerk, making an efficient officer and dealing honorably with his constituents. He was honored in 1882 by being elected to represent his district in the State Senate. He of whom we write may well be classed in the list of those whom we, as Americans, point to with pride, as "self-made men." His education has come chiefly by hard study and close observation and experience. After the war, in January, 1866, he was cutting wood on Wood River, near Kearney, and was to receive three dollars per cord, but the following year the Union Pacific Railroad was built and the fort was abandoned. One day when he was hauling wood, he heard firing on Wood River, two miles above him. He went to Kearney and while on the way back, he heard that there were two men killed, so he hurried back, thinking he would find his mother and brother killed. He got a half dozen men together with arms and went up to that point, but never saw anything of the Indians. They returned to the Wood camp, where they recruited up and then went to Kearney and soon after came to Madison County. In the winter of 1868, about the time the county was organized, I. N. Taylor came to establish the county seat at Millville, on Taylor Creek, and there were but six votes in that section of the county and about thirty-five in and around Norfolk, but by a little strategy the county seat was secured at Norfolk.

Mr. and Mrs. Thatch are the parents of seven children: Alice, wife of George Souvgnier of Madison County; George, a photographer; Lulu, Belle, Fannie, Josephine and Leona.

Our subject removed to Battle Creek in 1892, and is a popular man among the people, for the part he has taken in the upbuilding of Madison County.

MICHAEL TRUCKS, located on Section 18, of Grant township, came to Cuming County in the fall of 1882, and settled on the farm he now occupies, consisting of one hundred and sixty acres of partly improved land, upon which he placed good improvements, including a story and one-half house, barn, granary, shedding, etc. Also has a hy-

draulic well, one hundred and twenty-three feet deep, with a wind-mill and an excellent system of farm water-works. His grove of eight acres of artificial timber, and an orchard of forty trees adds both beauty and value to the farm. He has one hundred and thirty acres under cultivation, and all surrounded by a good fence.

He of whom this biographical notice is written is a native of Ohio, born November, 15,1836, the son of Michael and Catharine Trucks, natives of Pennsylvania, whose nine children were: Mary, Nichalas (deceased), Lucy A. (deceased), Harriett (deceased), Abraham (deceased), William, James (deceased), Michael and Henry.

Michael lived in Ohio until twenty-two years old, then came to Scott County, Iowa, and lived until 1861, when he enlisted in Company C Second Iowa Cavalry, under Captain Henry Egert, and was mustered into service at Davenport. They were then sent to St. Louis, and assigned to the Fourteenth Army Corps under General Rosecrans. He took part in the engagements at Corinth, Coffeyville, Cold Water Forks, Deer, Franklin and Nashville, and was discharged at Davenport, Iowa, in 1865. He went to Marshall County, Iowa, where he purchased eighty acres of land, which he tilled until the spring of 1881, and then moved to Carroll County, where he purchased a quarter section of land, upon which he lived until he came to Nebraska.

He was united in marriage January, 1867, to Charlotte E., daughter of Tobias and Mary Hendricks, natives of West Virginia, whose eight children were: John (deceased) Charity (deceased), Henson E., Rachel, Catharine, Ruth, Charlotte and Rebecca.

Mr. and Mrs. Trucks are the parents of three children: Edward H., Charles H. and Mary E.

Politically he votes the Republican ticket. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and both himself and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

ISAAC VAIL, of Section 33, township 24, Elkhorn precinct, Stanton County, will be the subject of this biographical notice. He was born on North street, Westminster township, London District, Ontario, April 7, 1820. He is the son of William and Mary Davis Vail; his grandfather, Isaac Vail, came from England to Canada, soon after the Revolutionary War. Six of his brothers came at the same time and settled in the United States. Their father owned a large tract of land upon which a portion of the city of London, England, now stands; his given name is supposed to have been Isaac, also. After his death the heirs sold the estate for about one million dollars and then came to this country.

Thomas Davis, maternal grandfather of our subject, came from Tipperary, Ireland; he built a saw and grist mill and founded the village of Davis Mills, in the eastern part of Ontario. He loaned money to the Canadian Government, to carry on the War of 1812.

Mrs. Mary (Davis) Vail was born at that place. Mr. and Mrs. William Vail were the parents of thirteen children, two of whom died in childhood. The names of the living are: Arron T., Margaret (Mrs. J. Baily) Hannah, (Mrs. H. Albee); James Edward, Isaac, Laney (Mrs. S. Davis); Jerushy (Mrs. J. Moore), John T., Mary (Mrs. J. Sutton), Ellen (Mrs. H. Davis) and George.

Isaac received but a limited education, and in 1844 removed to Mt. Morris, Illinois, where he engaged in farming. Three years later he returned to Canada, and in 1860 returned to Inlet, Lee County, Illinois, and in April, 1871, came to Stanton County, Nebraska, and homesteaded his present place. He built a sod house as a temporary residence, and drew lumber from West Point to build the upright of his present residence. When he settled, his nearest neighbor was one mile away and all was new and wild in the region around about him. He now owns one hundred and sixty acres of valuable land, and has but recently given forty acres to his daughter and one hundred and

twenty acres to his son. He is breeding fine horses and short horn cattle, also Jersey red swine.

Mr. Vail was united in marriage, August 21, 1845, to Mary Ann, daughter of John and Mary (Powell) Gray. The former was born in Tipperary, Ireland, and came to America about 1816. The parents were English people. His father, Thomas Gray, owned a large estate in Ireland. Mrs. Mary A. Vail was born at London, Canada, and by her marriage union four children were born: George E., Mary J. (Mrs. Tennant), Stephen M., Margaret (Mrs. P. Newell).

Politically, Mr. Vail is an enthusiastic Republican, but not an office seeker. Both he and his wife are members of the Free Will Baptist Church.

William Vail, the father of our subject, and a brother, Stephen, served in the Canadian Militia during the War of 1812, and were at the battle of Stone Creek, and other engagements. William Vail narrowly escaped capture at Stone Creek.

STEPHEN N. VAIL, the son of Isaac Vail, whose sketch appears above, was born in London, Canada, October 10, 1858. He was but two years of age when the family removed to Illinois, and fourteen years old when they came to Nebraska. The year after he had reached his majority he left home and went to Lee Centre, Illinois, where he learned the carpenter's trade, and three years later, in 1883, returned to Stanton County, and has since carried on the homestead for his father.

He was united in marriage February 21, 1884, to Lucy F., daughter of John and Rebecca (Wallitch) Sanders. Her parents were Pennsylvania Germans. Mrs. Vail was born at White Hall, Virginia.

Our subject and his wife have three children: Ethel M., Edith E., and Helen.

In his political choice, Mr. Vail is a supporter of the Republican party.

CRITTENDEN B. VROMAN, a farmer of Section 15, township 24, range 1, of Spring Branch precinct, Stanton County, was born near Delaware, Ohio, January 21, 1849. He is a son of Adam and Sarah (Cratty) Vroman, the former of German and the latter of Irish descent. Adam Vroman died in Webster County, Iowa, September, 1871, and his wife died in Lee County, Illinois, March 29, 1853. Adam Vroman had ten children: Jane, William, Dorrance, David, Henry, Charlotte, Lucias and Ellen. The above children were by his first wife. Those by his second wife were: James C. and Crittenden B.

When Crittenden B. was one year old the family removed to Lee County, Illinois, where his boyhood days were spent upon a farm. About 1865 the family moved to Webster County, Iowa, and two years later he left home and went to Harden County, Iowa, and after remaining there one year returned to Lee County, Illinois, and in the spring of 1871 came to Stanton County, Nebraska, taking his homestead the following year. He now has two hundred acres of land, eighty acres of which is under the plow and thirty acres planted to a grove and an orchard.

He was united in marriage November 19, 1877, to Alice C. Hunter, a native of Illinois, and the daughter of Thomas and Mariah Hunter. Their children are: Hiram Burdette, John Roscoe and Anna Jane. Mrs. Alice C. Vroman died in Hardin County, Iowa, October 26, 1887.

Politically, he of whom we write this notice is a Republican and is a highly respected citizen of his precinct.

He commenced without capital and the second season he was in Nebraska he bought a yoke of oxen and did breaking to pay for them, hence did not break much of his own land until the third year. For three years, during the grasshopper plague, his crops were destroyed, but after the disappearance of these winged pests he was quite successful at farming.

JOHN A. WILSON, one of the early settlers of Nebraska, now a retired resident of Madison County, was born in Ross County, Ohio, October 25, 1836. The Wilson family are of Scotch-Irish descent. The great-grandfather came from the north of Ireland and settled in Pennsylvania where he soon afterwards died, leaving three sons. The grandfather was John Wilson, who settled in Kingston, at an early day. He married Miss Lucy Taylor, by whom there were eleven children born, among whom were: James, a physician of Iowa; Robert, a physician of Indiana; John, a physician of Washington, Fayette County, Ohio; Isaac C., a farmer of Greenfield, Ross County, Ohio; and Louisa, who married Joseph Lunbeck, of South Salem, Ohio. The father of our subject was William T., born in Ross County, Ohio, in 1803, and was married in 1831, to Miss Jane McCoy, the daughter of Colonel Joseph McCoy, of the War of 1812. By this marriage union five children were born: Mary E., wife of Addison Adair, of Madison County, Nebraska; Joseph M., a soldier, who first enlisted in the Twentieth Ohio, in the time of the Civil War, and re-enlisted in the Eighty-first Ohio. He was at the battle of Pittsburg Landing and siege of Corinth and was discharged July, 1862, for disability; John A., our subject; Lavenia C., died in 1863; William H., died in 1865, in Marion County, Illinois. In the fall of 1863 Mr. and Mrs. Wilson moved to Marion County, Illinois, where he died in 1865, after which Mrs. Wilson came to Nebraska, in which state she died in 1889. She was a member of the Presbyterian Church.

The subject of this notice was educated in Greenfield Academy, Ohio, and enlisted in the Union Army in 1861, as a member of Eighty first Voluntary Infantry, belonging to Company C. He participated at Pittsburg Landing, Siege of Corinth and at Town Creek; also at Iuka and at the second battle of Corinth and was at Gun Town when his regiment captured twenty-six prisoners over which their colonel placed a colored guard, to the great dissatisfaction of the prisoners. Returning to Corinth the regiment remained some time, but in October, 1863, moved to Pocahontas, the regiment going to LaGrange, Tennessee, in November, to vote for Lincoln. April, 1864, they went to Chattanooga, remained a few days, and was sent to Snake Gap where they met the rebels in force. May 11, 1864, they drove the rebels back, fighting all day until ten o'clock at night. On the 15th of May, the regiment crossed the river on pontoon bridges, met the rebels, when a sharp fight ensued and our subject was wounded in the head and in the right hand; also struck on the leg. He was color bearer at the time, and when struck it knocked him down, the flag falling over him. At first he thought a splinter had struck him, but when he found a hole in his pantaloons and his shoe full of blood he realized what had happened. He was carried to the rear and taken to the hospital, where his wound was dressed and after two days was sent to Resaca where he laid in the depot a day or two, was then placed in a box car and sent to Chattanooga, and after two weeks went to Nashville, and three weeks later to Totten hospital at Louisville, Kentucky, where erysipelas set in, near causing the loss of his life. As soon as he was able he was transferred to Illinois; he was sent to Camp Butler, received a furlough and returned home. He was discharged September 27, 1864, at Camp Butler. He carries the rebel ball in his leg to-day.

In 1869 Mr. Wilson came to Norfolk, where he built the first store-house of the place and also worked on the first dwellings of the place. He then returned to Columbus, Nebraska, and remained during the summer of 1870, and then went to his homestead near Norfolk, where he spent his time until 1874. May, 1872, he married Miss May Gardner, daughter of William and Ellen Gardner, natives of Tazwell County, Illinois, where she was born. By this union one child was born: Jennie, March 4, 1873. Mrs. Wilson died July 15, 1875, and Mr. Wilson in January, 1883, was married to Miss Esther

Palmatere, daughter of George and Kemma (Filkens) Palmatere. By this union two children were born: May E., March 8, 1886, and George A., June 17, 1888.

Politically Mr. Wilson is a stanch supporter of the Republican party, and in religious matters is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

When he came to Nebraska all was yet new and wild. His nearest trading point was Columbus, forty-two miles away. It was after his settlement in Madison County and during the years 1874-75-76 that the grasshoppers scourged the country, causing considerable privation and distress among the settlers.

In 1879 Mr. Wilson moved to a pre-emption in Platte County. In 1883, after he had made final proof of this place, he made a tour of the West, visiting San Francisco, Victoria, British Columbia, Port Townsend, Seattle, Tacoma and Portland, returning via Northern Pacific Rail-Road in 1885, to Madison County, where he has since lived.

WALTER T. WATTLES, president of the Commercial State Bank of Neligh, Antelope County, will form the subject of this notice. He was born at Cortland, New York, May 30, 1853. His parents were James and Betsy (Whiting) Wattles, who are natives of New York. The Wattles family are of Scotch descent. The father of our subject is a retired farmer. The Whiting family are of German extraction. When W. T. Wattles was twelve years of age the family removed to Clinton, Iowa, and from there to Glidden, where he attended the public school and also the Iowa State Agricultural College. In 1878 he purchased the Glidden *Sentinel*, published it a year and one-half, and in 1880 went to Ulysses, Nebraska, where he was principal of the public schools one year, and then followed book-keeping one year for Spelts & Klosterman, grain and live stock dealers of David City, Nebraska. In 1883 he became a partner of the firm, and removed to Bellwood, where he lived seven years. In 1890 he became a stockholder and president of the Commercial State Bank of Neligh, which position he still holds. He is also a stockholder in a grain and live stock company, and deals in real estate. He owns one farm of two hundred acres near Neligh, which is devoted to breeding Galloway and Jersey cattle. He also owns other tracts of land.

Politically, he is a life-long Republican, and is a member of the orders of Knights of Pythias and Modern Woodmen of America.

Mr. Wattles was married August 24, 1879, to Edna, daughter of James and Rachel Vought, of Glidden, Iowa, but now of Neligh. Mrs. Wattles is a native of Michigan, born in 1859. Their two children are: Vera R. and Bert.

Mr. Wattles came to Nebraska without means and has made a success of life.

JULIUS WENDT, of Section 29, Garfield township, ranks among the earliest pioneers of Cuming County. He came in the spring of 1869, locating on a portion of his present farm, taking advantage of the homestead act in the securing of a quarter section of good land, upon which he made valuable improvements from time to time. The first eight years, however, he lived in a sod house, 10x14 feet. At that time there were but two houses at West Point and two at Oakland, with but one house between those two points, his own and Samuel Miles sod house. Later on our subject provided his place with a frame house, a good barn and granary and also added to the value of the premises by setting out a grove of five acres of timber and an orchard of one hundred trees. His present farm contains a half section of choice land; one hundred and sixty acres under the plow, and nearly all enclosed by a substantial fence. At an early day, our subject endured great privations and was compelled to practice self-denial. He came to the country poor and he relates that he had barely enough money to buy a sack of second grade flour. Logan Creek mill was the nearest

point at which he could obtain flour. He also suffered no little loss by the grasshoppers in the seventies.

He of whom we write was born in Germany, February, 1835, the son of John and Sophia Wendt, natives of the same country and whose four children were: Sophia, now deceased; John, Elizabeth and Julius.

Julius remained in his native country until twenty-four years of age, when he came to Greenfield County, Wisconsin, where he worked in the timber by the day for two years and then came to Cuming County, Nebraska. When he was a boy he did not have good schooling privileges.

Mr. Wendt was married in June, 1866, to Mary Sass, daughter of John and Frederica Sass, of Germany, whose six children were: Caroline, Mary, John, Frederica, Minnie and Charles.

Our subject and his wife are the parents of seven children: Bertha, born May 2, 1867; Emma, October 4, 1869; Julius, Jr., February 4, 1871; Mary, September 16, 1872; Rudolph, April 8, 1875; Anna, July 3, 1877, and Otto, December 5, 1882. Fred, born January 23, 1863, is a son of Mrs. Wendt by her first husband, William Shrader, who died in Germany, after which she married Mr. Wendt.

Mr. and Mrs. Wendt are members of the Lutheran Church and in politics he is a Democrat.

MATHIAS P. MILLER, JR., a citizen of Cuming County, residing on Section 36, of Cuming township, has been a resident of that vicinity since the spring of 1877, when he located on the farm he now occupies, which at that time consisted of eighty acres of wild land, upon which he built a frame house 14x20 feet, in which he lived five years and then made an addition to the same. He also has a good barn, granary and general outbuildings. He has a grove of five acres and an orchard of seventy-five apple trees, two hundred and fifty grape vines, besides an abundance of small fruit. He has since added to his land until he has two hundred and twenty-five acres, one hundred and sixty of which are under the plow, while the balance is in pasture and meadow land.

That the reader may be acquainted with our subject's earlier life, it should be stated in this connection that he was born in Germany September, 1852, the son of Mathias P. and Maria Miller, natives of Germany, whose four children were as follows: Maria (deceased), Sine, Jane and Mathias P.

Mathias P. remained at his German home until fifteen years of age and then went to Hamburg and enlisted before the mast as an apprentice and went on a voyage at sea. He first went on a passenger sailing vessel, taking them eight weeks to cross the ocean. He next went aboard of a steamship, and was engaged as a sailor for five years, during which time he made a trip to the East Indies, one around Cape Horn to Chili and Peru, and later sailed on the Pacific coast. In 1871 he landed in New York Harbor and ran away from a Hamburg vessel. He soon found his way to the Great Lakes and was then engaged three years in Cleveland as a stone cutter. We next find him in San Francisco, engaged in boating up the Stockton and Sacramento rivers where he remained three years, going from there to Cuming County, Nebraska.

Mr. Miller was united in marriage in May, 1878, to Anna Klingbeil, daughter of Carl and Dora Klingbeil, natives of Germany, whose seven children were: Teresa, Emma, Helen, Augusta, Anna, Herman (deceased), Emil.

He and his wife are the parents of two children: Emil, born February 2, 1881, and Walter, born August 9, 1885.

DONALD MATHESON, proprietor of the hotel at Pilger, Stanton County, has been a resident since April, 1884, when he built a house 16x32 feet, two stories high, which he used as a private dwelling. He also

purchased a quarter section of land, five miles from Pilger, which he had broken up and otherwise improved. He still owns this property. After two years he rented the above mentioned house, and built a hotel 26x42 feet, the same being the only hotel in the village.

Mr. Matheson, was born in Scotland, February 27, 1839, the son of Murdoch and Elizabeth Matheson, whose eight children were: Donald, Siby, Anna, John G., Alexander, James, Kenneth, and Farquer. Our subject remained in Scotland until he was one year and one-half of age, when his parents came to the United States, and located in Wisconsin, while it was yet a territory, they taking Government land. Donald remained at home until he arrived at his majority, when he made a trip through the South, including Kentucky, Tennessee, Arkansas, Louisiana, and Missouri. He returned to Wisconsin, April, 1861. He voted on the ordinance of secession, in Arkansas, in March, 1861, it being carried in favor of remaining in the Union. In August, 1862, he enlisted in Company I Twenty-eighth Wisconsin Infantry, being mustered into service at Milwaukee under Captain A. F. Shiverick. He was sent to Columbus, Kentucky and from there to Helena, Arkansas, and so on to the Yazoo Pass. He belonged to the Sixteenth Army Corps, and was in the engagements at Fort Pemberton. Was also at the battle of Helena, Little Rock, Mt Elba, Spanish Fort, and Fort Blakely. He served his country three years and one month, receiving an honorable discharge at Madison, Wisconsin. During all of that great conflict, our subject was never wounded, taken prisoner or in the hospital, or away from the regiment. After the close of the war Mr. Matheson operated a threshing machine two seasons in Wisconsin, after which he went into the hotel business at Eagle, Waukesha County, Wisconsin. After two years in that business, he returned to Walworth County, purchased a farm and remained there until he came to Nebraska.

Mr. Matheson was united in marriage March, 1870, to Anthelia, daughter of Albert and Charlotte Mitchell, natives of Ohio, whose two children were: Anthelia and Lovell.

Our subject and his wife are the parents of five children: Gladys, Troy (deceased), Ray, Sibbie and Katie.

Mr. Matheson is a member of the Masonic fraternity, belonging to Lodge No. 41 East Troy, Wisconsin. Politically, he affiliates with the Democratic party. While his advantages for obtaining a liberal education were not first-class, by his extensive travel, his army career, and the fact that he is a great reader, has made him a well informed man.

STEPHEN K. WARRICK, cashier of the Battle Creek Valley Bank, of Battle Creek, Madison County, will form the subject of this notice. Mr. Warrick was born in Grayson County, Virginia, July 2, 1868. He is a son of George W. and Elizabeth (Stone) Warrick, of English descent. At the breaking out of the Civil War our subject's father was opposed to the Federal troops invading Virginia soil, hence joined his fellow countrymen in a resistance of the Union troops, really being forced into the Confederate army. Mr. and Mrs. George W. Warrick were the parents of fifteen children, twelve of whom are still living: Margaret E, wife of M. J. Jackson, of Wythe County, Virginia; Elizabeth J., wife of L. K. Cornett, of Elk Creek, Virginia; John W., located at Meadow Grove, Nebraska, where he has charge of the lumber, grain and coal business of F. J. Hale; Laura A., wife of F. M. Young, of Grant, Virginia; Nannie C., wife of Charles Jackson, of Wythe County, Virginia; James E., a physician, located at Whitewood, South Dakota, a graduate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Baltimore, Maryland; Stephen K., the subject of this sketch; Virginia E., at home; George E., William A., Horace G., and Edward H., all at home. The parents of these children are still living, and



H B Barber

are both members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and are prominent workers of that denomination.

Stephen K. received his education at the common schools and in an academy. He followed teaching for a time, but in 1888 came to Battle Creek, Nebraska, and worked upon a farm. In the fall of 1888 he clerked at Meadow Grove, Nebraska, and April 15, 1889, entered the Farmers and Drovers Bank at Battle Creek, Nebraska, where he remained until October 28 of the same year, and then accepted the position he is now filling, that of cashier and manager of the Battle Creek Valley Bank, which was organized that year.

LORD B. BARBER, located on Section 36, of Bancroft township, came to Cuming County in the spring of 1874, and located on a quarter section of school land, upon which he built a house, which was the first frame building in the township. In reality it was moved from Burt County on bob sleds. He built an addition to this house which served him six years, and he then built his present residence, which is 24x32 feet. He also built a good barn, granary and cribbing, and put in a system of water-works, supplied by wind-mill. He has a grove of five acres and a small orchard. This land was leased by our subject for the first six years, when he purchased it, and added thereto, until he now has two hundred and eighty acres, one hundred and twenty of which is under cultivation, and the whole tract surrounded by a fence. He has a driving park on his place, which is now leased to the Driving Park Club. His place is within the incorporate village of Bancroft. When the railroad was being built through, he deeded to the company seventy acres of land and the right-of-way, and the company laid out the town, and owned a half interest in the same. Subsequently our subject platted a forty-acre addition. He has been agent for the company for the sale of their lots, ever since the town was platted. He of whom we write this notice was born in Ohio, seven miles from Cleveland, November 5, 1843. He is the son of Lawrence and Relief Barber, natives of Massachusetts and Vermont respectively. Their seven children were: Lucy A. (deceased), Laura B., Jerome, Antonette (deceased), Harriett E. (deceased), Ford B. our subject, and Albert G.

Mr. Barber, lived with his parents until he was nineteen years of age, when he enlisted in Company D Eighty-eighth Ohio Infantry, as a member of the three months service. He was mustered in at Columbus, Ohio, and received his discharge at the same place, at the end of four months. November 5, he re-enlisted in Company F Tenth Ohio Cavalry, under Captain E. V. P. Day, and was mustered in at Cleveland, was sent to Tennessee, was in the Atlanta Campaign, and was with General William T. Sherman on his famous "March To The Sea." He was taken prisoner at Bear Creek, Georgia, and was incarcerated at Savannah and Macon. He was paroled in about two weeks and went to Annapolis, Maryland. He received a wound in a cavalry charge at Bear Creek and was finally discharged at Camp Dennison, Ohio, June 30, 1865. He remained in the Buckeye State one year and then came West, and January 1, 1867, located a homestead in Burt County, Nebraska, but made Omaha his headquarters for eight months. He then located on his homestead, and soon started a grocery store on the place, which was adjoining the town plat of Lyons. He operated this store about three years. In 1872 he sold the claim, and in the spring of 1874 came to Cuming County.

He was united in marriage, April 3, 1873, to Susan A., daughter of John and Deborah Watson, natives of Maine.

Five children have been born to our subject and his wife: Stella F., John L., Wade W. Ford B., Jr., Walter H.

Our subject and his estimable lady are consistent members of the Baptist Church. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic.

Politically, he has always been a Republican, but at the present writing is a Prohibitionist and is one of the United States Court Commissioners.

WILLIAM C. HECKER, one of the pioneers of Dodge County, has been identified with its interests since 1858, as it was in the autumn of that year that he took a homestead of eighty acres, upon which he erected a cottonwood cabin 10x12 feet, in which he lived for five years. He was a single man at that time. He soon made substantial improvements upon this place. In addition to carrying on his farm, he also engaged in merchandising at Fontanelle, for it was near that place where he affected his first settlement. He remained in trade near that point for two years, and then moved to Hooper.

Mr. Hecker was born January 11, 1838, the son of William F. A. Hecker, both parents being natives of Prussia. Our subject came to America in 1852, landing at Quebec, Canada, from which place he went to Chicago, and there learned the tailor's trade, working at the business for about two years. The next four years he spent in Dubuque, Iowa, where he learned the baker's trade. From there he went to Nebraska.

Mr. Hecker was united in marriage May 4, 1870, to Elizabeth Heller, daughter of Matthew Heller, who was the father of eight children: Caroline, August, Susan, Margaret, Elizabeth, Mary, William and Casper.

Mr. and Mrs. Hecker are the parents of three children: Mary F., born April 28, 1872; August E., born February 12, 1874; William C., January 21, 1879.

In 1861 Mr. Hecker answered to his country's call by enlisting in Company C Second Iowa Cavalry, and served through and re-enlisted, remaining until the end of the Civil War. In August, 1865, he returned from the service to his old home at Fontanelle. In 1871 he embarked in trade at Hooper, but owing to sickness in his family and the great grasshopper plague he was obliged to give it up. The financial cloud has cleared away and he now owns considerable property, among which is the brick post-office building, two residences, a store building and a complete line of family groceries. He is postmaster of the place, the office being attended to by his daughter, Miss Mary.

Mr. Hecker, one of the van-guard of pioneers in the Elkhorn Valley, stands very high in the community in which he has lived so long. It has been his good fortune to watch the Star of Empire on its western course. He has viewed the wild plains of Nebraska when they were yet the home of the Indian; he has welcomed a generation of newcomers to the Elkhorn Valley; has worn the loyal blue to protect the flag of his country as only the brave and patriotic will. He has lived to see a great Territory come under the Sisterhood of States, which now ranks high among her sisters. Her domain is crossed and recrossed by a network of railways, over which the bounties of the soil are conveyed to other parts of the world. With all the hardships and early experiences of this pioneer, he may well count life a success, surrounded as he is to-day with the comforts of life and a highly esteemed citizen of one of the best portions of the Elkhorn Valley.

The following was clipped from the local paper:

"W. C. Hecker, who has served three years as postmaster, is an old citizen of the town, and has been a respected and valuable citizen of Nebraska since 1858, locating at that time at Fontanelle on a homestead. In 1861 he answered to his country's call, enlisting in the Second Iowa, Company C, and served all through, re-enlisting as a veteran. Mr. Hecker escaped imprisonment, but the balls flew too thick to be able to dodge all of them, and during the battle of Fort Donelson he was wounded. In August, 1865, he came back to his favorite residing place and to his old Fontanelle home, for you know the 'best part of going away is the coming back again.' Six years later he came

to Hooper and began the store business, but owing to sickness in his family and the plague of grasshoppers was obliged to give it up. He now owns considerable property here, among which are a brick post-office building, 22x26, two residences, and a store building 24x36, with a complete stock of groceries. Here you will find full lines of choice family groceries, finely flavored teas, coffees, spices, all the varieties of sugar, canned goods, dried and fresh fruits of all kinds, those raised in this section and those raised in other States and countries, and anything else the heart of man could desire is to be found. He also keeps all the leading brands of tobacco—in fact, anything you can expect in a first-class exclusive grocery. His son, August Hecker, a promising young man in his nineteenth year, has charge of the store and keeps things in good shape. He takes all kinds of country produce in exchange for goods, and by strict adherence to reliable business principles enjoys a large trade.

"The post-office has three hundred and sixty call boxes, fifty lock boxes, and is a money order office. When the government inspector was here last he said the office had increased twenty per cent. since it had been under his management. Miss Mary, a daughter of Uncle Sam's boy, is deputy postmistress, and does the greater part of the office work, and we found her a very agreeable and accommodating young lady, and would consider her a fine illustration of the ability of our fairer sex. The time is fast approaching when woman will stand on an equal footing with man all over the world—not as in some countries a slave, and in others a mere plaything whose only thought is that her whims and caprices are humored."

THEODORE H. WINDHUSEN, a farmer of Section 14, Everett township, came to Dodge County in the spring of 1871, and for one year worked out by the month, when he bought eighty acres of land, a part of his present farm, upon which he built a two-story brick house 18x28 feet, with substantial barns, granary and cribbing. He provided his place with an orchard of fifty trees, and planted a grove of two acres. From time to time he has prospered, and has added to his land until he now has four hundred acres. He has seen many of the hardships coincident with the newcomer's life, and felt the loss and want occasioned by the grasshopper plague.

Mr. Windhusen was born in Germany, January, 1848. He was one of a family of five children: Matilda, Theodore, Diedrich, John and Gesine. Theodore remained in his native country until nineteen years of age, when he came to America. The first two years he spent in Jo Daviess County, Illinois, where he worked by the month on a farm.

He was married May, 1872, to Anna Wenke, the daughter of John H. and Margareta Wenke, natives of Germany, whose three children were: Henry, Anna and John G.

Mr. and Mrs. Windhusen are the parents of two children: Henry, born in 1874, and Carrie, born in 1876.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Windhusen are members of the Lutheran Church, and politically, he votes the Democratic ticket.

JOHN H. WENKE, a farmer living on Section 14, of Everett township, came to Dodge County in the spring of 1869, and located on the farm he now occupies. He first took an eighty-acre tract, where he made a dug-out 12x14 feet, in which he lived two years. He brought eight hundred dollars to the county with him, and now owns one hundred and twenty acres of well improved land. He of whom we write was born in Germany, February, 1816, the son of Herman and Catharine Wenke. He remained in Germany until fifty-three years of age, and then came to Nebraska. He was a soldier in the German army and was a ship-builder by trade.

He was united in marriage in 1847 to Margaret Munderlo, who reared a family of eight children. Our subject and his wife have been blessed with three children: Henry (deceased), Anna, and John G.

FREDERICK WICKERT, SR., a prosperous farmer of Section 24, Sherman township, Cuming County, was born in Germany in 1820, and came to America in 1868, coming direct from New York to Cuming County, Nebraska. He located a homestead on Section 23, upon which he lived eleven years, when he bought the place upon which he now lives, paying fifteen dollars per acre for the same; he now has a fine orchard, and an artificial grove of ten acres. He has eighty acres under cultivation, and the balance in pasture, hay and timber land.

He was united in marriage in 1850, to Mary Ruell, by which union three children were born: Fred, Ferdinand and Frank, all living in Cuming County.

Mrs. Wickert died in 1891, which was the greatest affliction of his life. His farm is now operated by his son Frank. The family belong to the German Lutheran Church, and in political matters, he is a supporter of the Republican party.

His son Frank was born in Germany, and came to America with his parents when ten years of age. In 1884, he was married to Alvina Kurtz, whose parents live in western Nebraska. They have two children: Otto and William. In 1885, Frank went to Box Butte County, located a homestead which he proved up, in about one year, but lived there five years, and then came back to Cuming County, and took charge of his father's farm, where he makes it his home.

When his father first came to this county, his first farm work was done with an ox team, and all their supplies were obtained at Fremont. For four or five years, their crops were materially injured by grasshoppers.

WILLIAM L. WAINSCOTT, a resident of Stanton County, living on Section 21 of Butterfly precinct, where he owns eighty acres of land, is a native of Indiana, born September 4, 1855. He lived in the Hoosier State until he was twenty-one years of age, and in 1878 came to Nebraska, and in company with an uncle carried on a rented farm. In 1879 he took a homestead in Stanton County, but after three years sold his right, went to Holt County, took a pre emption claim and soon sold that, after which he returned to Stanton County. His farm is provided with a good frame house, barn, granary and other outbuildings. He also rents one hundred and forty acres of land, which he carries on in connection with his own. For three years after his settlement the grasshoppers destroyed nearly all of his crops, but as the country developed he has been quite successful in the harvesting of abundant crops.

Politically, he is a Republican, and in religious matters is a member of the United Brethren Church.

Mr. Wainscott was married December 26, 1880, to Floretta Bowman, to whom six children have been born: Coila M., Lloyd W., Blaine, Mary J., Emma Z. and baby.

Our subject's parents were John and Jane Wainscott, natives of Kentucky and Ohio; both are deceased. They reared a family of five children: John, William L., our subject; Cynthia A., Mary N. and Hulda J.

Mrs. Wainscott's parents were natives of Ohio and Indiana. W. L. Bowman, her father, moved to Nebraska in 1868 and still lives in Stanton County. Their twelve children were: Floretta, Luther W., Frank M., Andrew J., Minnie M., Charley (deceased), Matilda A., Arizona V., Cheever, William R. S., Byron (deceased) and Fannie P.

HENRY WILLEY, a representative farmer of Lincoln precinct, Stanton County, residing on Section 19, township 24, will form the subject of this notice.

He was born near Caldwell, Ohio, September 7, 1844. His parents were John and Melinda (Thurlay) Willey, both natives of the Buckeye State. The father came to Stanton County in 1885, and died two years later, and his wife now lives in Guthrie County, Iowa. Mr. and Mrs. John Willey's children were: Asher, Marshall, Milton, Sarah (now Mrs. J. Harkins), Melinda (now Mrs. J. Jackson), Henry, Thomas B., Safronia (Mrs. J. Stratton), Eliza (Mrs. P. Patterson).

Henry spent his boyhood days on a farm. He spent one year at the shoemaker's trade, and when nineteen years of age left home and went to Guthrie County, Iowa where he remained until 1879, at which time he came to Stanton County and took a homestead in Spring Branch precinct, which he still owns. In 1890 he bought a farm in Lincoln precinct, where he now resides. He is the owner of four hundred and ninety acres of land, two hundred and seventy-five of which are under cultivation and devoted largely to stock raising.

Mr. Willey was united in marriage February 21, 1869, to Rebecca J. Reed, who was born in Jackson township, Muskingum County, Ohio. Her parents were Joseph and Priscilla (Talley) Reed, both American born. Our subject and his wife are the parents of the following children: Otis, Loren, Othel, Anna, Ida, Carl, Bertha, Otto and Maud.

Politically, Mr. Willey affiliates with the Democratic party, believing as he does that this party best represents the general good of the American people.

AUGUST FERDINAND ZUHLKE, a farmer of Section 14, Neligh township, came to Cuming County in the spring of 1877, and commenced working by the day with a threshing machine, and doing other farm labor, such as he could find to do for the first year. He then went to Burt County where he rented land for five years and then purchased one hundred and sixty acres of wild land, now a part of his present place. Upon this he erected good buildings, dug a well and provided a system of water-works operated by wind-power; set a grove of two acres and an orchard of seventy trees. He has since added to his land until he has two hundred acres, one hundred and twenty-five of which are under the plow, and the balance in pasture and meadow land. Upon coming to the county, he had four hundred and fifty dollars in money. Among the losses which he met with was two horses which ran away, broke their limbs and had to be killed, but for the most part he has been successful in Nebraska.

He was born in Germany, November, 1852, the son of Fred and Louisa Zuhlke, natives of Germany, whose nine children were: John (deceased), Fred, Louisa, William (deceased, August, William, Minnie, August Ferdinand, and Julius. Seven of these children are living and five are in America. Our subject remained in his native land until he was twenty-five years of age and then came to America, landing at New York Harbor, and from there came direct to Cuming County, Nebraska.

He was united in marriage December, 1873, to Ernstina, daughter of William and Caroline Ruge, natives of Germany, whose three children were: Minnie, William and Earnstina. All living and two residing in America.

Mr. and Mrs. Zuhlke have had ten children: Albert, Emma (deceased), Emma, Bertha, Otto, Edith, Martin, Alexander, Fernand (deceased) and Ferdinand (deceased).

Our subject and his wife are members of the German Lutheran Church and politically he affiliates with the Democratic party.

JOHN T. ZORN, who is a resident of Section 13, Cotterell township, came to Dodge County in the spring of 1872 with his parents, who settled on a farm in Platte township, where he remained with his parents until the spring of 1876, and then went to farming on his own account, renting for four years

in Platte township, and then bought the farm he now occupies. At first he bought two hundred and forty acres of wild land, upon which he built a house, 16x24 feet, also provided a good barn and out-buildings, later on, as he could afford it. He added to his original tract of land, until he now has three hundred and twenty acres, seventy acres of which is under cultivation, while the balance is in pasture and meadow land.

John T. was born in Burkley County, Virginia, April 9, 1854, and when four years old his parents moved to Logan County, Ohio, where they lived ten years and then moved to Dodge County, Nebraska. His parents were Joseph and Amie J. (Richards) Zorn, both natives of Virginia, and who are now living in the western part of Nebraska.

He was united in marriage in Dodge County, Nebraska, October 12, 1879, to Miss Mary Hooper, the daughter of Richard and Elizabeth (Goodman) Hooper, who was born November 24, 1862. Our subject and his wife are the parents of four children: Baby, died in infancy; Clara B., deceased; Grace and Robert.

Politically, he is a supporter of the Independent movement and is a man who stands high in the community in which he lives.

ANTON RISSE, a farmer living on Section 3, township 21, range 6, of St. Charles township, Cuming County, was born in Germany, March 29, 1849, and came to this country in 1879. He landed at New York and came from there to Schuyler, Colfax County, Nebraska, and subsequently to Olean, of the same county, remained a few days and then went to West Point, near which place he worked on a farm for two years, after which he rented a farm for three years, and then bought the place he now lives upon, which consists of two hundred and forty acres, for which he paid fifteen dollars per acre. He has a good story and one-half house, and general good improvements upon his place. He has one hunderd acres under cultivation, the remainder in pasture and timber land.

He was united in marriage in 1881 to Thersa Risse, to whom has been born seven children: Mary, Katie, Frankie, Lizzie, Anton, Joseph, and Margareta.

His father and mother were both born in Germany, and are now deceased. Mrs. Risse's parents reside in Missouri. In political matters he is a Democrat, and in his religious convictions is a Roman Catholic.

JOHN J. SCHADEMANN, a farmer living on Section 7, St. Charles township, Cuming County, was born in Germany, March 20, 1829, and came to America in May, 1852, landing at Baltimore, Maryland, and went from there to Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and worked two years on the railroad and at farm labor and then went to St. Louis, where he followed steamboating two months, then went to Galena, Illinois, near which place he worked on a farm for three years. He then bought a yoke of oxen and came overland to Cuming County, Nebraska, locating on Plum Creek, and was driven off by the Indians within a few weeks. He took part in the engagement of the whites against the Pawnee Indians at Moore's house on June 29, 1859, where seven Indians were killed and several others wounded. He then went to Fontanelle with other settlers, where he enlisted about July 5, in one of the companies composing the expedition against the Pawnees, which was commanded by General Thayer. This expedition followed the Indians to Battle Creek, in Madison County, where a treaty was made with the Indians, they surrendering a number of those most guilty in their raid on the white settlers. After this had occurred our subject returned to his land, and in 1860 filed on a quarter section at the land office in Omaha.

In 1862 he enlisted in Company A Second Nebraska Cavalry, and served until October, 1863.

For his first wife our subject married Sophia Toelle, a native of Prussia. They were united in marriage in the year 1866. His children's names by this marriage are: Ernst and George.

For his second wife he married, in 1870, Mariah Fullner, a native of Prussia, by whom the following children were born: William, Carl, Julius, Henry, Minnie, Martha.

Both his and his wife's parents are deceased.

Politically, he affiliates with the Democratic party, and in his religious profession both he and his wife, together with the family, are members of the Lutheran Church.

His present farm consists of six hundred and twenty-eight acres. He has a good orchard and a good class of buildings. In all, he has under cultivation two hundred acres.

JOHN G. H. TEEBKEN, of Section 34, Bismark township, Cuming County, was born near the city of Oldenburg, Germany, March 24, 1852. He is the son of John C. and Anna (Oltmans) Teebken. The former died in 1882 and the latter in 1889. They were the parents of ten children—two sons and eight daughters—our subject being the only one in America. The first fourteen years of our subject's life did not vary much from other German youths. He attended school and worked with his father at blacksmithing at intervals, and then left home and began life as a body servant to the chief secretary of the Grand Duke, or ruler of Oldenburg, (Graf von Monnig). Later he worked in a brewery, but in 1869 he came to Marengo, Iowa, where he worked at farm labor. In 1881 he came to Scribner, Nebraska, near which place he rented land one season, and then bought wild land which forms a part of his present farm, which now contains five hundred and sixty acres. His residence is one of the best farm houses in the Elkhorn Valley. He is extensively engaged in stock raising and feeding; he usually keeps over one hundred head of cattle. He is a stockholder in the State Bank at Wisner.

Politically he is a Democrat, always taking a great interest in public affairs. For two years he represented the township on the board of supervisors. He was also justice of the peace for several years and is now town treasurer. In educational matters he is quite active, and is giving his children a good educational opportunity. He belongs to the German Lutheran Church, and was a liberal contributor towards the church building erected in his township.

He was united in marriage December 3, 1871, to Gesine Luschen, a native of Oldenburg. Our subject and his wife have three living children and three deceased: Fritz, accidentally drowned; Johanna, Anna, Emma, died of diphtheria; John, died of scarlet fever, and Mary. The older children are being educated in German as well as English. Since Mr. Teebkin first located, farm land in his neighborhood has increased from four to five hundred per cent. When he arrived in Marengo, Iowa, he had seventy-five cents in money left, and owed thirty-five dollars of his passage money, which he afterwards sent back to the old country. But he has come to be one of the most prosperous and progressive farmers of Cuming County, Nebraska. To one who comes from the Old World without means, and builds for himself a home in a new prairie country, and finally becomes wealthy, there must be attached no little credit. And be it said of the German people that they furnish a large per cent of the successful farmers and business men of this country to day.

JULIUS THIELE, ex-county clerk of Cuming County, and now a furniture dealer at West Point, will form the subject of this biographical notice.

Mr. Thiele came to the county in the spring of 1867. He was born in Berlin, Prussia, April 26, 1859. His parents were Carl Thiele, born in Berlin, and Doratha (Mutzkus) Thiele, of

Prussia. They came to America in 1861, and were the first to establish the family name in America. They landed in New York City, where the father embarked in the mercantile business. Before coming to this country, the father had worked in his father's brewery, in the capacity of manager. He remained in business in New York City two years and one-half. He then moved to Watertown, Wisconsin, and engaged in the produce commission business. In 1866 he came to Nebraska, and settled on the present site of Norfolk, when there was not a settler near him; all was one perfect prairie wilderness. He came with teams, in company with about seventy-five families, which made up a colony, all of whom settled in that vicinity. The same summer he removed to Pilger, near Humboldt Creek, where he took a homestead, upon which he built a sod house, as there was no lumber to be had. The father died in August, 1866, on the homestead, and it was almost impossible to get lumber enough to make a coffin with which to lay him away under the wild prairie sod. Mrs. Thiele with the family removed to Logan Creek, Dodge County, and in 1867 married John Meyer, who was engaged in the mercantile business. The same season they removed to West Point. Mr. Meyer started the second store in the place, and continued until November 20, 1872, when Mrs. Meyer died. By her first marriage, there was but one son, he being the subject of this sketch. By her last marriage, one daughter, Clara, was born, who is now deceased. Mr. John Meyer moved to Sioux County, Nebraska, prior to his death.

He of whom we write this notice was educated in the common schools. He was but about thirteen years of age when his mother died, and he was employed with L. G. Bley, with whom he remained about eight years, when he received the nomination by the Democratic party for the office of clerk of the district court, to which office he was elected in the autumn of 1883, serving four years. At that time the Republicans had a majority of seventy-five, at the general election for state and national officers, but our subject received five hundred and twenty majority, thus showing his popularity, regardless of political party lines. In the fall of 1887, he was nominated and elected as county clerk and re-elected in 1889. His term expired January 7, 1892. March 1, 1892, he purchased an interest in his present business.

In the spring of 1877 he, in company with a few others, formed a Black Hill outfit and on arrival at Niobrara River they joined another party. The two parties combined, went into the Black Hills. The object they had in going was to secure some sort of work at a remunerative consideration, but upon getting there found twenty-five applications for every situation. He remained there until the latter part of June, 1877, when his money run short and he was compelled to return accompanied by seven others; Mr. Thiele trying all the way back to get work, not caring to return home so soon. While upon the way they traveled all day and night, which saved them from being surrounded by the Indians. They saw a band of Indians at a distance one day, and did not stop for supper, but continued their journey until about midnight, when a fearful rainstorm came up and lasted until two o'clock. As soon as it ceased to rain they hitched up and resumed their march, and thus escaped the Indians. There was but one good gun with the whole party, but when they saw an Indian they would all pick up a club and draw it up in imitation of a gun to make the best showing they could. At that time they were at least one hundred miles from civilization. They finally run short of all kinds of provisions except corn meal, upon which they subsisted for twenty-three days. Some of the party, when leaving, objected to Mr. Thiele taking it along, but it proved the very thing that saved them from starvation.

Mr. Thiele was married March 22, 1881, to Miss Martha B. Beckenhauer, who was born in Canada, of German parentage, October 12,

1861. By this union five children were born: May, Ella D., Noah Webster, Violet S. and Ruth M.

Our subject was a charter member of the Uniform Rank of Knights of Pythias Lodge, has passed all the chairs and was a representative to the Grand Lodge in 1882.

Politically he is a stanch Democrat. He is a member of the West Point fire department, a stockholder in the Nebraska State Bank and owns nearly one thousand acres of land.

It will be observed by the above sketch that success has been achieved by the untiring industry of our subject, an example well worthy to be patterned after by the rising generation.

HON. WILLIAM H. ELY, ex-county judge of Dodge County, was among the earliest pioneers, coming as he did November 15, 1856, and has lived in the county most of the time ever since. At the time he came the country was wild and unsettled, and its brightness could not have been dreamed of, much less realized.

Mr. Ely was born on the banks of the Hudson River, fifteen miles below Albany, at New Baltimore, in Green County, New York, August 27, 1821. His parents were George B. Ely of English descent, and Ann VanDyke of the Holland Dutch Stock. Our subject's forefathers came from the Isle of Ely, England, to this country, prior to the Revolutionary War and were among the patriots of that struggle. He married Miss Ann VanDyke of the Holland stock who settled in New York. George B. Ely and wife are the parents of three children: William H., the subject of this sketch; Lucretia S. (deceased), and John V., of Waukesha County, Wisconsin. For many years Mr. Ely, the father of our subject, was a leading merchant of New Baltimore. He died in 1830. His wife lived to be about ninety years of age, and departed this life at Fremont, Nebraska, November 28, 1890. She was a sincere christian and had been a devout member of the Methodist Episcopal Church for many years.

Concerning the subject of this notice, it may be said that he was educated in the common schools, and soon after the death of his father he removed with his family to Montgomery County, New York, where he taught school, coming to Dodge County, Nebraska in 1856, and engaged at farm life. He has held various local offices in Dodge County, including county commissioner, school superintendent, and was sent to the territorial legislature in the winter of 1864–65; also held the office of county judge for four years. He was in the employ of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, as an inspector of material, etc., for four years, and upon leaving the company he received a letter from Webster Snyder, general superintendent of the road, which read as follows:

OMAHA, NEB., July 21, 1869.

W. H. ELY.

DEAR SIR: In retiring from the management of the Union Pacific Road, I wish to express to you my thanks for the fidelity with which you have labored for the interest of the company during your entire service, since October, 1865.

I can cheerfully state that you have always been sober, industrious and vigilant; that you have inspected over one million dollars worth of property for the road, and that your integrity has never been questioned.

Very respectfully,

W. SNYDER, Gen'l Supt.,

U. P. R. R.

Judge Ely was united in marriage May 7, 1857, to Miss Eliza Miller, a native of Scotland, and the daughter of William and Elizabeth (Cochran) Miller, both of whom died in Scotland. Of this family of nine children, six sons and three daughters, seven lived to be adults.

Judge Ely and his wife are the parents of two children: Emma A., educated at Vassar College and Nebraska State University. She was principal of the Fremont schools for seven

years and is now principal at Napa City, California. George M. Ely, a son of our subject, is now one of Fremont's leading business men, he being engaged in the grocery trade.

For many years Judge Ely affiliated with the Democratic party, but in 1888 voted with the Prohibition party. The judge was among the pioneer band who settled at North Bend, Dodge County, and saw many of the hardships coincident to pioneer life. He is a man of strong convictions of right and wrong, and his name may well stand as a synonym for honor and uprightness.

SIRENO B. COLSON, who was among the van-guard of pioneers in this portion of the Platte Valley, and still a resident of the city of Fremont, where he has been an active business man for a third of a century or more, well merits the following personal notice.

The Colson family finds its origin in Sweden, and dates back some two hundred and fifty years in this country. Tradition points back to the fact that the representatives of the family came to America with a colony sent over by some of the Swedish kings, which located in what is now Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and that the first one we have any positive knowledge of was John Colson, the great-great-grandfather of our subject, who was born in Massachusetts about 1700, and was killed on the frontier at Niagara in the Indian war. The next in line was Christopher Colson, who was also born in Massachusetts. His son Abiah, the grandfather of our subject, was born in Massachusetts about the year 1762, and was a blacksmith by trade. He served in the Revolutionary War along the Hudson River, and participated in many skirmishes. He was regularly enlisted, but during his latter service, being a good mechanic, was ordered as blacksmith of his regiment. His father, Christopher, was taken prisoner by the British at the beginning of the war and was carried to Halifax, where he died in prison. Abiah served three years in the Revolutionary War, and was discharged honorably after three years service.

He married Sarah Town, it is supposed shortly after the war. She was of English descent. They removed to Oneida County, New York, where he lived his later days, and died about the year 1810. His son, Thomas Payne Colson, the father of our subject, was born in Oneida County, New York, April 1, 1804, where he was reared and married. He later moved to Hamilton, Madison County, New York, where he spent some twenty-five years of his life. He was thrown upon his own resources when ten years of age, owing to the death of his father; he worked at whatever he could get to do, and finally learned the shoemaker's trade, which he followed principally through life, and until after he came West to Nebraska in 1859; he and his son, Sireno B., opened a shoe shop, which was the first in Fremont. They carried on this business about six years. Mr. Colson died in the spring of 1865. He married Mary Rice, daughter of Joseph and Mary (Burnell) Rice, who were natives of Massachusetts and of English and French descent. The mother of our subject is still living at the advanced age of eighty-four years. They had a family of three children: Sireno B.; Caroline M., wife of Theron Nye; Charity (deceased), wife of William Huftalen, who was one of the first settlers on the Elkhorn.

Sireno B. was born in Oneida County February 3, 1828, and was reared in his native State, receiving a common school education, and being a hard student his fund of knowledge increased; while working on the shoe bench every spare moment of time was improved in reading. Consequently he has a fund of knowledge that surpasses that of most men of his age. He commenced to learn the shoe business when he was about twenty-one years of age, learning the same of his father. He was always a hard worker, and at the age of twelve years received as compensation only a shilling a day. He continued to work with his father until his death. He accompanied his parents West in 1859, and engaged with his father in the shoe

business, he being the first shoemaker in Fremont, and was also the first telegraph operator. The office of the old Atlantic & Pacific Company being located in their shoe shop in 1860 with our subject in charge. Upon coming to Fremont he entered eighty acres of land on Section 15, of Platte township; this he commenced to improve at once, breaking six acres the first year. He still retains this land, he being the only one of the original settlers who have retained their original claim in the vicinity of Fremont. To that tract he has added until he has a half section in one body. He continued to work at shoemaking until 1865. In the spring of 1866 he took charge of the railroad depot of the Union Pacific at Fremont, he being the first appointed by that road. He remained in the employ of the company three years, and was then elected to the office of county treasurer, of Dodge County, serving four years.

From the very beginning of their residence in Nebraska our subject and Theron Nye have been associated in business, they establishing the Nye-Colson Company, which has grown to be one of the largest concerns of its kind in the whole country, and which has merged into the Nye & Schneider Company. Our subject is one of the largest stockholders of the First National Bank of Fremont, and one of the directors of the various other enterprises of the place. He has retired from active business outside of loaning money on a small scale. Politically, Mr. Colson is a stanch Republican, and was one of four gentlemen who held the first Republican caucus ever held in central New York, and has been a life-long advocate of the principles upon which this party was organized.

After a very active career he has been able to "take life easier," and resides in a palatial residence on North Nye Avenue, the same being erected in 1880 at a cost of twenty thousand dollars. The lawn surrounding his house contains five acres and joins that of his brother-in-law, Theron Nye. The entire surroundings show a marked degree of good taste and skill.

He was united in marriage January 21, 1868, to Miss Francis I. Reynolds, who is a native of York State, born at Dansville, July 5, 1847, the daughter of Josiah and Emily (Atwood) Reynolds, who were of English extraction. Mr. and Mrs. Colson are the parents of three children: Paul, born March 29, 1871; Burnell, born September 7, 1874; and May, born July 21, 1878. The family are one of culture and refinement, and grace the best society of Fremont. Mr. Colson has always been liberal in his donations towards christian and benevolent purposes. During the past few years he has been in feeble health.

The subject of this sketch has lived a life of activity and nobility, which should ever stand as worthy of being patterned after by those who desire to lead a successful, praiseworthy career.

REV. ISAAC E. HEATON, the first minister who located at Fremont, Nebraska, arrived October 30, 1856. He is of the pioneer band who sought to establish the Christian religion in the wilds of the West and has for long years been known as "Father Heaton."

He was born in Franklin, Massachusetts, October 6, 1808. His parents were Nathan and Sarah (Boon) Heaton. The Heaton family came from England prior to the Revolutionary War. His grandfather, Isaac Heaton, was a soldier in that conflict. Nathan and Sarah Heaton were the parents of three children: Isaac the subject of this sketch; Brainard, who lives in California, and Abigal, who died in infancy. In 1852 the family came to Wisconsin where the mother died December, 1854. The father died at Fremont, Nebraska, October 30, 1857. Both were members of the Congregational Church.

The subject of this sketch was educated at the common schools and Day's Academy of Wrentham, Massachusetts, also attended Brown's University, Providence, Rhode Island,

graduating September, 1832. He was licensed to preach October, 1834. His first call to preach was at Acton, Maine.

Mr. Heaton was married June 16, 1836, to Miranda N. Metcalf. He was ordained as a minister of the Gospel April, 1837, and was sent to Wisconsin by the Home Missionary Society, and first located in Dodge County of that State, remained a short time, after which he spent three years in Belmont where he taught school and preached the Word. From there he went to Mineral Point, Wisconsin, remained one year and accepted a call at Mt. Zion, Rock County, where he labored four years. He then went to Waterloo, Jefferson County, Wisconsin, and there preached nine years and then came to Nebraska. The first Sabbath after his arrival he preached a sermon in the house of Mr. Marvin. Services were continued in private houses until they could procure a building which was about 1858. Father Heaton was pastor of the Congregational Church until 1869, since which time he has led a retired life. At the time he came to Fremont the Indians were their neighbors, and all was yet new and wild. He organized the Congregational Church at Fremont with seven members, and left it in 1869 with a membership of forty-five. To-day it is the largest Congregational Church in Dodge County.

Mr. Heaton served as postmaster at Fremont during the Civil War period, and might have held the office longer afterwards when it was a paying office, had it not been for his conscientious scruples, which would not admit of his doing office work on the Sabbath day.

Mr. and Mrs. Heaton were the parents of three daughters, two are still living: Mary, wife of J. J. Hawthorne, of Fremont, and Lottie H., wife of L. H. Rogers, of Fremont.

The subject of this memoir was indeed a potent factor as a herald of the Cross in the Platte Valley. The good work that he begun will be seen and felt in the deeds and lives of generations yet unborn.

HON. JULIUS A. SILL, a farmer of Section 11, Maple township, came to Dodge County in the spring of 1872, and located upon the farm he now occupies, which at that time was a half section of wild land, upon which he made substantial improvements, including a farm house, 18x26 feet, and a wing, 14x16 feet; a barn, 30x32 a crib, 10x64 feet, and granary, 16x20 feet. He also dug wells and erected a wind-mill and set out an orchard of three hundred and fifty trees; besides a great amount of small fruit and a grove of an acre and one-half. He now possesses four hundred acres of land, three hundred and fifty of which is under the plow. The Maple Creek Christian Church is located on his farm, and one of the best schools in the county on the opposite side of the road from his place. His farm is all well fenced, and bears every evidence of thrift and order. He has never failed of a crop since he has been in Dodge County, although he suffered some loss from grasshoppers.

He of whom we write was born in Tazewell County, Illinois, December 23, 1847, the son of Horace L. and Mary W. Sill, natives of New York, whose eleven children were: Ellen E., Maria A., Minerva, Barintha, Jerome, Horace L., Jr., Julia, Julius A., Charles W. Katie, and and Dudley. Our subject lived in Illinois with his parents until he arrived at his majority, teaching school after he was eighteen years of age. For four years prior to his coming to Nebraska, he operated a farm. His early opportunities for obtaining an education were good. From the common school he went to Eureka College where he remained four years and graduated in the normal and commercial courses. In all he has taught school fifteen terms.

December 20, 1876, marked a new era in this man's life, for it was upon that day that he was united in marriage to Frankie F. French, daughter of Philander and Annie French, natives of New York and New Jersey respectively. Her father had twelve children, named

as follows: Lafayette, Jerome, Mary, Almira, Lucene, Frankie F., Vern, Leon, Louie, Charles, Fred, and Augustus. The first four named were only half brothers and sisters to our subject's wife. Mrs. Sill was a native of Buchanan County, Iowa, and is the mother of three children: Rust T., born November 27, 1881; Harley A., born March 29, 1885, and Frankie M., born June 1, 1887.

Politically, Mr. Sill is identified with the Republican party, and represented Dodge County in the legislature in the winter of 1880-81 general assembly. He has served three terms as supervisor from his township. He belongs to Centennial Lodge No. 59, of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and both himself and wife are members of the Christian Church. He is president of the Farmers Mutual Insurance Company; an organization formed in September, 1891, which now carries about $170,000 with business still increasing. There headquarters is at Maple Town Hall.

ROBERT MILLER, a farmer residing on Seection 12, of Union township, has the honor, as well as the early hardship and experience of being an early settler in Dodge County, coming as he did in July of 1856, the year the county was organized, and for the purpose of leaving upon the pages of history some record of this man's comings and goings, both here and elsewhere, the following sketch is published.

He was born in Scotland March 30, 1824, the son of William and Elizabeth (Cochran) Miller, both natives of Scotland. Our subject remained at home with his parents in his native land until April 17, 1848, upon which day he sailed for America in company with Alexander Cummings. They came direct to Cincinnati, Ohio, near which place he went to work on a farm, continued some time, and in 1849 went to Lake County, Illinois, and there remained until he came to Nebraska.

He was married in Lake County, Illinois, July 7, 1850, to Miss Jane Bennett, daughter of Robert and Jane (Hossie) Bennett, also from Scotland. Mrs. Miller was born in Scotland, April 2, 1829, and accompanied George Young and wife to America in 1850, going direct to Lake County, Illinois.

Mr. and Mrs. Miller are the parents of twelve children: Jennie H. (Mrs. William McVicker), William, Robert B., Eliza C. (Mrs. Matthew McVicker), James (deceased), George A., Martha A. (Mrs. John Hart), Frederick S., Alice (deceased), Henry, Charles A., Laura M.

Our subject and his wife are members of the United Presbyterian Church at North Bend, and politically he votes the Prohibition ticket. For a number of years he was school director, but has never taken any active part in politics.

Of the early experiences of our subject in Dodge County it should be related that Mr. Miller came to the county in July, 1856, with his brother John and family, George Young and family, George McNaughton and family, and William and Alexander Miller, single men and brothers of our subject. His sister Elizabeth, now Mrs. Ely, of Fremont, completed the company. On the night of the 3d of July they camped but had no supper. The next morning they drove to the point where North Bend is now situated, where they found plenty of wood and water. Here they cooked their breakfast, and after looking around made up their minds to locate there. Land was not in the market at the time, but our subject claimed one hundred and sixty acres, upon which he now lives, where he built a log-cabin sixteen feet square covered with a thatched roof. They were compelled to live out of doors nearly all summer as they did not move into their house until November 1. One month from that day the severest snow and wind storm ever known in this country swept over Nebraska. Mr. Miller had his house chinked but not plastered and he had to do that during the storm. Nearly six feet of snow fell on the level, had it been level, but it appeared in great mountain-like drifts, some of which appeared in the month of May in 1857.

Mr. Miller and his brother John, upon that eventful day in December, were at the "barn" taking care of their stock; this was directly south of Mr. Miller's house about twelve rods. They started for the house, having to go through about ten feet of snow in a drift, and when they had gone as far as they believed they ought to, to reach the house, they stopped and called aloud to Mrs. Miller, who heard their cry, when they must have been within ten feet of the house, and in this way escaped being lost. As luck would have it they had laid in a liberal supply of provisions for the winter, and it was an easy matter to kill deer that winter as they could not navigate through the snow. At that time their trading-point was Omaha, as was their post-office, and ox teams were employed altogether.

Mr. Miller was the first man to do any breaking in this locality, which was immediately after coming here. He broke a small piece of ground and his wife planted it with some garden seeds.

The man McNaughton and family that came to the county with our subject became disheartened after a few days and returned East. The rest of the company are all in Dodge County now, except William and Alexander Miller. William is in Sarpy County, Nebraska, and Alexander is in Utah. Mr. Miller has one hundred and forty acres of land adjoining the town of North Bend, some of which is laid out in town lots.

Thus it will be seen by the above sketch that it took no little courage and faith in the country for a man to come to Dodge County in 1856, a decade ahead of railroads, and undertake to build for himself a home while the Indians and wild game were his most numerous neighbors. But all these days have passed; and seated beside his own home and fireside, this pioneer and his good family may recount the trials and hardships of early days, even as the victor counts his spoils, for they have made a success and are among Dodge County's honored well-to-do citizens.

CHARLES A. BANG a farmer of Section 14, Maple township, became a resident of Dodge County in the autumn of 1865, when he commenced working in a saw-mill, at which work he continued for two and one-half years.

Our subject was born in Denmark, March 21, 1842, the son of Hans C. and Mary Bang, who had eleven children, three of whom are living. Our subject is the only one of the family in this country and he remained in Denmark until twenty-three years of age, when he came to Chicago and worked on a farm near that place for about two months and then came to Dodge County. He arrived in this county without any money and in fact was some in debt at the time of his coming. His early education was received at the common schools. He was married May 8, 1868, to Anna M. Simonson, daughter of James and Trena Simonson, whose four children were: Gorgan, Hellena, Anna M. and Trena. Our subject's wife is the only one of these children living in America.

By this union six children were born in the following order: Hans, January, 1869; Carl, June, 1871; Trena, November, 1872; Laura, December, 1874; Dena, March, 1881; and Emory, June, 1885.

After having been in this country two and one-half years our subject returned to Denmark, but soon returned to Nebraska, and at once engaged in the mill at North Bend. He worked there and Fremont a good part of the year, and then removed to the farm he now occupies, which he homesteaded in 1869. The same consisted of eighty acres of wild prairie land, upon which he built a house, 12x16 feet, which served his family for sixteen years. He built a barn, 24x30 feet, to which he afterward made a large addition. Very wisely he planted out a two-acre grove and set out a small orchard. From time time, as he prospered, he purchased more land until he now owns two hundred and ninety-three acres, two hundred and fifteen of which is under the plow. In 1888 he built his present commodious farm

house which is 16x28 feet, with wings and additions which furnish ample room.

Mr. Bang saw many hardships in his early settlement occasioned by a scarcity of funds, together with the grasshopper years, scarcity of fuel, etc. At that time he had to go fifteen miles to mill, and paid as high as twenty-four dollars for one cottonwood tree, which he had to cut and haul twelve miles for fuel.

Mr. Bang and family are members of the Lutheran Church, and in his political affiliations he is a stanch Republican.

FREDERICK MOLLE, proprietor of the Snyder brick kiln, came to Dodge County, March 21, 1868, and May 3 located on his present place where he took a homestead of eighty acres, filing the same in Omaha of that year. His first abiding place on that homestead was a dug-out, 14x20 feet, in which he lived two years, and then erected a one-story log-house of the same size, and in this they lived until 1874, when a frame house was built, and in 1889 he erected a two-story 26x28 building. When he first came to the country, our subject devoted his time and attention to farming, having at one time one hundred and ninety-nine acres of land; but at present only owns one hundred and thirty-six. In 1889, he started a "pressed" brick kiln, using a Mascott machine by which he produces a brick nearly as good as the famous St. Louis brick. He is now anticipating the manufacture of paving brick.

Frederick was born in Brownswick, Germany, June 5, 1834, the son of Frederick and Margaret (Fricke) Molle. The father was a common laborer, who emigrated to America. He raised a family of three sons and one daughter, all of whom came to this country, but one. Our subject came in April, 1854, landed at New York, went to Rochester, where he worked one year, and then went to Manitowoc County, Wisconsin, and lived fifteen years, twelve years of which he spent with the Wisconsin Leather Company, and three years in the United States Army. August 21, 1862, he enlisted in Company D Twenty-seventh Volunteer Infantry, and received his discharge at Brownsville, Texas, August 29, 1865. He participated in the battles of Vicksburg; Helena, Arkansas, and others. After his discharge he was in the employ of the Wisconsin Leather Company, until he came to Dodge County, in 1868.

He was united in marriage May 26, 1861, to Matilda Meyers, daughter of William and Margaret (Neuschules) Meyers, who was the oldest of a family of five children—two sons and three daughters. Her people were natives of Germany, but came to America when she was nine years of age. Her mother died at Rapid City, South Dakota, February 19, 1889, and her father at our subject's house, November 12, 1891.

To our subject and his wife have been born thirteen children: Henry J., Frederick H. (deceased), William J., Johanna, Emma (deceased), Adolph T., Clara, Ella, Emma, Frederick, Malina and Mata (twins), Charles. Johanna is now the wife of Charles G. McMullen, and lives on our subject's farm.

Our subject and his family are identified with the Lutheran Church, and in politics he votes for the man and not the party, and is a member of the G. A. R. Post at Scribner.

CHARLES SCHUETH, SR., one of the earliest pioneers of Cuming County, will form the subject of this notice.

He effected settlement in 1861, and has been identified with the county ever since. He was born in Westphalen, Germany, May 7, 1815, the son of John and Maria (Langer) Schueth. They were the parents of ten children: Charles, Frank (deceased), Mary (deceased), Casper (deceased), Julius (deceased), Henry (deceased), Conrad (deceased), Thresa (deceased), Antonia (deceased), and Victoria (deceased). The parents were members of the Roman Catholic

Church, and both died in their native country. Charles, of whom we write this sketch, was educated in the common schools in his native country, and was united in marriage in 1841 to Miss Margaret Hagerdorn. November 1, 1842, our subject arrived at New Orleans, where he remained nine years, and then went back to Europe with his wife and two children, but the following year returned to New Orleans, at which place he lost $4,500 by fire. After remaining in New Orleans five months he went to California and engaged in mining. The country was wild and filled with mountain lions, and he saw several men killed by them. He worked in the mines about one year, when he embarked and went to Australia, making two trips. He returned to San Francisco, and from there to New Orleans again, and from that city to Germany, and in 1858 returned to New Orleans with his family. His wife died in St. Louis, May 9, 1860. She was the mother of five children: Julius, of St. Charles township, Cuming County, Nebraska; Charles, of Colfax County, Nebraska; Elizabeth, died at the age of twelve years, and two died in infancy.

In 1861 he came to Cuming County and took a homestead in St. Charles township, upon which he built a log house 16x28 feet. In 1864, he was appointed postmaster of the St. Charles post-office, and served twenty-two years, the longest of any one in the State of Nebraska. His first trading post was Omaha, to which point he hauled his first crop of wheat and sold the same at sixty cents per bushel. The following year he raised 400 bushels of wheat, which he sold on his place at $1.40 per bushel. He made two barrels of wine and sold it in Omaha at $1.50 per gallon. As time passed on he added to his land until he finally secured 340 acres, upon which he built a frame house in 1873, hauling his lumber from Fremont and Omaha.

Mr. Schueth was married in 1860 to Miss Margaret Buttrict, near New Orleans. She was born January 4, 1844. By this union nine children were born: Mary, who died in infancy; Catharine, born December 25, 1862; George, born March 19, 1864; Frank, died in infancy; John, born March 12, 1867; Barbara, died in infancy; Mary Ann, born June 24, 1871; Thressa, born March 12, 1876; William, born May 11, 1881.

In politics Mr. Schueth is a Republican, and at an early day cast his vote with the Whig party, but when the Republican party was formed he joined that. It may be said that at the present time he votes for the best man regardless of party. He served as one of the county commissioners for sixteen years. He has the distinction of teaching the first school taught in Cuming County, in what is known as District No. 2. He has lived to see the country fully developed with railroads, while school houses and churches are on every hand.

HON. PETER F. O'SULLIVAN, editor and proprietor of the West Point *Progress*, was born in Toronto, Canada, February 22, 1844, the son of James and Sarah (Mallon) O'Sullivan, natives of Ireland, who came to America when they were young people in 1836. The father of our subject was a soldier in the British Army, and at the time of the McKenzie Rebellion came to Canada, where he purchased his discharge after the rebellion had been suppressed. He was married near Toronto, and engaged in the mercantile business in that city. In 1861, he moved to St. Clair County, Michigan. At one time he was a contractor on the Grand Trunk Railroad. After coming to Port Huron he engaged in trade, and in 1869 purchased a farm, tilled that and conducted a general store. He remained there until the time of his death in 1882. Our subject's father and mother were the parents of six children, five of whom lived to be adults. They were as follows: Michael, of Toronto; Peter F., the subject of this notice; John V. of Port Huron; Mary, wife of J. Winters; Sarah, wife of Mr. Ryan of Michigan. Our subject's mother died in Toronto, Canada, in

1859, and her husband married Amelia Dunn, a native of Montreal, by whom two children were born: James and Rena. Mr. O'Sullivan's father, in his native country, was a strong Nationalist and after coming to America affiliated with the Democratic party.

The subject of this notice was educated at the Christian Brothers school in Toronto, and after coming to Michigan with his father was apprenticed to learn the printer's trade, beginning in the Port Huron *Commercial* office. At the same time Thomas A. Edison worked in the same office. Mr. O'Sullivan enlisted in the Union Army as a member of Company C Twenty-second Michigan Infantry in 1863, and joined his regiment near Chattanooga, Tennessee. He participated in all the engagements on the Atlanta Campaign and was orderly at one time for General Thomas. He returned to Chattanooga and Nashville with Thomas and was mustered out at Murfreesboro, Tennessee. He was also a member of the Twenty-ninth Michigan Infantry for a time. He was finally discharged from the service at Detroit, Michigan, after which he went to Chicago, where he was engaged on city directory work. In 1868, he came to Omaha and was employed by the Omaha *Herald* for six months, when he in company with six others started the first evening daily—the Omaha Evening *Times*, which was conducted six months and was succeeded by the *Bee*. Mr. O'Sullivan then went to Sioux City, and founded the Sioux City Daily *Times*. He operated one year, sold out and came to Nebraska and started the Dakota County *Mail* which he disposed of in 1871. From that date to 1874 he worked on the *Republican* and *Bee* at Omaha. In 1874 he came to West Point; worked on the *Republican* until 1876, when he established the *Progress*, which he still is proprietor of. In 1888 he was elected as representative in the legislature by the Democratic party. For four years he was city treasurer of West Point and also school treasurer. He was chosen alternate delegate to the National Democratic Convention in Chicago in June, 1892.

Mr. O'Sullivan was united in marriage at Sioux City, Iowa, in 1872, to Miss Mary Keevil, a native of Ireland. By this marriage union five children have been born: Gertrude, Eva, Clement, Raymond and Malachi.

In religious matters our subject and his family are identified with the Roman Catholic Church. He was the first commander of the "D. S. Crawford" Grand Army Post at West Point.

But few men in the Elkhorn Valley have had the varied experience in the journalistic field that our subject has. He is an able writer, always hewing close to the line. Regardless of political party lines everyone in the circle of his acquaintance is his friend, because of the many praiseworthy traits of character he possesses.

HON. JOHN D. NELIGH, the founder of West Point, came to Cuming County in March, 1858, and has been identified with the county, as well as its county seat, for more than one third of a century. To his untiring industry and perseverance which sometimes had been against fearful odds, is due much of the prosperity and financial success of many of the West Point institutions.

Mr. Neligh was born in Allen township, Northampton County, Pennsylvania, October 9, 1831. His father, John Neligh, was born in the same locality October 20, 1792, and lived to the age of sixty years, when he met with an accidental death by falling down stairs. He married Miss Elizabeth Peterman, a native of Germany, born in 1796 and emigrated to America with her parents in 1800. By this union eight children were born, three sons and five daughters: Julia, married Reuben Young. She died in February, 1892, the mother of ten children; William, now a resident of Florida. He married Sarah Youndt, by whom eleven children were born; Elizabeth, married Conrad Hoover. She died after four years of married life, leaving one child; David, a resident of West Point, married Mary J. Crawford, by

whom eleven children were born; Margaret, died in infancy; John D., of whom we write this sketch; Mary Jane, wife of Jonas Kemmerrer, of Pennsylvania, by whom three children were born; Hannah, wife of Michael Brady, of Elizabeth Port, New Jersey, by whom three children were born. The mother of these children, the wife of John Neligh, died in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, and was buried in Petersville cemetery. Both herself and husband were members of the German Reform Church.

John Neligh, the grandfather, was born in the same place as the above, married Miss Schnider, and reared a family of nine children. The great-grandfather is supposed to have come from England to this country and died at the age of ninety-three years.

The subject of this notice when fifteen years of age hired out to work on a brick yard for three dollars per month. The following season he received twenty-five cents per day for the same kind of work, and has been more or less engaged in the business ever since. In 1856 he came to Iowa City, Iowa, and made brick for one and one-half years. We next find him in Omaha, then a hamlet of about fifty houses. In March, 1858, he came to West Point and engaged in a steam saw-mill, owned by himself, J. C. Crawford and George W. Hauser.

Our subject was united in marriage March 13, 1860, to Catharine Brobst, daughter of Solomon and Kate (Hiskey) Brobst, natives of Pennsylvania. By their union two children were born: Amelia, wife of Uriah Bruner, of West Point, and our subject's wife. Mrs. Brobst died when Mrs. Neligh was an infant, and her father kept the children for two years and then broke up housekeeping, the children being cared for by a friend. Mr. Brobst then married Mrs. Fisher, by whom he had two children.

In early life our subject was a Whig; in 1856 he voted for Filmore, and in 1860 for Abraham Lincoln. In 1858 he was elected to the office of register of deeds of Cuming County, and in 1860 was elected to the office of probate judge; in 1862 to the office of county clerk; in 1864 he represented Burt and Cuming Counties in the territorial legislature; in 1865 he was again elected county clerk; in 1866 he was appointed as probate judge to fill a vacancy, and the same fall elected as a member of the territorial council; in 1870 he was nominated by the Republican party to the office of representative. As a result of the election a contest arose as to who was elected, and Mr. Neligh was defeated; in 1871 he was chosen as a delegate from the twentieth district to the constitutional convention, and took a prominent part in the same; in 1861 he was appointed postmaster at West Point, serving eight years. In educational matters he has always taken an active part, and was chairman of the board of directors for twelve years. The first school house in West Point was made of brick manufactured by our subject. In 1867 Mr. Neligh, in company with others, erected the first flouring-mill at West Point, and in 1872 erected the Neligh House. He has been the contractor for nearly all the brick work in West Point. That he has always been a popular man it only needs to be added that he was chosen a delegate to the national Republican convention held at Philadelphia, which nominated U. S. Grant the last time.

In 1869 he was appointed by the governor of Nebraska as railroad commissioner for a portion of the Elkhorn Valley road, to see that the road was built according to law. He has always taken an an active part in everything connected with the upbuilding of West Point, and has held most of the local offices. In 1873, when the place was made a city of the second class, he was elected mayor, and re-elected in 1876, having served as mayor in all six terms. In 1871 he was elected by the legislature as a member of the board of immigration for Nebraska, and has been president of the Old Settlers Society ever since its organization, in 1887. In 1870 he helped organize the agricultural association, and was elected president. In 1884

he was elected as a member of the Nebraska legislature.

One of the most important enterprises with which he has ever been connected in West Point was the West Point Manufacturing Company, which was organized in 1874, he being made its president two years later. In 1876 he incorporated a company and built the West Point paper mills. His present business is principally milling and brick manufacturing.

Mr. and Mrs. Neligh are the parents of five children, one of whom died in infancy. Those living are as follows: Alice, the first female white child born in West Point, wife of Alexander H. Sims, of West Point; U. S. Grant, manager of the West Point *Republican*. He received his education at the high schools of West Point; William T. S., a clerk at Omaha, and John S. P., who was the first male graduate of the West Point high school, and also a graduate of the Art school at Evanston, Illinois.

By reference to the general chapters of the Cuming County history it will be observed that Mr. Neligh has been associated with, and indeed closely connected with, every branch of industry within the county. While he is a man of positive convictions, full of sternness and sagacity, and has had much to do with men and events within the Elkhorn Valley from the very earliest date, he has but few personal enemies. To the man who becomes a pioneer in a new country and helps to lay the corner-stone of a great and prosperous commonwealth, there are ever and anon sharp contests, but the man of honor and integrity, though he succeeds or fails, usually has the respect of all classes, and such is the case with Mr. Neligh. Whoever peruses the pages of this book in years to come cannot fail of realizing the worth of such a character, in the first one-third of a century in the history of eastern Nebraska.

ANTON J. LANGER, postmaster and editor of the West Point *Republican*, was born in Detroit, Michigan, February 16, 1866. He is the son of Anton and Catharine (Jeffikowsky) Langer. Our subject accompanied his parents to West Point, Nebraska, in August, 1868. Here he has grown to manhood and received a liberal education in his adopted city. He learned the printer's trade in the office which he now owns. He spent eight years in Omaha, where he finished his trade, working on various newspapers of that city. In June, 1889, he purchased the *Republican*, and in the spring of 1891 received the appointment as postmaster at West Point. He is secretary of the Board of Trade, and is active in all of the business and social circles of his town. While living in Omaha, Mr. Langer took advantage of the real estate boom, by which he realized a profit of five thousand dollars, thus giving him his financial start in life. He is the youngest postmaster and among the youngest journalists in Nebraska, and seems equally well qualified for both positions. As an official, he understands the postal laws thoroughly, and gives the patrons of the office a satisfactory service. As a journalist he is a clear, forcible and interesting writer, and handles the living issues of the day in a fearless and praiseworthy manner. Be it said to his credit, that his newspaper is edited on a higher moral plane than many of his co-temporaries. Cuming County may justly point to our subject as a good representative young man, who has been fostered and educated under the free school system, and who is now making a practical use of his early day schooling, and should his life be spared he will ere long take a higher position in the public affairs of the state.

JOHN J. KING, superintendent of the West Point Creamery Association and one of the enterprising business men of the place, was born in Orange County, New York, October 20, 1855. He is a son of Thomas and Lamira (Harding) King, of Orange County. Thomas King was for many years engaged in the banking business at Middleton, New York, but later in life he engaged with

the Orange County Milk Association, doing business at Middleton and New York City, where they had thirty routes. Our subject, in 1870, was called into service at New York to look after the routes and keep the books. In 1877 he came to West Point to look after his father's land, which was a six hundred and forty acre tract adjoining the town plat. The following year the West Point Creamery was built, he being active in its construction, and was made its first superintendent, which position he has since held. In 1884, at the time of the New Orleans Exposition, Cuming County loaded a car of products for an exhibit. The county voted fifty dollars which was but a small portion of the expense and Mr. King furnished the balance and had it not been for his action in the matter no exhibit would have been made for Cuming County.

Like many others, Mr. King in his boyhood neglected his educational privileges and in later years, seeing the need of it, commenced reading valuable books and papers, by reason of which he has acquired a good education, the same being of the practical kind. His library is probably the largest of any private library in the Elkhorn Valley, as it contains about three thousand volumes.

The year 1880 marked an important era in Mr. King's life, for it was during that year he was united in marriage to Miss Ida M. Bruner, the daughter of Uriah Bruner, a prominent attorney of West Point, whose personal sketch appears elsewhere in this volume. Mr. and Mrs. King have been blessed with one child: Kenelm, born December 26, 1881.

Politically Mr. King is identified with the Republican party, but has never been an office seeker, as his time and attention have always been devoted to business pursuits. He is a very successful business man, has accumulated a handsome property, and is in possession of one of the finest homes in the entire Elkhorn Valley. Coming as he did from the great dairy country of Orange County, New York, schooled in the dairy business, he has been an important factor in the upbuilding of that department of farm life in his adopted country. He stands high in the community by reason of his manly course in the transaction of business.

HON. JAMES C. CRAWFORD, one of the representative citizens of the Elkhorn Valley, and a resident of West Point, settled in Cuming County in the spring of 1858, and by reason of his long residence and close identification with all that has gone toward building up the institutions of eastern Nebraska, he very naturally finds a place in this connection.

He was born in Northampton County, Pennsylvania, October 23, 1836. The grandfather, John Crawford, was born in the North of Ireland, of Scotch parentage. He came to America in about 1775, and settled near Fleckville, Northampton County, Pennsylvania. He was a soldier in the War of 1812. The father of our subject was Seth Crawford, born in Northampton County, August 8, 1801. He married Mary Muehler, of German descent, born November 6, 1803. They first settled in New Jersey, but subsequently moved to Northampton County, Pennsylvania. Mr. Crawford was a weaver by trade and followed that business until 1851, and then carried on a small farm. Mr. and Mrs. Seth Crawford were the parents of fifteen children, as follows: Rebecca A., born January 24, 1824; Margaret R., born November 25, 1825; Elizabeth M., born January 25, 1827; Mary J., born November 3, 1828; Valentine, born December 29, 1829; Caroline, born January 27, 1832; Henrietta, born September 3, 1833; Catharine, born February 20, 1835; James C., our subject, October 23, 1836; George W., born May 8, 1838; Sarah M., born November 15, 1840; Rachel S., born June 18, 1842; Daniel S., born May 24, 1844; Susannah, born February 27, 1846; John, born February 16, 1848.

The father, Seth Crawford, died June 11, 1872. The mother died August 16, 1859.

Judge Crawford, of whom this biographical notice is written more especially, received but a limited education, as his father's family was a large one, and they were not possessed of much wealth, so he very early in life learned to hustle for himself. In 1857 he turned his face toward the setting sun and came to Iowa City, Iowa, where he assisted in making the brick for the court-house in that place. In the autumn of that year he came to Omaha, where he chopped and hauled cord-wood and rails for his board. In March, 1858, he was found in West Point without any money and again went to chopping cord-wood, which, in company with J. D. Neligh, they burnt brick, the first made north of Omaha in Nebraska. In 1862, during the Civil War and Indian troubles, he became a member of Company A Second Nebraska Cavalry, and participated in the Indian War of the Northwest, as he had in the Pawnee Warfare of 1859.

He was united in marriage May 11, 1864, to Miss Kate Moore, a daughter of Benjamin B. Moore, who was the first settler in Cuming County. Mr. Crawford settled upon a homestead, and in connection made brick up to the fall of 1870, when he was compelled to give up farm life or his law practice, which was growing upon his hands. So he decided in favor of his profession. He was the first postmaster at West Point as well as the first treasurer of Cuming County.

Politically, he is a strong supporter of the Democratic party, and was twice elected to the State Senate, and one term in the House of Representatives. He was elected judge of the Seventh Judicial District, serving four years. In 1872, he was chosen as a delegate by the Democratic party to the National Convention at Baltimore, and in 1888 a delegate to St. Louis, the former convention nominating Horace Greely for president and the latter Grover Cleveland. In 1889, he was appointed by President Cleveland, especial disbursing Indian agent.

The Judge has always taken an active interest in West Point and surrounding counties. He is president of the First National Bank; president of the West Point Electric Light and Power Company; president of the Building and Loan Association; president of the West Point Land and Trust Company. He was admitted to the Bar in 1861, under Judge Pitt Kellogg, and in 1873 admitted to practice in the Supreme Court, and in 1882 to the United States Supreme Court.

Mr. and Mrs. Crawford are the parents of six children: Lottie E., born December 3, 1867; Ida May, born August 7, 1869; George, born June 12, 1871, died September 5, 1871; Lillian, born March 8, 1873; Kate, born April 20, 1874, died June 22, 1874; James C., born August 24, 1880.

Judge Crawford is wholely a self-made man, as will be observed by reading this sketch, and by untiring study and research, he has attained eminence as a man of legal and general learning. He has one of the finest law libraries in the country. He also has the credit of writing the brief in the Boyd-Thayer Gubernatorial contest, which secured Governor Boyd his seat as Governor of Nebraska.

In conclusion, let it be said that in whatever position the subject of this sketch has been placed, he has always proved himself a man, in the true sense of the word. Reared of humble and poor parentage, setting out in life when a mere youth to battle for himself, he steadily achieved success and prominence, per force of his perseverance and integrity, with a strong ambition to accomplish something in life worthy of the name of an American citizen. Days, weeks, months and a long term of years of incessant toil, fraught here and there with no small degree of hardship, has this man come into the possession of his well rounded character and worldly possessions, and when seated by his own fireside in one of the most costly and modern residences in the Elkhorn Valley (now in course of construction), Judge Crawford may justly look back over life's struggle and write above his multiplied deeds, the one word—"Success."

OTTO BAUMANN, vice-president of the West Point National Bank, has been identified with the interests of West Point and Cuming County in general since 1867, and hence very naturally finds a place in this connection. He was born in Bavaria, Germany, November 3, 1836.

He grew to manhood in his native country, and learned the trade of miller, which he followed in various localities. In 1865 he emigrated to America, coming by the way of New York to Akron, Ohio, where he worked in a stone quarry. He went to Memphis, Tennessee, and from there to St. Louis, and then to Washington, Missouri, and there worked in a pork packing establishment. May 1, 1867, he came to West Point. He had worked in Omaha in Metz brewery the three months previous.

He was united in marriage at Omaha in February, 1868, to Lena Zepp, a native of Wurtemberg, Germany. In 1869 he moved to Fremont, Nebraska, and built the Omaha House, which was destroyed by fire in 1870, by reason of which he lost everything. In 1870 he purchased the St. Charles Hotel, which he kept two years, when he sold out and engaged in the saloon business; he was also one of the firm of Baumann, Bromer & Co., who operated a general store. After one year he bought the interest of his company and remained alone two years. In 1881 he built his large brick building, 44x90 feet, two stories high, which cost about ten thousand dollars. He remained in business until 1885, when he sold his stock, and in May of the same year engaged in banking business at West Point.

Politically Mr. Baumann is a Democrat, and has rendered the party good service. He was elected mayor in 1881, and has served on the city council a number of years. He has taken an active part in educational matters, and has been a member of the school board for sixteen years. Upon the re-organization of the Creamery Association he purchased an interest in the same. He is treasurer of the Electric Light and Power Company at this point, and was one of the organizers of the same. He is also a member of the Building and Loan Association and was one of its incorporators. He is president of the West Point Brewing Association, and has always taken a very active part in the upbuilding of West Point as a manufacturing place. He has a beautiful brick residence on the corner of Lincoln and Bridge Streets, erected at a cost of four thousand dollars.

Mr. and Mrs. Baumann are the parents of five living children, as follows: John, born February 17, 1876; Henry, born July 20, 1878; Edward, born October 27, 1881; Minnie, born September 26, 1886; and Eunice, born March 8, 1889. Those who have passed away are: Otto, born February 10, 1869, died November 14, 1875; Lena, born December 7, 1870, died August 7, 1871; Fritz, born December 23, 1871, died September 5, 1875; William, born October 7, 1873, died July 25, 1874; Martha, born November 5, 1880, died November 26, 1880; and Oswald and Ottomar (twins), born October 8, 1884, died December 30, 1884.

Mr. Baumann is a member of the Catholic Church, while Mrs. Baumann and family are members of the Lutheran Church.

In the fall of 1892 the brewing company completed arrangements and the work begun to expend twenty thousand dollars which will double their capacity.

WILLIAM A. BLACK, cashier of the First National Bank at West Point, came to Cuming County, April 1, 1885, since which time he has been closely identified with the county's every interest.

Concerning the Black family, and its earlier history it may be said in this connection, that the great-grandfather Black, and Peter Black the son came from the vicinity of Dublin, Ireland. Peter was placed at an early age under the care of two maiden aunts, who wished him to take the profession of a lawyer; this did not please

him, although these aunts intended him to be their heir. He resolved to escape to the then comparatively New World, and try his fortune alone. Hence he came to New York and it would seem that he must have been somewhat of a successful man, from many of the costly and rare relics which have come down to the present generation from him. Father Black's, first home (meaning Peter Black, the grandfather of our subject) after his marriage was in Lenox where the three eldest children were born: Maria, Elias, and Edward. While there he engaged in the dry goods trade in partnership with a man who, proving treacherous, obliged him to give up his business and in reduced circumstances return with his family to New York City, which was the place of his birth and early life. He then commenced work at his trade, that of a harness maker, saddler and carriage trimmer, in which his wife assisted very much in the making of broadcloth cushions and trimming with rich satin, then used in fine carriage work. After a few years of industry and economy they accumulated quite a sum, which they deposited with a man supposed to be rich and trustworthy, when suddenly his wealth vanished and they were again penniless and with an increased family. The father resolved never to work at his trade any more. Elias was a scholarly man, studied and practiced medicine, but Edward at a very early age manifested a love for the water, often escaping from home as early as eight years of age, going to the bay or river, gazing with the most eager delight out upon the ocean, and could scarcely be induced to go home and sometimes was found only after an anxious search. This natural love of the sea kept apace with his growth and at a very early age, probably twelve years, he sailed as a cabin boy under a captain of their acquaintance to Glasgow, hoping to cure him of this, to them, objectionable mode of life. Although the captain said it was the most tempestuous voyage he had ever made, Edward loved the sea none the less, and followed it while he lived.

When the British were about to take possession of New York, many of the inhabitants secreted their most valuable articles, and grandmother Black deposited her silver, valuable papers, and other precious things in a large cedar chest and had it buried on Long Island, where it was discovered, broken open, and robbed of every thing, and thus vanished her cherished hopes of proving the identity of her family in the person of her grandson Edward, who she thought strikingly resembled her husband, the elder Edward, and by whom she hoped to recover the fortune which was to have been his, had he remained with his aunts. The cedar chest is still in the possession of Mrs. Hitchcock and family, and has the marks of violence plainly visible upon it. (The above was written by Wm. P. Black for a sort of family history.) The same person also writes: "My grandfather was nineteen years old when he left Ireland, and my grandmother was very desirous that my brother Edward should go among his grandfather's folks in Ireland, in hopes that he might get some of the property which had belonged to aunts of his grandfather. It seems to me those aunts must have died long before. I don't know at what age he married; he married a widow Hancock, who had one son, by her first husband, and one child by her second marriage, which was my father, Peter Black. My grandmother's first son's christian name I do not know. My grandmother Black died at my father's house in Troy, New York. I don't remember much about her, only that she appeared like a dignified lady. I remember that it was told me that one of her parents was French, and the other Dutch. My brother Elias became consumptive and went to Rio Janeiro, for his health and soon died. Edward was killed at sea in the War of 1812, while engaged in action on board the privateer "Comet." He was represented as a brave officer. The British Man of War was captured and brought to New Orleans where a Lieutenants commission awaited him. He was made a captain of a merchant vessel before he was of

age. Edward left a widow and two children. The widow married again. The names of his children were: Elias, and Lydia." This statement was made by Mrs. Peter Hitchcock, who was an aunt of the subject of this sketch, living in Perry, New York, and came from her mother to her, and was furnished W. P. Black, December 25, 1877.

The proper subject of this sketch, William A. Black, was born in Manchester, Vermont, December 30, 1842, the son of William P., a native of New York City, where he was born in 1801, and at the age of six years went to Manchester, Vermont, and there grew to manhood. He entered the Manchester bank in 1832, and held the position of cashier for fifty-two years in the same institution. He was united in marriage in 1829, to Miss Sarah A. Aiken, who was born at Bedford, New Hampshire and was a relative of "Zach" Chandler. Her grandfather Peter Aiken, was a soldier in the Revolutionary War, and served with much distinction. Peter Black, his grandfather, served as a marine and held the position of captain. Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Black are the parents of six children: Harriett A., died at the age of six years; James P., cashier of the Factory Ponil National Bank of Manchester Centre, Vermont; Sarah E., widow of Morton Cushman, a resident of New York City; Charles E., a book-keeper in New York; William A., the subject of this sketch; Helen, a resident of Manchester, Vermont.

William P. Black, was a Whig in early life and in later years a Republican.

William A. Black was educated in his native village and at the age of nineteen enlisted in the Fourteenth Vermont Volunteer Infantry, as a member of Company C, and was mustered out at Brattleboro, Vermont, serving about one year. He participated in the battle of Gettysburg, one of the hardest fought of the Civil War. As a banker, Mr. Black is thoroughly posted, having been engaged in the business prior to coming to West Point in 1885. He was made cashier of the First National Bank at West Point and has held the position ever since.

He was united in marriage in 1879, to Miss Lizzie H. Chadwick, a native of New York, by whom one son and two daughters have been born: one of whom is living, Helen Sarah. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, including Chapter No. 46.

Politically, he is a stanch supporter of the Republican party.

URIAH BRUNER, an attorney at West Point, is one of the pioneers of Cuming County, and by reason of his prominence in public affairs very naturally finds a place in the history of the Elkhorn Valley.

He is a native of the "Keystone" State, born September 25, 1830. Of his ancestry it may be said that prior to the Revolutionary War three brothers came to America from Saxony, Germany, settling in Pennsylvania and Maryland. The grandfather of our subject settled in Pennsylvania and was a soldier in the War for Independence. His name was John Andrew Bruner. He lived in Northampton County, Pennsylvania, and was a farmer by occupation. At the age of eighteen he enlisted as a private in the Revolutionary War, participating in numerous battles, including Long Island, where the retreat of the American forces was cut off by the Brittish; and he with his musket strapped to his back, swam across an arm of the Bay of Long Island Sound. He was with General Washington's forces, when he crossed the Delaware River on Christmas night and took Trenton. He died at the age of fifty-four years on his farm in Springfield township, Bucks County, Pennsylvania, which territory was detached from Northampton County.

The great-grandfather of our subject was Andrew Bruner, who emigrated from Saxony to America with two other brothers and settled in Northampton County, Pennsylvania. One of his brothers settled in central Pennsylvania, but subsequently moved to Virginia, where

many of the descendants lived. The other brother went with Daniel Boone's party to Kentucky, where he married and settled. Andrew Bruner, above referred to, was a miller by trade, and erected the first grist-mill in all that section of country. It stood on the banks of a small stream, a tributary to the Delaware, forming a junction forty miles north of Philadelphia. This mill was afterwards burned by the Indians.

John G. Bruner, father of our subject and the youngest brother in his father's family, was born in Northampton County, Pennsylvania, and married Juduth Erdman, who was born March 15, 1808, and died June 15, 1891, aged eighty-three years and three months. They were the parents of eleven children, eight of whom grew to maturity, and all are now living in Nebraska. John G. Bruner died at West Point, January 19, 1886, aged eighty-three years, six months and twenty-six days. The wife of Mr. Uriah Bruner was the daughter of Solomon Brobst, who died October 2, 1865, aged fifty-four years. The names of the children of John G. Bruner and wife are as follows: Caroline Mohr, of Arlington, Nebraska; Uriah, the subject of this sketch; Kate E., wife of John Riley, of Schuyler, Nebraska; Belle, wife of Jacob Schwartzlander, of Omaha; Prof. James B., formerly principal and superintendent of the Omaha schools, where he still resides; Charles E., who enlisted in a Pennsylvania regiment, served with honor and is now a real estate dealer at Omaha and a member of the city council; John J., a government store-keeper at Nebraska City, was also a soldier from Pennsylvania, and was serevely wounded at the Battle of the Wilderness; Thomas C., real estate dealer at Omaha, who was a soldier in the Civil War, participating in the battles of Antietam and Gettysburg, doing valiant service. The father of this family, John G. Bruner, was a man of more than ordinary ability. In 1856 he left the Democratic party, of which he was a member, and was a presidential elector for Fremont on the Republican ticket, but in 1860 he returned to the Democratic party. He settled at Omaha in 1864, and subsequently at West Point, where he died.

Our subject's early life was spent in his native county, where he received a common school education, after which he attended an academy and followed school teaching for a time. In 1853 he entered the law office of Elisha Forrest, and was admitted to the Bar August 30, 1855. The year 1852 marked a new era in his life, for it was during that year he chose a life companion in the person of Miss Amelia Brobst, born in Lehigh County, Pennsylvania, September 21, 1832. May 6, 1856, Mr. Bruner, following the advice of his own judgment, came West, landing in what is the city of Omaha upon that day. He hung out his law shingle in the place which then had only about fifteen hundred population. Two years later he pre-empted a farm west of the post-office, which he improved and finally sold for six thousand dollars. While upon this place he also operated a grocery store in Omaha, and was one of the company to build the first grist-mill west of the Missouri River and north of the Platte; he and John D. Neligh constructed the first mill dam across the Elkhorn River. In 1869 he was made receiver of the United States Land Office, and in 1870 moved his family to West Point, where he, in company with John D. Neligh and Frank Kipp, opened the first bank, which was subsequently succeeded by the West Point National Bank. He held the position of receiver for four years, and was employed in the National land office at Washington for two years, but for the past sixteen years has been entirely engaged in the prosecution of the legal profession. He has a large, well selected law library, takes the popular law journals and keeps himself thoroughly posted in regard to all legal matters.

Politically, our subject affiliates with the Republican party, and in religious matters the Bruner family have long been identified with the Lutheran Church.

Our subject and his wife, are the parents of the following children: Amelia Phoneta, born

June 21, 1854, wife of James Monroe; Lawrence, born March 2, 1856, now a professor of the State University, teaching etymology; Edgar G., born February 4, 1858; Hudson F., born October 23, 1859; Ida M., born October 12, 1861, wife of J. J. King, superintendent of the West Point Creamery; Lillie C., born February 29, 1864; Ellen Judith, born November 21, 1868; Frank T., born October 4, 1870, died November 8, 1874; Amy C., born February 18, 1875. Ellen and Amy are at present attending the Nebraska State University.

Great has been the transformation in Nebraska, since Mr. Bruner became a resident, for then all was wild and new, and he has lived to see counties organized, villages and cities spring up, and a Territory become one of the foremost States in the Union, while a network of railroads cross and re-cross each other, penetrating every nook and corner of the great commonwealth. To meet this pioneer is but to be impressed with the fact that you are in the presence of a true gentleman, and who counts his friends throughout the Elkhorn Valley by the one word legion.

ANDREW R. ISAACSON, a farmer residing on Section 8, Wisner township, Cuming County, was born near Ogden, Utah, January 11, 1864. He is a son of Andrew G. and Christena Isaacson, the former a native of Sweden, who came to America in 1862. His death occurred at Ewing, Nebraska, April 4, 1891. His wife now resides at Bliss, Nebraska. They had six children: one (Mrs. Newbigging), besides our subject who lives in Wisner township.

When our subject was a lad of seven summers, the family removed to Omaha, and in 1882 to Wisner township, and purchased a farm. While in Omaha, he successfully learned the carpenter's and bricklayer's trade. In 1887, he purchased a farm in Stanton County, and two years later returned to Wisner, and in 1891 purchased his present farm, where he makes a specialty of raising Poland China hogs and cross bred Durham and Jersey cattle.

He was married February 5, 1889, to Annis Puffer, by which union one child has been born: Ransom.

Politically, he of whom we write this notice affiliates with the Republican party, and in religious matters he is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

HUGH RILEY, a farmer of Section 2, Logan township, of Cuming County, was born in Philadelphia. When five years of age his parents moved to Dubuque, Iowa, where he lived until 1881, when he came to Cuming County and stopped south of Bancroft, in Garfield township, and there worked for three years upon land which he sold for $20 per acre, and then purchased 160 acres of wild land, where he now lives. In 1888 he built a story and one-half frame house, set out a small orchard and a grove of two acres. He now has 100 acres under cultivation and the remainder in pasture and hay land.

Our subject was united in marriage in 1869 to Mary A. Sweeney, by whom nine children have been born: Michael, Alice, James, Mary A., Margaret, Emma, Susie, Agnes and Hugh P.

Our subject's father and mother were natives of Ireland, and emigrated to this country in 1848. They first stopped at Philadelphia for one and one-half years, and then moved to the pineries of northern Wisconsin. After three years they removed to Iowa, in which State they died. They reared a family of six children, our subject being the oldest. The following is their order: Hugh, Anna (deceased), Mary, Mathew, John and Maggie.

Mrs. Riley's parents came from Ireland to this country at an early day and settled in Iowa. They are now both deceased. They had a family of five children: Mary, Agnes, Susan, Ellen, Martin (deceased). Our subject's wife also had a half brother, Louis, and a half sister, Katie.



A. D. Benner

Among the losses sustained by our subject since coming to Nebraska may be named nearly one hundred head of swine, which died of cholera in 1884–85, and the loss of his wheat crop in 1888 by black rust.

Politically, he is a Democrat, and he with his family belong to the Roman Catholic Church.

ALLEN D. BEEMER, proprietor of the town site bearing his name in Beemer township, Cuming County, is a native of Pennsylvania, born near Scranton, December 19, 1842. He is the son of Elias and Phoebe (Allbright) Beemer. The great-great-grandfather of our subject was a native of Germany, came to America and settled in Sussex County, New Jersey, about 1770. His death occurred a few years later. Henry Beemer, the grandfather of our subject, married Mary Spangenburgh, a native of Holland, who settled near Scranton in 1819, his death occurring in 1863, at the age of eighty-one years. He opened up a large farm in that vicinity and reared a family of ten children: Elias, Alexander, Jane (Mrs. J. Milton), Mattie (Mrs. W. Philo), Jesse, Adam, Lucetta (Mrs. H. Collen), Sidney, Lydia (Mrs. D. Place) and Amsi. Of these children three now reside in Lee County, Illinois, one (Mrs. Philo) in Ohio, and the others in Pennsylvania. Elias Beemer still resides on his farm near Scranton, Pennsylvania.

Mrs. Phoebe Beemer was born at Barton, New York. Her grandfather was a native of Germany. Elias Beemer's children are: Allen D., Jennie (Mrs. D. Hollister), George, Horace, now of Laramie City, Wyoming; Ella (Mrs. William Hollister), Samuel and Oakley.

Of these all except Horace and Allen reside near the old homestead.

Allen D., the subject of this sketch, received a limited education. He remained on his father's farm until seventeen years of age, when the Civil War broke out, and August 31, 1861 he enlisted in Company K of the Eleventh Pennsylvania Cavalry. He was promoted from corporal to sergeant September 1, 1864, and was mustered out with his company August 13, 1865. Of the company of one hundred and three men to which he belonged, only a few returned. Our subject took part in the battles of Seven Pines, Cold Harbor, sieges of Petersburg and Richmond; was at Appomattox and many other engagements. At Black Water he received a saber wound in the right knee. After the close of the war Mr. Beemer kept a hotel at Franklin, Pennsylvania, and a livery stable at Scranton. In 1868 he came to Nebraska, spent one year in traveling about the state, and the following year located at West Point, where he engaged in the hotel business as proprietor of the West Point House, and later the Neligh House. He also dealt in grain and live stock. In 1885 he removed to Beemer (which was named in his honor) and began to deal in real estate. The present village has all been built upon land which he owned at that time. The bank building, printing office, hotel and livery barn were built by him.

Our subject is an enthusiastic Republican, and was elected sheriff of Cuming County for four years—from 1880 to 1884. He has also filled numerous town and local offices, always taking a lively interest in public enterprises. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, the Masonic, Knights of Pythias and Odd Fellows fraternities. He is now past master of the local Masonic Lodge and belongs to the Knight Templars Commandery at Fremont.

He of whom we write this notice was united in marriage November 19, 1874, to Miss Belle Ackerley, of Scranton, Pennsylvania, daughter of Isaac and Mary (Leach) Ackerley. She received her education in the public schools and Belvidere and Kingston colleges. Their home has been blessed by three children: Romey (deceased), Luree, and Alleene (deceased).

Mr. Beemer is a courteous gentleman and a capable successful business man who commands the respect of a large circle of acquaintances

His executive ability has been manifested in Cuming County upon more than one occasion in the past. In Mr. Beemer the Keystone State sent forth a son who wore the loyal blue as a soldier, and one who in times of peace is a valuable acquisition to any community.

WILLIAM RINGER, one of the representative farmers of Wisner township, Cuming County, whose farm home is on Section 28, was born at Stargadt, Pommern, January 28, 1836. He is a son of William Ringer. His mother died when he was but two weeks old. Of his parents' eight sons, one (Albert) now resides at Omaha, and another (Edward) at Neligh, Nebraska. When a small boy our subject began with his father working at brick-making. In 1872 he came to West Point and engaged as a laborer. His first work was done in helping to build the court-house. The following year he homesteaded a quarter-section of land in Wisner township, the same being his present farm. He built a small log-house and began to make improvements, although he possessed but five dollars in money and had no team. His first and third crops were destroyed by grasshoppers, but he was not the kind to be disheartened, but kept pressing onward, believing that deliverance would come. He now owns four hundred and eighty acres of choice land, with good improvements and all well stocked. His present residence was built in 1881, of brick, which he burned on his farm; for seven years he carried on a brick-yard, from the product of which many neighboring buildings were wholly or partially constructed.

Our subject was united in marriage January 2, 1862, to Anna Fink. They have ten living children: William, Charles, Gustave, Augusta (Mrs. J. Wagner), Amelia (Mrs. W. Winke), Emil, Henry, Theodore, Otto and Bertha.

Politically, Mr. Ringer affiliates with the Democratic party, and in religious matters is connected with the Evangelical Lutheran Church.

REV. JAS. B. FITZGERALD, rector of St. Patrick's Church at Fremont, was born in Java, Wyoming County, New York, December 22, 1848. His parents were John and Elizabeth (Kinney) Fitzgerald, natives of King's County, Ireland, the former emigrating to America in 1830, and the latter one year later. Both landed at Quebec and went from there to New York City, where after three years they were married by Father Hughes, afterwards Archbishop of New York. Going thence to New Brunswick, N. J., they spent two years at that place, removing then to Java, New York, at a time when that neighborhood was an almost inaccessible willderness. Java is located about thirty-five miles from Buffalo, which at the time of Rev. Fitzgerald's birth was but a small village. A priest from New York City visited the place yearly, and Irish emigrants soon filled that part of Wyoming County. Our subject is of a family of thirteen children, all of whom lived to be adults. Their names are: Edward, John, Mary, Anna, Thomas, Daniel, William, James B., Francis, Lizzie, Christopher, Joseph and Teresa. Of these John, Thomas, James B. and Christopher have been ordained priests and are all living. The father of our subject died in 1891, aged 85 years, the mother having died in April, 1879.

Father Fitzgerald attended the public school at Java, New York, until his seventeenth year, and then for four years prior to entering college, he lived in Iowa and Nebraska. He finished his college life at St. Joseph's college, Bardstown, Kentucky, excepting one year at Niagara University. He studied theology at St. Thomas Seminary, Louisville, Kentucky, and was ordained there July 1880, by Rt. Rev. W. Geo. McCloskey.

HERMAN SCHULZKUMP, JR., whose farm home is on Section 28, Cuming township, came to Cuming County in June, 1866, in company with his parents, who located four miles south of West Point, where

the father took a homestead of eighty acres, and there built a log-cabin and the customary straw stable. After four years the father sold that place and located on Cuming Creek and our subject remained at home until twenty-eight years of age, when his father gave him one hundred acres, comprising part of the farm he now occupies. It was partly improved, to which he has made valuable additions. He now has three hundred acres of land in all, two hundred being in cultivation.

He of whom we write was born in Germany, October, 1854, the son of Herman and Caroline Schulzkump, he being their only child. He remained in his native land until eleven years of age, when his parents emigrated to Baltimore and on up to Omaha by way of St. Louis, and from that place to West Point.

He was married May, 1878 to Louisa Edler, daughter of John P. and Mary A. Elder, natives of Germany, whose three children were: John P., Jr., Elizabeth and Louisa.

Mr. and Mrs. Schulzkump are the parents of four children, born as follows: Elizabeth, January 19, 1879; John D., February 2, 1881; Frederick, June 13, 1886, and Lillie, May 4, 1890.

He and his wife are members of the Lutheran Church.

Politically he is a Republican, has assessed his township and is its present school director.

JAMES M. DOTY, whose farm is situated on Section 16, township 24, Stanton County, in what is known as Humbug precinct, came to that locality in the spring of 1885, located on a half section of wild land upon which he placed substantial improvements, including a farm house, twenty-four feet square, one story high. He also set a grove of three acres, provided wells, etc. Subsequently he added one hundred and sixty acres more to his land and now has three hundred and thirty acres under cultivation. In the summer of 1891 hail destroyed nearly his entire crop.

Mr. Doty is a native of Johnson County, Iowa, where he was born December, 1857. His parents, Luther and Mary Doty, natives of Ohio, had six children: Mesinna (deceased), Sarah, James M., Truman E., Minnie and Ertel C.

James M. remained with his parents until twenty-two years of age and then removed to Pottawattamie County. This was in 1876; and he engaged in farming and continued until he came to Nebraska.

He of whom we write this notice was united in marriage January, 26, 1881, to Nettie, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Simpson, natives of New York, whose eight children were: Nicholas, Emmet, Euretta, Elnora, John, Albert, Nettie and Grace.

Mr. and Mrs. Doty are the parents of three children: Ivan, born March 31, 1882; Glen, born January 13, 1891, and Lloyd, born April 23, 1892.

Mr. Doty affiliates with the Independent party, and belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

IRA BURNHAM, a farmer of Section 1, Humbug precinct, came to Stanton County in the spring of 1886, and first rented land near Pilger, but after five years purchased the farm he now occupies, which at the time consisted of eighty acres of wild land, upon which he made good improvements, including a good class of buildings. In 1889 he had the misfortune to have his house, together with the contents, all burned, saving nothing but a sewing machine, a feather bed and two chairs.

Mr. Burnham is a native of Iowa, born in Dallas County, April 6, 1855, the son of Abraham and Lydia A. Burnham, natives of Tennessee and Kentucky, respectively. Their ten children were as follows: William N., Precilla, James, Albert, Alexander, Martha, Ira, Mary, Alvin and Edwin.

Mr. Burnham lived in the "Hawkeye" State until 1878. Then he went to Kansas and engaged in farming for five years, when he be-

came convinced that Kansas was not suited for successful farm life. So he returned to Iowa, farmed one year, went to western Nebraska, remained four years, and then came to Stanton County.

He was united in marriage February 5, 1876, to Julia E. Richey, daughter of Andrew and Sarah J. Richey, natives of Indiana, whose two children were Mahakia and Julia E. The latter was born in Guthrie County, Iowa, December 21, 1859.

Mr. and Mrs. Burnham are the parents of two children: Nora, born August 2, 1880; Alpha, born January 27, 1882.

Not fully agreeing with either of the two great political parties of the country, our subject casts an independent ballot, believing that a reform is necessary.

JOHN JAHNKE, one of the highly respected citizens of Logan township, Cuming County, where he owns six hundred and thirty acres of land, was born in Germany, December 28, 1841, and in 1867 emigrated to America. He came as far West as Iowa, and worked the first year on a farm and at railroading; after which he went to Omaha, remained a short time and located a homestead of a quarter section in Logan township, Cuming County, Nebraska. He still continued to work at various things to secure means enough to work his place. He bought a half interest in an ox team and commenced to break his land. He made a dug-out—a sort of a combined log and sod house—in which he lived two years, and then built a frame house 14x16 feet, in which he lived until he built his present residence. He has a good barn and other out-buildings. He has an orchard of two acres and a four acre grove.

Mr. Jahnke was married in 1871, to Phillipena Haynes, by whom nine children have been born, who are aged as follows: Charley, nineteen years; Minnie, eighteen years; Juliana (deceased), John, sixteen years; Henry, thirteen years; Mary, twelve years; Dora, ten years; Christian, nine years; William, seven years, and Anna, four years.

His father and mother, natives of Germany, are both deceased. John was their only child.

His wife's parents are still living in Germany. His wife has two sisters and one brother in this country. In her father's family the children were: Valentine, Juliana, Margaretta and Minnie.

Politically, he of whom we write this sketch is a stanch supporter of the Republican party, and the entire family are members of the Lutheran Church.

During Mr. Jahnke's residence in Nebraska, he has met with some reverses, including the loss of five or six crops from 1871 to 1877, when the grasshoppers paid special attention to harvesting grain on short notice! He also lost over two hundred head of swine within three years, also cattle by black smut on the corn stalks; but all in all, he has made a success since coming to Nebraska, and is now in possession of a good home, and is counted among the honorable citizens of Cuming County.

HERMAN KOCH, of Cuming County, whose farm home is situated on Section 16, township 21, range 6, in what is known as Sherman township, was born in Germany, April 23, 1860, and accompanied his parents to America in 1869. They landed in New York and came direct to Nebraska, his father locating on school land for which he paid seven dollars per acre. The father remained on this place until his death February, 14, 1889. The mother is living with our subject.

Our subject's parents' names were Fred and Maria Koch, who were married in Germany in 1844, and reared a family of eleven children: Fred, Ferdinand, August, Louisa, John, Henrietta, Frank, Augusta, Amelia, Herman and Emma.

Herman, the youngest son, remained on the farm of three hundred and sixty acres, originally located by his father. The farm house is a story and one-half structure 24x32 feet, the first and only one built in this country by his father. The lumber in this building was hauled from Fremont with an ox team, and it consumed nearly one whole summer to draw the material, and each trip required a week's time. The lumber cost fifty dollars per thousand feet, and the cost of the house was twelve hundred dollars. This farm has now one hundred and sixty acres under cultivation; it has fifteen acres of timber and a good bearing orchard.

Mr. Koch was united in marriage, May 20, 1888, to Louisa Thiemke, by whom two children were born: Lillian and Ida.

His wife's parents were born in Germany and came to America in 1868 and are still living in Sherman township.

Politically, Mr. Koch is in sympathy with the Democratic party, while he and his family are members of the Lutheran Church.

Perhaps the greatest hardships endured by this family, as well as other early settlers, was during the grasshopper plague, early in the seventies, when much of their crops were destroyed.

GEORGE BRIGGS, a highly respected farmer of Logan township, residing on Section 24, came to Dodge County in the autumn of 1864, and first located on the farm where he now lives. At that time it consisted of one hundred and sixty acres of wild land. He built a log house, 16x18 feet, in which he lived five years, and then built a frame house, 23x32 feet, with numerous additions, also a good barn, stabling and cribs. He provided his place with a good well of water, to which was attached a wind-wheel. A six-acre grove was planted and an orchard of one hundred trees. He has since added to this land until he now has six hundred and forty acres, two hundred and fifty-five of which is under the plow. During his residence in Dodge County he has seen vast changes and undergone many hardships. Many a thrilling incident he relates during the visitation to the country of the grasshoppers.

George Briggs was born in Vermont, October, 1831. He is a son of Asa and Sarah Briggs, natives of the Green Mountain State, whose eight children were as follows: Clark, Amelia, Daniel, Lydia, Artemesia, Esther, Anson, and George.

When he was two years of age his parents went to Kalamazoo County, Michigan, and remained there eighteen years. Our subject then went to California, into the mining country, followed that and teaming three years; then went to Oregon, where he remained but one year. We next find him in California, then in Michigan, and at last in Mills County, Iowa, where he broke prairie and farmed for five years, and then came to Dodge County, Nebraska. He was married, March, 1858, to Henrietta, daughter of Henry and Arminta Dubois, natives of Ohio, our subject's wife being their only child.

By this union four children were born: Clarence and Bertha, two dying in infancy.

When Clarence was about fourteen years of age he and a neighbor boy were out hunting and his comrade accidentally shot him through the arm, by reason of which it had to be amputated.

Politically, our subject, like every other intelligent American citizen, has a choice in parties, he favoring the Republican. He belongs to the Hooper Masonic Lodge No. 72, and stands high in the community in which he lives.

CHARLES R. OGILVIE, of the firm of Cusack & Ogilvie, dealers in coal and agricultural implements at North Bend, came to Dodge County in April, 1868, and engaged as a section hand on the Union Pacific Railroad and followed this for two years, and was then made boss for one year at Aspin, Wyoming. He then came back to this part of

Nebraska and was at Valley for about ten years, where he had charge of a section. Prior to his going to Wyoming he spent two years on the Northern Pacific Road, working on the grade between Duluth and Bismark. After his work in Wyoming he came to North Bend, which was in the fall of 1885, when he engaged in the newspaper business on the North Bend *Flail* in partnership with C. W. Hyatt. He sold his interest in this paper in 1887, and managed the Farmers' Elevator at North Bend one year, then clerked one year in the agricultural business for John Cusack, at the end of which time he bought a half interest in the business.

Charles R. was born August 1, 1844, in Scotland, the son of James and Margaret (Cram) Ogilvie, both natives of Scotland. When our subject was ten years of age he had to work out at herding cattle and other work, receiving about fifteen dollars per year. He continued until he was twenty-two years of age, when he was earning one hundred dollars per year. But believing there were better things in store for him he sailed for America in the fall of 1867, and went to Chillicothe, Missouri, where he worked on a section of the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad, remaining until March, 1868, and then came to North Bend, Nebraska.

He was married at Columbus, Nebraska, October 2, 1877, to Miss Maggie Gillis, daughter of John and Mary Gillis, both natives of Scotland.

JAMES E. ROBERTSON, manager of the Hershey Stock Ranch, in Cotterell township, forms the principal subject of this sketch. This ranch consists of three thousand, six hundred and forty acres of land. The residence, barns and feed lots are on Section 35, while the granary and corn-cribs are located on Section 36. The cattle barn is 30 x120 feet, with eighteen-foot posts. The horse barn is 32x60 feet, with sixteen-foot posts. There is shedding for three thousand head of cattle and during the winter of 1891–2 they were feeding thirteen hundred head of cattle and had on hand fifty head of horses. They raise most of their own stock, having two hundred pure-bred Hereford cows, while the balance are high grades. Five hundred acres of this ranch are under cultivation and the balance is in pasture and meadow land. The pasture contains two thousand acres. They cut two thousand, five hundred tons of hay annually. The ranch is provided with one of the best farm houses in the country. This establishment was started about 1880. Mr. Hershey had owned an interest in the land for some time prior. James E. Robertson, the present manager, took charge of the ranch in the spring of 1891, and has full charge of everything about the premises. Abut a dozen men are employed throughout the year.

Of our subject's personal history it may be said that he was born in Fayette County, Iowa, March 13, 1853, the son of James E. and Elizabeth J. (Alexander) Robertson. The father was a native of Kentucky and the mother of Indiana. Our subject remained at home until he was twenty-one years of age, and then taught school two years.

He was united in marriage in his native county November 13, 1878, to Emma M. Bent, who is the daughter of Hon. C. R. and Elenor (Robinson) Bent. The father was a native of New York and the mother of Indiana. Mr. and Mrs. Robertson's parents are both pioneers of Fayette County, Iowa, his parents coming there in the fall of 1849 and are still residents. Her parents settled in Fayette County about 1855 and died there in 1884. Our subject and his wife are the parents of one child: Caribell, born April 12, 1880.

Mr. and Mrs. Robertson are both members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and politically he is identified with the Republican party.

JOHN W. STEVENSON, proprietor of the North Bend Nursery, who established his business in 1882, came to Dodge County, in the spring of 1879, and engaged in the sale of nursery stock for a

firm in Illinois. But after being here for some time, he concluded he would engage in business for himself, and now has thirty acres planted to nursery stock.

Mr. Stevenson was born in Muskingum County, Ohio, February 14, 1843, the son of, James and Elizabeth (Wallace) Stevenson, both natives of Ireland. In 1856, he came to Delaware County, Iowa, in company with his parents, and remained there with them until he was twenty-five years of age. He received his education in common schools and Lenox College at Hopkinton, Iowa. In 1866, he left home and went to Nashville, Tennessee, where he was book-keeper in a wholesale millinery establishment, owned by Baird Bros., with whom he remained three years, and then engaged in the grain and lumber business at Sand Spring, Iowa, three years, during part of which time he was engaged in the mercantile business; he then moved to Hopkinton, Iowa, where he continued in the grain and mercantile business until 1876, when he sold out and engaged with Spaulding & Son, of Illinois, to sell nursery stock and employ agents; they being located at Springfield, Illinois. He remained with them until 1882, when he established his own business.

He was united in marriage at Hopkinton May 27, 1882, to Miss Elizabeth Marshall, daughter of Robert and Elizabeth (Cort) Marshall, both natives of Pennsylvania. Mrs. Stevenson was born in Pennsylvania, in 1850. Our subject and his wife are the parents of two children: Elsie P., born October 29, 1885, and Edna M., born January 10, 1887.

Mr. and Mrs. Stevenson are both members of the United Presbyterian Church at North Bend.

Politically, Mr. Stevenson affiliates with the Prohibition party, and was the candidate placed in the field by that party for county clerk, in the fall of 1891.

Mrs. Stephenson's mother is living with her at this time, her husband being deceased. Mr. Stevenson's parents died in Delaware County, Iowa, the father in 1872, aged about seventy-two years, and the mother in 1875, aged about seventy years.

GEORGE WAGNER, JR., one of the highly respected citizens of Hooper township, residing on Section 11, came to Dodge County in June, 1861, over three decades ago. He first located on the place he now occupies. He filed on Government land, and at once commenced improving it; he built a log house 16x20 feet, in which he lived for thirteen years, and then built his present residence. His farm is supplied with a good class of buildings through out, it also has a fine orchard of two hundred trees, and a good grove, which he planted at an early day. He now has six hundred and forty acres of land, one-half of which is under cultivation. He has lived on this place continually, since he effected his settlement in 1861. In October, 1862, he enlisted in Company A Second Nebraska Cavalry under Captain Peter S. Reed, and was mustered in at Florence; served in the Border campaign eleven months and was discharged at Omaha, after eleven months. It was his ill fortune to live in the country during the grasshopper years, and as a consequence saw many hardships.

George, Jr., was born in Germany, in June, 1836; his parents were George and Christena Wagner, natives of Germany, whose five children were: Christena (deceased), George Jr., William, August, Rosa.

He of whom we write remained in Germany until fifteen years of age, when he in company with his parents came to America. They landed in New York, and from there went to Cleveland, Ohio, where he worked at the carpenter's trade. In 1856 the family moved to Wisconsin, and remained there until they moved to Dodge County, Nebraska. He received a common school education.

He was united in marriage in August, 1864, to Rosa Uehling, daughter of John and Eliza, Uehling, natives of Germany, whose fourteen children were: Margaret, Andrew Eliza,

Odelia (deceased), Oswald, Barbara, Christena, Rosa, John, Martin, Elizabeth, Frederick, Henrietta (deceased), Catharine.

Our subject and his wife have the following children: Eliza (deceased), born May 8, 1865; Edmund, born June 12, 1867; Rosa, born August 21, 1869; John, born April 7, 1872; Albert, born October 3, 1874; Louis, born January 12, 1877; George, born October 7, 1879; Franklin, born March 6, 1882; Charles, born December 6, 1884.

Mr. and Mrs. Wagner are members of the Lutheran Church and politically he believes in the principles of the Democratic party.

GEORGE F. WOLZ is the proprietor of a restaurant and bakery at 530 Main Street, Fremont, the successor to C. Balduff, who established the business in 1872. He has owned the institution since 1882. The first three years, however, he was a partner of W. S. Balduff, now of Omaha. Mr. Wolz succeeded Balduff & Wolz, as the firm was called, and has conducted it from that time since, alone, and in a very able manner. He keeps constantly in service three wagons, two for the bakery department and one for the fruit delivery. He has an extensive wholesale trade among the surrounding towns, both on the Elkhorn and Union Pacific railroads. He has been increasing his wholesale trade, until his is the largest of the kind found in Fremont. He is the only real caterer of the place, and during the heated term of the year he has an extensive ice cream trade, over a large radius of country, and in the fall of 1891 Mr. Wolz added to his business the manufacturing of Wolz Saratoga Potato Chips, which have been so famous throughout the State, the trade on which is constantly growing.

Mr. Wolz is a native of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, born December 30, 1861. His parents were George and Christianna (Basler) Wolz, who were of German descent. Our subject's father died during the War of the Rebellion, from sickness contracted during his service, while in the Union Army. Our subject was but three years of age when his father died. The mother is still living and resides in Fremont and is now the wife of C. Balduff.

George F. Wolz came to Fremont when but six years of age, hence the greater portion of his life has been spent in Dodge County. He received his education in the public schools at Fremont, and during his youthful days he was engaged as clerk in the establishment in which he later became owner. February 15, 1883, he was united in marriage to Maggie L. Pfeiffer, who was also a native of Philadelphia. To them have been born two children: Ida, born April 4, 1885, and Laura, born January 14, 1891.

Mr. Wolz is a Republican in his political belief. He is an honored member of Centennial Lodge No. 59, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of which he is past noble grand. He also belongs to Apollo Encampment No. 22, of which he is P. C. P.; Canton, Fremont, No. 4, of which he is commandant; belongs to the Daughters of Rebecca, is a member of Fremont Lodge No. 15, A. F. & A. M.; Signet Chapter No. 9, Mount Tabor Commandery No. 8, Triumph Lodge No. 32, of the Knights of Pythias Order and Uniform Rank, Fremont Division, No. 21, Knights of Pythias, also a member of Pawnee Tribe No. 11, Independent Order of Red Men, of which he is K. of W., and is at present commandant of L. D. Richards Camp No. 5, S. of V.

As a business man, our subject is a decided success, which may be verified by the statement that he commenced business when twenty years of age, without a dollar, purchasing his first stock and fixtures on time, and borrowed five dollars for change. To-day one finds him situated in an elegantly arranged business house, with magnificent dining parlors, to which there seems to be a continuous flow of customers. This, together with the large amount of goods he ships daily, to various parts of the country, gives him a lucrative busi-

ness. The building he occupies he owns, the same being a two-story structure one hundred feet in depth. He employs nine persons to assist him in operating his business. His worthy lady has stood nobly by him, in all his business career, giving a helping hand wherever she could work to the best advantage.

Mr. Wolz is an exceptional business character; commencing before he had reached his majority, absolutely without a dollar, but with character and ability, which secured him his first invoice of goods, he has gradually grown into a large business within a few years. Indeed he is an example of what industrious and temperate habits will do for a young man, in this country, who has a will to do, and dare, in the prosecution of a legitimate business calling.

ELMER WILLIAMS, cashier in the Bank of North Bend, was born in Dodge County, Nebraska, May 27, 1864, the son of Samuel and Susan (Seely) Williams, both natives of New York. They came to Dodge County about 1857 and settled on a farm in the northeast part of the county and spent the remainder of their days here. The father died June 24, 1887, at the age of fifty-one years; the mother died July 29, 1881. They were the parents of two children: Herbert, born June 21, 1855, and Elmer, born May 27, 1864.

Our subject remained at home until the death of his father. In the fall of 1879 he went to Valparaiso to school, remained three years, came home in the spring of 1882, and the following autumn engaged as a clerk with Dowling & Purcell, bankers, at North Bend; remained with them until the fall of 1883, when they sold out to the First National Bank, and our subject remained with that institution until March, 1884. During 1884 the Bank of North Bend was organized, and in April of that year he retired from the First National Bank to accept a position as book-keeper in the new bank. He held this until April, 1886, when he was made cashier.

April 6, 1886, he was married to Miss Laura E. Place, the daughter of W. H. and Lydia Place.

Laura E. (Place) Williams died at North Bend, December 3, 1887. They were the parents of one child: Helen M., born April 22, 1887.

Mr. Williams married for his second wife Miss Frances E. Dorsey, daughter of Jonathan and Elizabeth G. Dorsey. They were united at Galesburg, Illinois, January 15, 1890. She was born in Dodge County, Nebraska, February 27, 1867, attended college at Galesburg, Illinois, and was there upon a visit when she was married.

Mr. Williams votes with the Democratic party. He is a member of the Masonic Order, North Bend Lodge No. 119, and is also a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, North Bend Lodge No. 163.

JAMES R. YOUNG, a farmer living on Section 11, of Union township, was born in Lake County, Illinois, September 26, 1850, the son of George and Ann Young. He accompanied his parents to Dodge County, in 1856, and remained at home until 1877, when he married Sarah J. Hummel, the daughter of Elijah and Mariah (McClary) Hummel, both natives of New Jersey. Sarah J. (Hummel) Young was born in New Jersey, in 1844. Her parents died when she was quite small and she lived with an uncle—a Mr. Hausel—in New Jersey, until she was about twenty years old, when she came to North Bend, Nebraska, where her sister, Mrs. Amanda Mitchel, lived, and with whom she made her home until she was married. Mrs. Mitchel is now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Young are members of the United Presbyterian Church at North Bend.

An extended sketch of our subject's father appears elsewhere in this work.

MERNOLPH EBBERS, who owns eighty acres of land in Lincoln township, Cuming County, but whose residence is across the line in Colfax County, will form the subject of this notice. He was born in Germany in October, 1841, and came to America in 1868 and worked on a farm in Illinois until 1871, during which year he took out his first naturalization papers. We next find him at West Point, Nebraska, where he remained during the winter, and in the spring of 1872 he bought the land upon which he now lives. He first lived in a shanty 12x20 feet, but in 1887 built a good story and one-half frame house; also provided his place with a good barn, granary and outbuildings. He has a good orchard and a five-acre grove. The eighty-acre tract he owns in Cuming County is not fenced, but his home place is surrounded by a good wire fence.

Mr. Ebbers was united in marriage in 1868 to Rosina Rustemeyer, to whom eight children were born: Mary, John, George, Maggie, Cecilia, Joseph, Louisa, Pilamana.

His parents were natives of Germany and are now both deceased. His wife's parents came from Germany in 1854. The mother is deceased, and at present the father lives in Polk County, Nebraska.

The first few years after our subject came to Nebraska, Fremont and Schuyler were his nearest market points, the trips being made by ox teams in three days. The wagon roads at that time were simply trails crossing the prairie, and they were often mired in crossing low land and streams. In 1873 his crops were destroyed by hail, and for three or four years in succession he lost nearly everything by grasshoppers destroying his crops. During the years 1883–84 he lost a good horse team and 100 head of hogs. Before coming to this country he served four years in the German army, and was in the War from 1864 to 1866, and during the last year named was in an engagement which lasted twenty days, and sixty-nine men were lost from one company. During the last year and one-half of his army life he served as corporal.

His family and himself are identified with the Roman Catholic Church. In politics he supports the man, instead of any political party.

WILLIAM H. H. JARRETT, a farmer located on Section 5, of Cuming township, came to Cuming County in the fall of 1880 and first located on the farm he now occupies, which then consisted of a quarter section of partly improved land, to which he has added many good improvements, including a neat farm house, a dug well, with wind-power attachment, an orchard of 100 trees and a beautiful artificial grove of five acres. He has 120 acres under the plow, while the balance is in pasture and meadow land. The entire tract is surrounded with a good fence.

William was born in Pennsylvania in April, 1841, the son of Henry and Sallie Jarrett, natives of the Keystone State, who had six children: Harrison, Benjamin F., Winfield S. and three who died in infancy. Our subject remained at home until he was twenty-one years of age, when he enlisted in Company A One Hundred and Seventy-Sixth Pennsylvania Infantry, under Captain Levi S. Schmoyer. He was mustered into service at Philadelphia and sent from there to Washington, belonging to the Eighteenth Army Corps. He was in no regular engagements, and after one year was discharged. The next season he worked on a brick yard, after which he rented land until he came to Nebraska. His early advantages for an education were fair.

He was united in marriage in May, 1866, to Emma Knauss, daughter of Equilic and Mary Knauss, natives of Pennsylvania, whose children were as follows: Isabella, Ellen, George, Fransisca, Emma, Oliver, Oscar, Robert, Ida, Myra and Albert.

To Mr. and Mrs. Jarrett ten children have been born: Carrie, Alfred, Herbert, Stella, Sallie, William, Emma, Ida, Freddy and Gertie.

Mr. and Mrs. Jarrett are members of the Lutheran Church, and in political matters he is a supporter of the Republican party.

One of the experiences which our subject relates, but does not care to pass through again, is this: January 12, 1888, he went about one-half mile from home for a load of hay, was caught out in a blizzard and had to remain all night, and as a result his right hand was frozen so badly that amputation of his fingers and thumb was necessary.

JOHN E. DOUGLASS, cashier of the Union Valley Bank, of Madison, Nebraska, was born in Uniontown, Fayette County, Pennsylvania, October 19, 1838, of Scotch ancestry. His parents were Ephriam and Ellen M. (Young) Douglas. The mother was a daughter of John Young, a very prominent man of western Pennsylvania, he being judge of Westmoreland County for over thirty years. By this union there were four children: Mary (deceased), who was the wife of Rev. William P. Ruthrauff. They both died at Zanesville, Ohio. Margaret, died at Uniontown, Pennsylvania, in 1847. Ellen, married C. S. Demary, of West Point, Nebraska, where she died in 1876, leaving one child, a boy two years old (S. J. Demary), now residing in Charlestown, N. H., and John E., the subject of this sketch. The father died in Uniontown, Pennsylvania, in 1840, and the mother at Zanesville, Ohio, in 1874, and was taken to Greensburg, Pennsylvania, for interment in the Young family burying ground. She was a member of the Episcopal Church.

John E. was only two years old when his father died and he accompanied his mother to Greensburg, Pennsylvania, when he was ten years of age, and attended the common schools of that place. About 1853 he went to Canton, Ohio, and attended the high school and received a liberal education. At the age of eighteen he went to Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and clerked in a wholesale and retail trimming and millinery store, remaining with the firm (John Orr & Co.) three years. In the spring of 1859 he went to Davenport, Iowa, where he was engaged in business, but owing to the hard times then prevailing, did not meet with success. In the fall of 1860 he went to Fort Wayne, Indiana, where he took a position with Townleys, DeWald & Bond, wholesale and retail dry goods store.

In 1861, during the month of September, he enlisted in Simonson's Fifth Battery Indiana Volunteers; was mustered into U. S. service at Indianapolis, Indiana, and after three months rendezvous they received their guns and were sent to Louisville, Kentucky, and from there to Bacon Creek, Kentucky, where they went into winter quarters and were assigned to the division of troops under the command of General O. M. Mitchell. In the spring of 1862 he was with his battery on the Nashville campaign and from Nashville to Huntsville, Alabama, and then by the way of Stevenson and Bridgeport, Alabama, to Louisville, Kentucky, after General Bragg. In the fight at Perryville (or Chaplin Hills) Kentucky, October 8, 1862, his division under command of General Rousseau took the brunt of the fight with a loss, in killed, wounded and captured, of nearly one-half of their division. Then returned to Nashville, again entering winter quarters and remained until December 26, then on the Murfreesboro campaign and was in the Stone River fight, December 31, 1862, and January 1, 2 and 3, 1863; remained at Murfreesboro until July or August of that year; was with his battery in Johnson's Division Twentieth Corps, in the Chattanooga campaign; was in the Chickamaugua fight September 19 and 20, 1863; went to Chattanooga and remained until after the Mission Ridge fight. Battery was then transferred to the First Division Fourth Army Corps, and went into winter quarters near Cleveland, Tennessee. May 3, 1864, started on the Atlanta campaign; was in the engagements at Dalton, Resacca, Dallas, Kenesaw Mountain, Marietta, Peach Tree Creek, Siege of Atlanta and the fight at Jonesboro. After all these various campaigns he returned to Indianapolis and was discharged November 26, 1864; went to work at his old

situation in Fort Wayne and remained three months, then went to Pittsburg and enlisted in Third Regiment Hancock's Veteran Corps. Was in camp near Washington when President Lincoln was assassinated; was on duty in Washington during the trial of the conspirators, and was discharged August, 1865.

April, 1866, he came to Nebraska and located in Sarpy County, and was engaged in burning lime for the Omaha market. In the spring of 1869 he went to West Point, Nebraska, where he formed a co-partnership with Uriah Bruner and John D. Neligh in general merchandising. In 1871 he went to Logan Valley, Burt County, and was engaged in farming until 1880. That year he went to Madison, Nebraska, and for two years was engaged in putting up dwelling houses and store rooms for rent. In 1882 went into the Madison County Savings Bank as assistant cashier; remained in that position until bank was sold to Wohlford Bros. & Co. In August, 1886, he took the position of cashier in the Union Valley Bank, which he still holds.

He was united in marriage at West Point, Nebraska, in 1871, to Mary Horsham, a native of England.

Politically, Mr. Douglas is a Republican. He is a member of the Globe Lodge No. 113, of the Masonic Fraternity at Madison. Also belongs to the S. P. Chase Post No. 143, Grand Army of theRepublic.

PROF. GEORGE ALBERT GREGORY, a member of the faculty of Gates College, Neligh, Nebraska, and one of the popular educators of the State, was born near Hillsdale, Michigan, November 19, 1851. His parents were George and Jane A. (Bross) Gregory. The father was born in Livingston County, New York, of American parents, while the mother, Mrs. J. A. Gregory, was born at Canandaigua, New York, her mother being a native of Holland. Mrs. J. A. Gregory died at Crete, Nebraska, October 16, 1881, and Mr. George Gregory now resides at Council Bluffs, Iowa. Our subject passed his youthful days on a farm near Hillsdale, Michigan, and when fourteen years of age the family moved to Middleville, Michigan, where he attended the district school and also took a course in telegraphy at Swensburg, and Robbins' Business College, of Grand Rapids. March 18, 1874 he came West and located at Harvard, Nebraska, engaging in farming, and taught school winters with marked success. Two years later he entered Doane College, at Crete, Nebraska, graduating in 1882 from a scientific and normal course. July 5, of the same year, he came to Neligh and accepted a position as one of the first faculty of Gates College. Later he was elected professor of mathematics. He is the only teacher who has been with this educational institution from its start, and is still one of its instructors. He gives entire attention to school duties. He is treasurer and one of the trustees of the college. The professor was married December 16, 1884, to Miss Mary Matrassa Foss, daughter of S. R. Foss, of Crete, Nebraska. Mrs. Gregory was born in Grafton, New Hampshire, in 1858. She is a graduate of Doane College, Crete, Nebraska, and has been a member of the faculty of Gates College since 1889 as instructor of art.

Both our subject and his wife are members of the Congregational Church. They were largely instrumental in the erection of the church edifice and are looked upon as among the most valuable and worthy people of Neligh.

Politically, the professor favors the Prohibition party, but believes in good men for official positions irrespective of party lines.

PATRICK HAGERTY, a prominent business factor as well as the first settler at O'Neill, Holt County, has been a resident of that vicinity since the spring of 1876. He was the only person living on the present town site for over two years. He took a homestead and timber claim, and also started the first general store of the place, the building being

20x22 feet. His stock of goods was in the front part of the building and he kept bachelor's hall in the rear part, using the entire building for three years as a store, residence and dwelling. He operated the store for ten years, sold out and in 1886 established a bank under the name of McClure, Hagerty & Gardner, known as the Elkhorn Valley Bank. In 1888, McClure and Gardner dropped out of the firm. Our subject came to the county with fifteen hundred dollars in money, and was here through the trying days of cowboy terror, and grasshopper raids.

Mr. Hagerty was born in Ireland, October, 1839, the son of John and Ella Hagerty, who had seven children. He remained in his native country until eighteen years of age and then came to America, worked by the month one year in New Jersey, but made no permanent halt until he came to Holt County, Nebraska.

He was married June 18, 1879, to Mary McGreevy, daughter of John and Bridget McGreevy. By this union six children have been born: Nellie, John, Mary, Agnes, Geneva and Paul. The family belong to the Roman Catholic Church, and politically he is a Republican.

JAMES HECTOR MACKAY, M. D. one of the leading physicians of Madison County, residing at Madison, was born in Colchester County, Nova Scotia, January 20, 1860. His grandfather Mackay was a soldier in the British Army, and served at Waterloo and under Packingham at New Orleans, and was wounded in the leg, the bullet fracturing the bone: He served nine years in Africa, colonizing Kaffers and Hottentots. He emigrated from Scotland after the battle of Waterloo and settled in Nova Scotia, upon land which he received for his army services. He married Miss Barbara Mackay, and by this union seven children were born: Adam, who settled in the wilds of Canada and was a pioneer preacher, and widely known throughout Western Canada; William, who emigrated to California upon the discovery of gold, and probably lost his life, as he was never heard of; Jessie, wife of Duncan Mackay, a prominent banker of Carroll and Whiteside Counties, Illinois, where he died September 6, 1889, aged eighty-seven years; James, who died in early manhood; Henrietta, who married a Mr. Marsh, now residing in Nova Scotia.

Donald, the father of our subject, married Miss Jane McDonald. Her mother was the daughter of Earl Sinclair, Earl of Caithness (for which, see British encyclopædias). Donald Mackay is an architect, still living in Nova Scotia. They were the parents of eight children: Donald, of Chicago, Illinois, a contractor and builder, who erected the Democratic Wigwam in 1892; William, a farmer and miller in Nova Scotia; James H., subject of this sketch; Esther D., matron of the Insane hospital at Augusta, Maine; Adam H., a wealthy mine owner in Alaska; Barbara, wife of Mr. Priest, of Vassalborough, Maine; Mary J. and Charles are at home, residing in Nova Scotia.

The Mackay family are of the Presbyterian faith. The Clans, Mackay and McDonald, were famous in the annals of the Scotch Highlands. They come of a long lived ancestry, the grandfather living to the age of one hundred and three years, while a sister of his lived to be one hundred and eight years old.

Doctor Mackay, of whom we write this notice, left home at the age of fourteen years, received an academic education in Nova Scotia, and followed teaching for some time. In 1879 he came to Illinois, where he took a classical course at Lake Forest University. In 1884 he graduated at Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago, and soon after settled down to practice, in Madison, Nebraska.

He was married in the autumn of 1886, to Miss Sylvia S. Johnson, the daughter of S. N. and M. J. (Talman) Johnson, natives of New York, and of Old New England stock. The father was of English and the mother of Irish descent.

Mr. and Mrs. Mackay are the parents of one son: Donald, born at Madison, Nebraska, October 18, 1889.

The Doctor is a member of the National and State Medical Societies; member of the Medical Commission of the board of insanity of Madison County; city physician and local physician for the Union Pacific Railroad Company. He is also editor of the Medical and Surgical *Record* of Nebraska. The same is on its fourth year of publication, and has a circulation of three thousand copies. The doctor is a fine classical scholar, speaks German and his Gaelic mother tongue, which was the language of his ancestors. He has a very large medical practice and is prominent in medical circles. In politics, he is a Democrat.

W. T. COHEE, a farmer of Section 2, Pebble township, Dodge County, was born in Pennsylvania, February 13, 1835. When one year of age he went to Delaware and from there to Ohio, remained two years, after which he spent three years in Indiana, and from there moved to Illinois and in 1866 left that State and came to Nebraska, and worked six months in a saw-mill, at Reynolds Island. He spent another year at Forest City, Nebraska, and then came to Section 2, of Pebble township, this being the autumn of 1868. He had an ox team and a few head of cattle and lived in a sod house for about two years, then built a small frame house, in which he lived ten years, then built his present story and one-half residence.

Mr. Cohee was united in marriage, March 16, 1866, to Maria Hall, who was born in Illinois. By this marriage union eight children have been born: J. C., Cora (deceased), Mable, Curtis, Calaway, Elmira, Della and Newton. Our subject's father and mother both died in Illinois and were of English and Welsh descent. Our subject's wife's parents were both born in the United States and are both deceased.

Mr. Cohee's farm now consists of three hundred and forty-three acres. It has a good orchard and an artificial grove of about ten acres. At the present time he has twenty-two head of cattle, six head of horses and a span of mules. This farm joins the town site of Crowell.

When a boy about eighteen years of age, our subject carried a surveyor's chain for Abraham Lincoln, in Illinois, he being a surveyor for Cass County.

Politically, he has always been identified with the Republican party. He was postmaster, at Crowell, from 1877 until 1883, and then resigned in favor of J. J. King the present incumbent.

In 1864, Mr. Cohee made a trip west, and when at Fort Kearney made a trip into Kansas on foot; five months later returned to Illinois.

HERMAN WOLSLEGER, a farmer of Section 21, located on a homestead in the spring of 1870. He went to Grand Island to file his claim.

Our subject was born in Prussia, Germany, December 12, 1846, and when fifteen years of age came to America, landing in New York, and from there going to Geneseo, Illinois, where he remained twenty months, and enlisted in the Union Army as a member of the Ninth Illinois Cavalry, in 1864, and was discharged in the fall of 1865, being mustered out at Salem, Alabama. He fought at Tupelo, Mississippi, was at Nashville, and was under fire nearly every day for one month. One William Ragsdale saved our subject's life by taking care of him while he was sick. He seemed to be a true soldier, but subsequently was found on the deserters' roll.

In December, 1869, he drove a team through from Illinois to Fremont, and worked on the F. E. & M. V. R. R. hauling ties. He was married February 18, 1871, to Klenantina Schoenbechler, who was born in Switzerland, November 26, 1850, and came to this country in 1864. By this union ten children have been

born: Henrietta, Katie, William J., Julius W., Emma, Lizzie, Carrie, Ida, Edward, Arthur.

Politically, Mr. Wolsleger affiliates with the Democratic party, and in religious matters he is a Lutheran, and his wife belongs to the Roman Catholic Church.

He is an honored member of the Odd Fellows Order, and belongs to the Grand Army of the Republic.

Among the improvements of his place may be mentioned a one-story house, a good barn and an orchard. He now owns three hundred and sixty acres of land. At present he has eighty head of cattle and eighteen head of horses. In August, 1890, our subject went to the village of Snyder and started a hardware store and harness shop, which business he still conducts. He also carries a full line of farm machinery.

Our subject's father died in the old country. His mother came to America with him and died in Nebraska. Our subject's wife's father also died in the old country, and her mother died in Oregon, March 3, 1887.

FRANCIS M. MOORHEAD, one of the pioneers of Stanton County, arrived in this part of Nebraska, October 14, 1869. He was born in Clinton County, Indiana, January 12, 1843. His grandfather Moorhead came from Ireland, and first settled in Pennsylvania, but subsequently in Hamilton County, Ohio, where he reared his family. There were eight children, four sons and four daughters. The family finally moved to Clinton County, Indiana, where the grandfather died at the age of eighty-four years.

William Moorhead, the third child, was born in Jackson township, Armstrong County, Pennsylvania, February 5, 1806. He was married February 25, 1827, to Miss Rachel Berlew, born May 10, 1807. By this marriage union there were fourteen children born: John, November 30, 1827, now a resident of Kansas; Jane, born June 9, 1829, and married John Waynscott. They are now both deceased; Mary, born October 5, 1831, married William Wiley, a resident of Cincinnati; William, born March 18, 1833 (deceased); Elizabeth, born December 28, 1834, married David Geer. She died in Indiana; Henry B, born October 12, 1836. He was a member of the One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and is now a resident of Kansas; Rachel, born May 10, 1838, married Jessy Lane, of Clinton County, Indiana; Richard, born October 28, 1839; he was a soldier in the War of the Rebellion, being a member of the Third Indiana Cavalry; Isaac, born October 12, 1840, was a member of the One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Indiana Regiment and is now a resident of Kansas; Francis M., the subject of this sketch, born July 12, 1843; Joseph C., born August 9, 1846, and departed this life April 26, 1847; Charlotte T., (deceased); Emaline G., born October 23, 1848, married John Douglass, of Custer County, Nebraska; Cyntha A., born May 18, 1850. She first married a man by the name of Wagner, who died, after which she married James Steward.

Our subject's mother died in 1857 and the father March 23, 1881. The subject of this notice was reared and educated in Indiana, and was married in Clinton County, of that state, December 29, 1864, to Miss Sarah Bowman, a daughter of Eli Bowman, who was a native of Ohio. Her mother's maiden name was Hannah Warren; they were the parents of six children: Margaret, Sarah, Malinda A., William, Bradley and Eli. In 1868, they came to Stanton County, Nebraska, where he died in March, 1880.

In 1869, Mr. and Mrs. Moorhead left Indiana for Nebraska; they came through with a team and were forty-two days on the road, arriving October 14. They located upon a homestead, and their first abiding place was a dug-out, which was without a floor, and their first bedstead was made out of willow poles. A dry goods box was used for a table. As

years rolled on he broke out his land, set out a grove and a fine orchard and also built a substantial house, with all the modern improvements found on a first-class farm in Nebraska. When he arrived in this county, he had but five dollars, but at once went to work, and is now in comfortable circumstances

Politically, our subject affiliates with the Democratic party. He was elected one of the county commissioners, and refused to accept that office again. Both Mr. and Mrs. Moor, head are members of the Church of Christ.

To Mr. and Mrs. Moorhead have been born the following children: Dora, born May 29, 1867, wife of Henry McColy, of Stanton County; William, born July 18, 1869, died at the age of two years; Loren, born July 16, 1873; Hannah, born September 29, 1875, and died in 1887; Anna, born July 12, 1876; Francis H., born March 8, 1879; Rachel, born February 4, 1882; Charley, born September 16, 1885. All reside in Stanton County.

JESSE MURPHY, one of the pioneers of Nebraska, now residing at Stanton, was born in Kent, New Haven County, Connecticut, April 4, 1810, the son of Jesse Murphy, Sr., who was born in Ireland, coming to this country when a young man. He married Miss Rebecca Sawyer, a native of Connecticut, and settled in New Haven County, where two sons were born to them, Jesse and Orin H. He died in Connecticut, where he left quite a family. Jesse Murphy enlisted in the War of 1812, and went with his brother-in-law as far as Rochester, New York, which was the last heard of him. Mrs. Murphy was again married to a man by the name of Worden, who settled in New York State. At the time, the subject of our sketch was given to an old Quaker, Abraham Wanzer, of New Haven, Connecticut, where he was reared to the faith of that church. When about sixteen years of age he started out in life for himself, going to Ulster County, New York, where he remained seven years; then went to Stanhope, New Jersey, where he worked for one firm seven consecutive years. We next find him in Luzerne County, Pennsylvania, where he was united in marriage in 1839 to Miss Sarah Arnold, born in Monroe County, Pennsylvania, September 16, 1816, the daughter of Adam and Margaret (Hughsmith) Arnold, and were of the Pennsylvania German stock. They were the parents of eleven children, four of whom are living: Sarah; Kate, wife of Perry Saxe, of Buffalo County, Wisconsin; Lucinda, wife of J. Eldridge, of Perry, Iowa; Margaret, wife of R. J. Flick, deceased. She resides at Wilkesbarre, Pennsylvania. Mr. and Mrs. Arnold were both Presbyterians, and died in Pennsylvania.

After the marriage of Mr. Murphy they settled in Wyoming Valley and remained there until 1859, and then moved to Fairfax Court House, Virginia, and remained there until the breaking out of the Civil War, when he, with several of his neighbors, were taken prisoners and sent to Centerville Stone Church, where he was kept two months, and was sent to Libby Prison, where he was kept three months, and then sent to Saulsbury, North Carolina, and was there incarcerated for five months. He was then paroled and again taken to Libby prison, being one month on the road. Then he took oath as a paroled prisoner, and came home. He was a prisoner eleven months. He relates that he was through Petersburg three times before Grant captured it. He was sick for five months with fever and scurvy and came near dying. While on his way home he stopped at Washington, D. C., and was there given clothes. He then went on to Fairfax Court House, Virginia, where he made inquiries and found his family. While he was in the prison pens of the South sacrificing all that was dear in life to himself, his good wife was left with a family of seven children. She had been left with some means, but was robbed by both armies of what she possessed, as they passed back and forth. She suffered much during those trying years of that greatest of American con-



George Seward

flicts. She never heard from her husband but once while he was away. Reader, pause and reflect on the above statement. In the autumn of 1865 Mr. Murphy removed to LaPorte, Indiana, and the following spring he, with others, started for Nebraska Territory, crossing the Missouri River at Council Bluffs, landing in Omaha April 16, 1866. He purchased a farm near Fort Calhoun, in Washington County, and followed farming until 1876, when he came to Stanton County, where he is leading a retired life.

Mr. and Mrs. Murphy are the parents of seven children: Margaret A., wife of Stewart Fuller, of Wallace, Idaho; Rebecca J., wife of James L. Lovett, of Omaha; Stiles W., of Wallace, Idaho; Isaac P., a farmer of Washington County, Nebraska; Susan E., wife of W. T. Vaughn, of Blair, Nebraska; Lucy E., wife of C. M. Densmore, a banker at Stanton, Nebraska; Sarah, wife of W. H. Clark (deceased), of Stanton.

Politically Mr. Murphy is what may be termed a stalwart Republican. His faith was no doubt strengthened in that party during the few months of any thing but a pleasure trip he had through the Southern States.

Mr. and Mrs. Murphy are justly entitled to be called pioneers of Nebraska, for it will be remembered they came to these parts before the Territory had been admitted into the Union. They are also pioneers in their marriage relations, as they have been married fifty-three years—over one-half of a century. Among other incidents connected with our subject's early settlement in Nebraska, may be mentioned the fact that he plowed up a cannon ball which was fired by the United States troops while quartered at Fort Calhoun, Nebraska Territory, in 1820.

GEORGE GRAHAM, an early settler of Cuming County, located a homestead near Wisner, in June, 1865, and very naturally finds a place in the history of Elkhorn Valley. He was born in St. Albans, Vermont, October 20, 1822. He was the son of William James, and Margaret Graham, who emigrated from the north of Ireland to St. Albans in 1818, and subsequently removed to Brockville, Canada. George spent his boyhood days upon his father's farm in that wooded section, receiving a limited common-school education. In 1847 he married Sarah Sanders, a native of Canada.

When twenty-one years of age his father gave him the old homestead, which he soon disposed of and embarked in the logging and lumbering business, which he followed for several years. His early experience with men in lumbering camps where disputes were usually settled by main force, a sufficient store of which our subject always possessed, for he was large and robust, naturally fitted him for the business he followed in after years.

We next find him on a farm near London, Canada. In 1863 he sold out and came to Omaha, Nebraska, where he found employment at getting out timber and ties for the Union Pacific Railroad. In June, 1865, he took a homestead near Wisner, as before stated, and shortly after engaged with a transportation company, freighting across the plains, his son Andrew R. accompanying him. These freighting trains were usually made up of thirty or forty ox teams of from four to six yoke of oxen to the team, and would travel from six to twelve miles per day. At night their wagons were arranged in a circle and the stock confined in this sort of corral, and were thus guarded against attacks by the Indians. This slowly moving train made a far different spectacle crossing the great American desert, than does an "Overland Flier" on the Union Pacific Railway going at the rate of forty or fifty miles an hour. At that date Indians were very troublesome throughout the West, so much so that the government issued an order that no outfit should pass Fort Kearney without fifty armed men. Buffalo were to be seen in large herds here and there over the plains, and all was one grand, wild romantic scene.

After many weary days travel this overland train reached Fort Bridger. About six months later our subject and his son returned to Fort Kearney, where they were employed in getting out wood for the government. In the spring of 1866 Mr. Graham took a contract to furnish ties and timber for the Union Pacific Railroad, remaining with the company (still accompanied by his son Andrew R.) until its completion to Ogden, returning to Omaha in the spring of 1870. That summer and the following winter he spent upon the farm in Cuming County, and in the spring of 1871 became a sub-contractor on the Northern Pacific Railroad, with his field of operations in the Red River Valley, Minnesota, and was there engaged for about eighteen months, again returning to Cuming County. At the time of the Black Hills gold excitement, in 1875, Mr. Graham drifted to that locality and built the first hotel in Lead City, furnished the timber for the stamp mills, and was considered second to none on this class of material.

For the past ten years he has been operating a ranch of his own on the Belle Fourche River, South Dakota. He has always been a man of strong constitution, but in the autumn of 1892 he finds himself on the down-hill side of life, and his former strong constitution somewhat broken. He is now living a retired life at Wisner, but this he does reluctantly, as he has always been a busy man.

Mr. and Mrs. George Graham were the parents of nine children, six still living, viz.: Martha, Mary A., William J., Andrew R., Thomas and Eliza M.

In reviewing the foregoing sketch one cannot fail to discover that this man's life has been an eventful one, and were nothing to be given of his characteristics and experiences, his history would be far from complete; hence the following brief mention will give some idea of what freighting and railroad contracting in the West meant in "ye early days."

Laramie City in those days was a rough Western town, run entirely by the gambling element, and as the contractors came to this point to be paid off, it made a rich field for thugs and bums, and not unfrequently were contractors held up and robbed of large sums of money; the results of months of hard labor. At one time Mr. Graham came near being one of their victims, but about a month later the contractors and reputable business men concluding that the town had been run in this style long enough, a vigilance committee was formed with Mr. Graham, who knew no such thing as fear, as one of its leaders. As soon as all arrangements were completed they made a systematic raid on all the gambling houses in the town, and revolvers were used by the committee very carelessly, and with but little ceremony. The result of this raid was that the next morning four of the gamblers were found hanging to a rude scaffold, and a majority of the balance were out of the town on a vacation. From this time on Mr. Graham's face and name became well known and popular as a man of daring deeds.

Another incident occurred while in that section which proved the man's courage when surrounded by such a hard class of people. It appears that a man by the name of Musgrove had at an early time a large stock of whiskey which he was dealing out to soldiers; this he carried on to such an extent that the government finally routed him and destroyed about six thousand dollars worth of his wet goods. Musgrove managed to escape, but from that time on declared vengeance against all government property. He had an organized gang of outlaws, and was considered a daring desperado. At one time a contractor's train was attacked by what was supposed to be Indians, but which, in fact, was this notorious gang. Five of the trainmen were killed, while others barely escaped with their lives. The government offered two thousand dollars for the capture of Musgrove, but it was thought that no five men in that section would have any business with him. Mr. Graham, however, informed one of the captains that at the first good opportunity

this desperado would be his man, and he was not obliged to wait long, for as Mr. Graham was getting his lunch in a restaurant one day at Percey Station, he sat where he could see in at the bar, for there was usually a saloon attached to such places in those days; while there, who should walk in but Musgrove. Graham got his revolver out and entering a side door had the "drop" on his man, and soon had him bound with a long rope and on the train for Fort Steele; but while at St. Mary's, a small place, one of Musgrove's friends slipped into the car while Mr. Graham was out, cut the rope from his hands, and in a short time the man was entirely free and running down the track. The train had started and Mr. Graham hailed some section men near by to catch him, which was done by a big, burly fellow. His man was an easy victim this time, for he had no weapons. The section man received the reward offered by the government, while our subject had only the glory. Musgrove was taken to Denver in a short time for trial, but the people had little confidence in the courts in those days, so the jail was broken open and their "bird" hung on the Denver bridge with little ceremony. Thus ended two incidents which will give the reader a fair idea of Mr. Graham's determination at whatever he was engaged in.

He of whom we write this notice was peculiarly gifted for his successful career on the frontier. His early experiences in the logging camps of Canada with his subsequent engagements, fitted him for the management of the rougher class which he later met in the wild West. Physically he was a strong man; he also possessed undaunted courage and bravery, which was brought into action at the proper time, thus making him a leader among his comrades.

The times in which he operated in the West were peculiar and replete with the events of historic interests, going on as he did to the Rocky Mountain country, and helping to establish and construct a great national thoroughfare, working for the noted Credit Moblier under contract, in which capacity he made large sums of money, and still holds a judgment against that company for seven thousand five hundred dollars. In whatever position of life Mr. Graham has been placed, he has proven himself to be a true man in every sense that that word may imply.

JAMES GOLDER, one of the prominent and successful farmers of Cuming township, Dodge County, has been a resident since the spring of 1881, when he purchased his present home. Stone House, Lenarkshire, Scotland, is the place of his birth, the date of that event being November 20, 1857. When two years of age he accompanied his parents to Canada, from which place they moved to Ottawa, Illinois, and in 1861 went from that point to Kansas, where the father raised one crop, when the disturbance raised by the oncoming Civil War caused them to return to Illinois, where he remained until he came to Dodge County, Nebraska, in 1881. He has always followed farm life, of which he has made a success. Our subject and his brother Andrew engaged in dealing and breeding Percheron and English Shire horses, which business was started by our subject, bringing the first Clydesdale horse ever brought into the county. They now have five imported horses and three mares, the best found in this section of the country, all of which are registered; at the head of the list stands "Champion," imported April, 1888, by the Percheron and Arabian importing horse company, of Fremont, besides several other very valuable animals both of domestic and foreign bred. He also deals in Kentucky cows and fancy swine. He owns one section of land all of which is located in Cuming and Pebble townships, and under a high state of cultivation. When he first came to Dodge County, he had but little means, but by hard work and industry has accumulated for himself and family a good home.

He was united in marriage March 30, 1886' to Theodora Rogers, born at Warren, Jo Daviess County, Illinois, July 27, 1866. By this marriage union three children have been born: George L., April 23, 1887; Mary Jean, March 29, 1889; Ellen, November 2, 1891.

ROBERT FEHLIMAN, of Section 25, Beemer township, was born near Berne, Switzerland, January 2, 1841. He is a son of Jacob and Margaret Fehliman. When Robert was three years of age the family emigrated to America and settled near Bryan, Ohio, and engaged at farming. The father died in that vicinity in 1868, the mother having died in 1861. They were the parents of six children: Jacob, who was killed in the Mexican War; Fred, now a miller at Riverside, Iowa; Louis, who was killed at the battle of Mission Ridge during the Civil War; Margaret (Mrs. P. Pengeot), Mary (Mrs. J. Faber), and Robert, our subject. The latter received but little schooling. August 27, 1861, when secession sought to destroy the Union, he enlisted as a member of Company B Twenty-ninth Indiana Volunteer Infantry. He participated in the battles of Shiloh, Stone River, Liberty Gap, Siege of Corinth, Laverne, Trinne, and several smaller engagements. He was in the hospital at Louisville, Kentucky, for a short time, and Murfreesboro, Tennessee. He received an honorable discharge September 21, 1864, at Chattanooga. After the war he worked at the carpenter's trade in Ohio, and later moved to Kendallville, Indiana, from which place he removed in 1866 to Omaha, Nebraska, where he was employed by the Union Pacific Railway Company, doing carpenter work at various points between Omaha and Ogden, Utah. In 1868 he came to Beemer township, Cuming County, and homesteaded his present farm. He was compelled to draw lumber from Omaha with which to build a house. At that time there were but eight families within the township, and he, in common with the remainder, endured many pioneer hardships, but missed the grasshopper raid, as he went East the fall before, locating in Kendallville, Indiana, where he followed his trade until 1878, when he returned to his farm, but was in the employ of the Union Pacific Railway until 1883, since which time he has given his entire attention to the work of farming. He now feeds considerable stock, and his farm, which contains two hundred and three acres, is all well improved. Besides looking after his farm he has erected several buildings in his neighborhood.

Our subject was united in marriage October 5, 1867, to Amanda Gonser, a native of Fairfield Centre, Indiana. Her parents were Henry and Rachel Gonser, the father a native of Pennsylvania, and the mother of Holmes County, Ohio.

Our subject and his wife are the parents of eight living children: Mary M., died in infancy: Oliver M., Emma A., Henry L., William E., Bertie F., George C., Clinton E., and Wilma A.

Mr. Fehliman has been a stanch Republican ever since the organization of that party. In educational matters he takes great interest, and has been a school officer for many years. He belongs to the Grand Army of the Republic, and stands high in the community in which he lives, being a prosperous farmer and a good citizen.

WILLIAM GERECKE, cashier of the First National Bank, at Stanton, will form the subject of this notice. He was born in Saxony, Prussia, July 30, 1848, the son of Frederick and Dorothy (Merten) Gerecke, who emigrated to America in the spring of 1854, locating in Dodge County, Wisconsin. Frederick was a brick layer and mason by trade, and worked at that in this country. Mr. and Mrs. Gerecke, the elder, were the parents of five children as follows: Sophia, wife of August Prawitz, a merchant tailor at Oskosh, Wisconsin; Louisa, widow of William Werner. She is now living at Norfolk, Nebraska; Bertha, wife of August Pilger, a real estate dealer at Norfolk; Herman, of

Norfolk, a brick maker. He served in the Sixteenth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry and also in the Seventh Iowa Cavalry, during the Civil War period, was wounded at the battle of Shiloh, and had a very thrilling war record; William, the subject of this sketch. Our subject's mother died in March, 1880, and the father now lives at Norfolk.

William, of whom we write, can be termed a self-made man, having had but limited means for obtaining an education, he has been his own school master, and read extensively, and is therefore to-day a well posted man. When fifteen years of age he was apprenticed to learn the harness maker's trade and followed the same until 1877, when he was elected county treasurer of Madison County, Nebraska, and following that was twice elected as county clerk, serving four years. In 1886 he helped organize the Norfolk State Bank and was elected as its cashier and remained with that institution until July 1, 1889. While in Madison, he made a set of county abstracts of land, the first set ever executed in Madison County. In May, 1890, he was elected as cashier of the First National Bank at Stanton, which position he still retains.

He was united in marriage in Dodge County, Wisconsin, to Addie Yahr, born in Dodge County, Wisconsin, July 28, 1851. She was the daughter of Earnest and Rosaile Yahr. Four children were born of this union: Lylian M., born September 6, 1871; Ella, born October 2, 1873 (died July, 1880); Edgar H., born November 4, 1875, and Frank, born July 26, 1879.

Politically, our subject is a stanch Democrat and keeps well posted in all political matters. He is a member of the Odd Fellows Lodge, No. 46, at Norfolk, and helped to organize the same. He is past grand and has represented his lodge in the Grand Lodge, and also belongs to the Encampment. He belongs to Mosaic Lodge No. 55, of A. F. & A. M. He is a member of Damascus Chapter No. 25, of which he is a past high priest. He also belongs to Damascus Commandery No. 20, and has held the offices of Senior Warden, and Sword Bearer.

In conclusion, it may be stated that our subject came to Burt County, Nebraska, in June, 1867; moved to Madison County, in March, 1872; and to Stanton County, in 1890

C. B. DUNKER, of the Dodge Milling and Grain Company, was born in Waterloo County, Ontario, April 23, 1855. His father, Frederick Dunker, is a native of Germany, who came to Canada at an early day. The subject of this notice received his education in the district school and when eighteen years of age was apprenticed to the trade of a mill-wright, serving three years, when he left for the Pacific coast, and located in Polk County, Oregon, where he followed his trade seven years. In 1884 he came to Nebraska, and located at Wakefield, remained there four years and then moved to Dodge County, where he had charge of the mill at Dodge. In August, 1889, the present company was formed, Mr. Dunker taking an interest in the same.

He was married in Wakefield, Nebraska, to Miss Tilley Bruner, the daughter of Henry Bruner. By this union two children were born: Leona and Ethel.

Politically, our subject is identified with the Democratic party.

DANIEL W. CLANCY, a real estate dealer and insurance agent at West Point, Nebraska, was born in Rochester, New York, October 25, 1839. He is the son of John and Ellen (Dailey) Clancy, who emigrated to Petersboro, Canada, from Ireland, about 1820, and about 1825 located at Rochester, New York. His father was a tanner by occupation and followed the same for many years. He died in 1866, and the mother died in 1852. By their marriage union six children were born: William E., who was first lieuten-

ant under Walker in the memorable fillibustering expedition to Nicaraugua, was killed at the battle of Rivas; Mary Ann, deceased, wife of Martin Ryan; Hannah J., wife of Michael Wallace (deceased)—she now lives at Rochester, New York; Daniel W., John B., who was a soldier in the Twenty-sixth New York Volunteer Infantry. He served his time and reenlisted in the Fourteenth Heavy Artillery; at last accounts he was in Denver, Colorado. The remaining child was Ellen, deceased.

The subject of this sketch was educated in the public schools of Rochester and St. Patrick's academy, and when seventeen years of age came to Dubuque, Iowa, where he remained a short time, then went to the Territory of Minnesota, with headquarters at St. Paul, where he followed surveying for two years. We next find him in the pineries near Stillwater, where he was timekeeper for two years. He then went to Lincoln County, Missouri, and was engaged at teaching school. While there his health failed and he returned to Dubuque, Iowa, near which place he followed farming in the summer time and school-teaching in the winter. He visited his old home in New York State and then went to Idaho, where he engaged in mining, undergoing all the hardships of a miner's life. We next find him in Omaha, with a bridge party, for the Union Pacific railroad. In 1869 he came to Cuming County, purchased a farm and followed farming until 1882, when he was elected county treasurer of Cuming County on the Democratic ticket, serving during the years of 1882–3–4–5 and 1888–9. In 1884 he was a candidate for State treasurer. He removed to West Point in 1884.

Miss Margaret Gallen became his wife in 1871 and seven children have blessed their home: William E., a printer at West Point, engaged on the *Progress*; Hannah M.; Ellen E., a student of St. Mary's Convent, Quincy, Ill.; John (deceased at the age of eleven years); Edward and Garrett, at school. One died in infancy.

In religious matters the Clancy family are identified with the Catholic Church. Our subject is a self-made man, and is a great reader of all the topics of the times in which he lives. Having been an extensive traveler he has seen much of the country and his share of hardships. When he came West there was no railroad, so he walked from Chicago to Dunleith, crossed the river at Dubuque, leaving civilization behind him. At the time he came to Cuming County, everything was in a wild, uncultivated state, and he has lived to see school-houses and churches scattered here and there all over the West. He has watched countless manufactures spring into existence, and a territory take on the dignity of a great commonwealth, while railroads cross and recross each other in almost every conceivable direction. Telegraph and telephone lines can scarcely be numbered and man can carry on conversation with a fellow man, a hundred miles away. Surely the age of wonder is upon us, and to be an eye witness is an honor, but to be more than an eye witness is not accorded to all, but among this number may be enrolled the name of D. W. Clancy, one of the pioneers of the Northwest.

Although a native American, Mr. Clancy is an ardent lover of the "Green Isle," the land of his forefathers, and considers it a source of pride to be classed as an Irishman at all times and under all circumstances.

CHARLES SIGMUND CONEY, superintendent of public instruction of Stanton County, was born near Kalamazoo, Michigan, January 28, 1859. He is the son of Albert G. Coney, who was born in Lexington, Stark County, Ohio, and educated in Union College. His mother was Emily R. (De Lano) Coney, a native of Orleans County, New York, whose people came to Michigan at an early day. She was educated at Phipp's Seminary, of New York, and after coming to Michigan taught the first school in Cooper township, Kalamazoo County. In our subject's parents'

family there were seven children, as follows: Fletcher, of Allegan, Michigan; Charles S., the subject of this sketch; Clara, wife of William Tyler, of South Haven, Michigan; Edward, of Greeley, Colorado; three died in infancy.

Our subject's father in early life was a Whig and opposed to slavery. He afterwards joined the Republican party, and at the time of the War was an ardent supporter of the Union cause. He assisted in raising money and men for that great conflict. In 1865 he moved to Van Buren County, Michigan, and died in 1871. The mother is still living at South Haven, Michigan. Both herself and husband were acceptable members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and highly respected for their good works and exemplary lives. The father was an active worker and was class leader for many years, also superintendent of the Sabbath-school.

Charles S., of whom this notice is written, was educated in the district schools and at Decatur High School. He remained at home until 1882, and in the fall of that year took a trip through Kansas with the intention of locating. He returned home and the following year he came West again as far as Stanton, Nebraska. The following winter he taught the school at Pilger, and continued to teach there two years in succession and a portion of another, when he was elected to the office of the superintendent of public instruction, in and for Stanton County. It speaks volumes of praise for this young man's educational qualifications and adaptability to the office, to state that he has been re-elected four times—1885, 1887, 1889 and 1891.

Politically Mr. Coney is identified with the Republican party, and notwithstanding Stanton County usually goes Democratic, he was elected the first time he ran, by a majority of eighteen, and at his last election, by a majority of one hundred and eighteen.

He belongs to the Knights of Pythias Order, was one of the charter members at Stanton. He was elected as master of exchequer, prelate and vice chancellor, which position he now holds. He is also a member in good standing of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

Mr. Coney is a young man of more than ordinary ability, whose whole life seems wrapped up in educational work. He is a member of the Nebraska State and North Nebraska Teachers' Association, and has organized a normal in Stanton County. He has also organized all the school districts in the county, to a system of graded schools, giving an eight years course, which fits them for the high school, a record being made of each child in the district, so that every teacher may know where each pupil belongs. Stanton County is indeed fortunate in securing so able a superintendent of schools which fact they appreciate, as has been shown by his repeated re-elections.

JACOB BODEWIG, a farmer living on Section 26, of Everett township, accompanied his parents to Dodge County, in the month of February, 1869, when he was about twelve years of age. His father purchased an eighty-acre homestead which constitutes a part of his present farm. Here the father built a sort of shanty, 12x16 feet, which was used for a residence for nine years. When his father bought the place, there was but seven acres of breaking done, but he broke the remainder out and made the necessary improvements, and continued to add to his land, until he finally possessed five hundred and twenty acres, four hundred and eighty of which are under the plow. When our subject arrived at maturity, he rented a farm for one year, and then purchased his present place which was partly improved. He rebuilt the house which was 18x28 feet, with a wing 16x18 feet. He also built a good granary, machine house, and cribbing. Pure water is furnished by an ingenius system of water-works, propelled by wind-power. He planted a grove of timber consisting of five acres; also an orchard of fifty-eight trees. His farm now consists of four hundred and eighty

acres, all under cultivation and surrounded by a good fence. He of whom we write this notice was born in Germany, January, 1857, the son of John and Anna Bodewig, whose four children were: Jacob, Peter, Anna B. and Christian. He accompanied his parents from Germany, when about ten years of age. They came from New York to Whiteside County, Illinois, where the father worked out by the day for two years and then came to Dodge County, Nebraska.

Jacob Bodewig was united in marriage October,1878, to Mary, daughter of Nicholas and Mary Ries, whose ten children were: Catharine, Mary,William, Nicholas (deceased), John, Anna, Jacob, Ellen (deceased), Eda (deceased), Nicholas (deceased).

Mr. and Mrs. Bodewig are the parents of six children born in the following order: Clara, October, 1879; John, February, 1883; Ida, June, 1884; Bernard, June, 1886; Christian, July, 1888, and William, February, 1891.

Our subject and his wife are both members of the Roman Catholic Church. Politically he affiliates with the Democratic party. Among other local offices he has held, may be named that of township assessor, which position he has held for five years.

JAMES BENNETT, who was among the early settlers of Stanton County, made his first appearance there in 1870. He was born in Canada November 20, 1829. His father was Jesse Bennett, born in New Jersey in 1794, and at the age of eighteen entered the War of 1812, and was taken prisoner at Lundy Lane and was incarcerated for six months, when he escaped. He was married to Margaret Lockwood, who was born in Canada in 1801. They were the parents of five children: Phœbe J., married William Thomas, now a resident of London, Canada; James, the subject of this sketch; Benjamin, a resident of Middlesex County, Canada; Mary K., who was twice married, first to Henry Dale, and the second time to Charles Anderson; she died in Canada in 1886; Angeline married Solomon Dale, of Middlesex County, Canada; Mr. and Mrs. Bennett were life-long members of the Methodist Church, and both died in Canada. The subject of this notice attained the years of his majority in Canada, where he was married in 1850 to Jemima L. Little, and settled on the old homestead, where he remained until his coming to Stanton County, Nebraska, in 1870. By this marriage union five children were born: Emma, wife of Ezekiel Dale, a resident of Middlesex County, Canada; Margaret V., wife of Henry Vail, of Pilger, Nebraska; Anson, a farmer near Pilger; Jackson, a farmer near Pilger; Ezra, a farmer near Pilger.

Mr. Bennett met with the greatest misfortune of his life September 4, 1886, for it was upon that day that the angel of death claimed his wife. In November, 1887, he was united in marriage to Mrs. Lorinda (Putnam) Kendall, a very highly esteemed lady, who was born September 13, 1822, the daughter of John and Lurinda (Walker) Putnam, and was known as the old Puritan stock. For her first husband Mrs. Bennett married in Kane County, Illinois, in 1840, William Kendall, by whom she had two children: William L., born in Kane County, Illinois, May 15, 1842 (see his sketch in this work), and Fannie, born in Kane County, Illinois, January 1, 1845. She received her education in Clark's Seminary, Aurora, Illinois. She was an accomplished lady, and died in 1874, a sincere Christian, whose kindly example lives after her.

In 1871 Mrs. Bennett came to Stanton County with her daughter and remained until 1879, and then returned to Illinois. She married Mr. Bennett in 1887, he having resided in Stanton since 1878. He came to the county in 1870 and homesteaded a quarter section of land near Pilger. He then purchased 603 acres and built a small frame house with lumber hauled from Fremont. He shipped the first lumber over the Elkhorn Railroad to West Point.

Politically the man of whom we write this notice is identified with the Democratic party, and was elected against his wishes as one of the county commissioners, which position he resigned.

Both our subject and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

During the years 1890–91 they took a pleasure trip to California.

IRA E. ATKINSON, M. D., of Fremont, has only resided in the place since October 1, 1891. But the following notice will introduce him to the readers of this volume. He succeeds Dr. Devries, having taken his practice. The Doctor is a native of Plymouth, Marshall County, Indiana, born November 25, 1867. His early education was received in the common and high schools of Indiana and Nebraska. When seventeen years of age he commenced reading medicine under Dr. Mansfield, of Ashland, Nebraska, who is among the most prominent physicians of the State. He studied under him for three years, graduating at the Omaha Medical College, March, 1888, and in 1890 received diplomas from the Rush Medical College, of Chicago, the same being taken on specialties. He spent one year in the Douglas County Hospital, at Omaha, and commenced the practice of his profession in Octavia, Butler County, Nebraska, locating there in April, 1888, and continued in that place until coming to Fremont in October, 1891. He started at the last named place with a large practice, and is a thorough, competent physician, having been a thorough student.

Politically, the Doctor adheres to the general principles of the Republican party.

Our subject is the son of Jasper and Catharine (Aukerman) Atkinson, both natives of Ohio. The family are among the oldest of Pennsylvania and New York. Our subject was reared in Indiana until he was fourteen years of age, at which time the family removed to Ashland, Nebraska. The mother is now deceased and the father resides at Cozad, Nebraska. They had a family of six children, including our subject.

The Doctor is a member of the Missouri Valley Medical Society, and with his knowledge of the science of medicine, he cannot fail to take a place of eminence among the sons of Galen.

WILLIAM ARMSTRONG, one of the enterprising business factors of Wisner, came to Cuming County in July, 1879, and hence very naturally finds a place within this biographical record.

He was born November 25, 1842, in the North of Ireland, of Scotch parentage. His parents were John and Eliza (Wadsworth) Armstrong, who were born in the North of Ireland. They were the parents of three children, two sons and one daughter: William; Eliza, wife of Frank Armstrong, and John, of Box Butte County, Nebraska. Mr. Armstrong, Sr., died in 1846. The mother is still living.

Our subject attended school in his native country, and was apprenticed to learn the dry goods business. In 1871 he came to America, landing at New York Harbor, where he soon found employment in A. T. Stewart's large dry goods house, remaining five years, after which he came to Nebraska, and located on a farm near Wisner and embarked in the sheep raising business. After three years he came to the village of Wisner and worked for C. C. McNish, and in June, 1889, formed a partnership, the firm being known as Armstrong & Co., dealers in hardware, carrying a stock of nine thousand dollars.

He was united in marriage in Wisconsin, in 1889, to Miss Edith McNish, half sister of C. C. McNish, of Wisner. Two children bless this union: Glen and Vera.

GEORGE WILKINS has been a resident of West Point since 1871. He brought the first job press to the county, starting in the printing business where Mr. Camp-

bell now resides, but at that time the building was used as a court-room. He was born in Oxford County, town of Norway, Maine, in November, 1826. He is the son of Darius Wilkins, a native of Massachusetts, whose wife was Amelia Wetherby. In about 1848 he removed to Lowell, Massachusetts, where he remained several years. Mr. and Mrs. Wilkins are the parents of eight children, two of whom are living: Henry, a twin brother of our subject, and George, of whom we pen this sketch. The parents both died in Maine.

George was educated in the district schools of Maine, and for several years engaged at work in a cotton mill, but afterward followed pattern making, which was his trade. In 1869 he went to Stockbridge, Wisconsin, where he remained two years and then came to West Point. He was connected with the *Republican* paper, erecting the brick building in which the *Republican* is now published. In 1861, at the call for seventy-five thousand troops, he enlisted in the Sixth Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, that being among the first regiments that got to Washington. After serving four months he was discharged by reason of expiration of his time, and was mustered out at Lowell.

Politically he is a stanch Republican. He is a member of the D. S. Crawford Grand Army Post at West Point, and is chaplain of the same.

FRANK A. TILLMAN, proprietor of one of the hotels at Hooper, Dodge County, accompanied his parents to Everett township in 1868, he being about four years of age at that time. He remained on the farm until he was seventeen years of age, and then moved to the village of Hooper. His advantages for an education were fair. He remained at home with his parents until he was of age and then went to California, where he followed teaming, in San Francisco, continuing the same for about four months, when he was given the position of conductor of a cable car, which position he held for six months. This was at Los Angeles, California. We next find him in Dodge County, Nebraska, at his old home, where he engaged in the hotel business, which line he still follows.

Mr. Tillman was born in Michigan in 1865, the son of Frank M. and Anna Tillman, natives of Germany and Switzerland respectively. They were the parents of three sons and four daughters: Joseph, Mary, Maggie, Lizzie, Frank, August and Katie.

Our subject was united in marriage April 11, 1890, to Mata VonEsson, the daughter of Henry and Mary VonEsson, whose five children were as follows: Zena, Herman, Mata, Tilley and Maggie, all of whom are living.

Mr. and Mrs. Tillman have no children.

Our subject started in life without any means, but by prudence and good management is now in possession of a comfortable home and enjoying a good business patronage.

He belongs to Longfellow Lodge No. 89, Knights of Pythias, of Hooper, and Uniform Rank No. 32. In his political creed he is a Democrat.

FRANK M. TILLMAN, now retired at Hooper, is among the pioneers of Dodge County, coming as he did in June, 1868. He first located in Ridgely township, pre-empting a tract of land, for which he paid two dollars and one-half per acre. Here he made good improvements, which, however, were quite expensive at that time, common lumber costing him forty dollars per thousand. He built a residence 20x28 feet, and a barn 16x32 feet. His farm consisted of one hundred and sixty acres, all of which he put under a good fence, including one-half mile of hedge. In 1881, he moved from his farm to Hooper. When he first came to the country, there were many Indians tramping about from place to place, as if bidding farewell to their old hunting grounds.

The subject of this sketch was born in Germany, May 10, 1824. His parents were John and Margareta Tillman, and our subject was

their only child. He remained in Germany until twenty-six years of age, when he sailed for America. He remained six weeks in New York, then went to Detroit, Michigan, where he spent two years, and worked on the Great Western railway in Canada, after which he spent one year in the Lake Superior region, and then came back to Detroit, where he was engaged in a tannery for one year. We next find him at Eagle Royal mines, where he run a boarding house for twelve years, just prior to coming to Nebraska.

He was united in mariage in 1855, to Mary Ann Enderly, who was one of three children in her father's family.

By this marriage union seven children have been born: Joseph, Mary, Maggie, Lizzie, Frank A., August M. and Katie.

Politically, our subject affiliates with the Democratic party, and in religious matters is a believer in the Roman Catholic faith.

When he first came to the village of Hooper, he purchased a small hotel, which he operated for nine years, which he has since turned over to his son. He himself has built one of the best residences in town. Mr. Tillman stands high in the community in which he lives, and is now enjoying the fruit of his hard years of toil as a pioneer.

JULIUS POESSNECKER, proprietor of the Stanton Roller Mills, arrived in Stanton County, Christmas day, 1867. He was born in Bavaria, Germany, June 4, 1839, the son of John G. S., and Sophia (Lippert) Poessnecker.

Julius grew to manhood in his native country, and there received his education. When fourteen years of age, he was apprenticed to learn the cabinetmaker's trade and served three years. In 1865, he came to America, being the first to establish the family name in the New World. He stopped in Chicago, one year, came to Omaha, and in December, 1867, to Stanton County; he being one of the pioneers. He took a homestead of a quarter section, upon which he built a log-cabin, and the first year lived without a floor. He then hauled logs to Norfolk, and had them sawed for a floor. He started in to build a frame house, sawing out the lumber with a whip-saw, but a tornado blew it down, so he abandoned it. He remained on the homestead five years, and came to Stanton village, where he followed carpentering, and in 1873 embarked in the furniture trade. He followed this business until the spring of 1892 and in February of that year purchased the Stanton roller mills, which have a capacity of forty barrels of flour per day. The building is 30x40 feet, with two stories and a basement. The product of this mill is all consumed at home.

Our subject was married in Stanton County, July 28, 1870, to Miss Malinda Bowman, a neice of Doctor William Bowman. She was born in Tippecanoe County, Indiana, January 11, 1845. By this marriage union six children have been born: Charles, August 19, 1871; Eli, March 14, 1873; Mary, May 14, 1875; Tillie, February 4, 1877; Louis, October 31, 1880; William, January 10, 1883.

Mr. Poessnecker is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and is treasurer of his lodge. He is also a member of the German Singing Society, he being one of the organizers.

In politics he is a Republican, and has been a member the village board of trustees. He is a man of more than ordinary ability and stands high in the community in which he lives. He has always been an active worker, in every public cause, from his earliest settlement in the county, and it is through the influence of such men as Mr. Poessnecker that Stanton County stands where it does to-day, in point of enterprise and prosperity.

JOSEPH HUNKER, of the firm of Hunker & Brother at West Point, will form the subject of this biographical notice. He was born in Prussia, Ger-

many, December 15, 1841. In 1867, he came to America, and located at St. Charles, Missouri, where he followed carpentering. In 1869, he went to Omaha, Nebraska, worked at his trade one year, and went to Dodge County, where he took up a homestead, upon which he lived four years, and then came to West Point, engaging in the lumber business with his brother, which line he still follows.

DR. MAJOR H. HUNTER, prominent among the dentists of Fremont, came to that city and opened his dental parlors June 1, 1891. He came from North Carolina, where he was born and reared, the date of his birth being March 17, 1863. He is the son of Major W. and Sarah (Gough) Hunter, who were also natives of North Carolina and of English extraction; our subject being the fourth generation from England. There were four brothers who came to America about 1760, two locating in Virginia, and two in Forsythe County, North Carolina, our subject descending from the last named. When but eight years of age, our subject was left an orphan; his parents both died in August of that year, leaving a family as follows: Our subject, his brother James F., and two sisters, now deceased. Upon the death of his parents, the man of whom we write had to face the cold world alone. For four years he lived with a farmer, then changed his home again living with a farmer, until he was nineteen years of age, working all this time for his board and clothes. After which he began to receive wages, and attended school during the winter. When twenty-one years of age, he commenced teaching school winters, and clerked during the summer season in a general store. When twenty-five years of age, he commenced studying dentistry by attending the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery, from which he graduated March 20, 1890, taking a two years course. He then commenced to practice his profession in North Carolina; having applied himself in his native State, in the practice of his profession in 1891, locating in Fremont in June of that year. He is thorough in all that he undertakes, and has mastered his profession to a good degree. He is at present the only graduate dentist in Fremont.

Politically, he is a Republican. He was united in marriage February 28, 1887, to Miss Mary D. Wilson, daughter of Doctor Henry C., and Amelia (Hauser) Wilson, natives of Massachusetts and North Carolina respectively. Mrs. Hunter was born in North Carolina, March 9, 1866. Our subject and his wife are the parents of one child: Esther Amelia, born March 22, 1888. Mrs. Hunter is a member of the Christian Church.

WILLIAM THOMAS McFARLAND, postmaster at Stanton, ranks among the pioneers of 1868, for it was on the thirteenth day of October of that year that he came to Stanton County, locating on Section 1, township 23, range 1.

He of whom we write was born in Indianapolis, Indiana, January 10, 1845, the son of Thomas and Betsy Wycoff McFarland, both natives of Kentucky, who emigrated to Indiana at an early day. Mr. and Mrs. McFarland, parents of our subject, were united in marriage in Indiana, and there reared a family of nine children: Alexander M., who was married when twenty-two years of age and came to Stanton County. He assisted in raising a company in Civil War days and was elected first lieutenant, but refused the office on account of ill health; Mary M., who died in 1866, was the wife of E. R. Fisher, who settled in Indiana and remained there until she died; Samuel R., a soldier who served in the One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Indiana Infantry and is now a resident of Stanton, Nebraska; Sarah I., married Henry Rogers, of Indiana, now of Stanton, Nebraska; Elizabeth J., wife of S. M. Dukes, of Indiana; Dorcas A., wife of J. C. Nye, resident of Stanton; Martha M., wife of M. H. Kennedy; William F., the subject of this sketch; Eliza G., wife of C. W. Bishop (deceased); she

is now a resident of Stanton, Nebraska. Mr. McFarland, the senior, was a Whig, and held the office of county assessor; he died February, 1850, and his good wife survived him until 1877, when she died in Stanton County.

William T. was educated in the district schools and took a course in the academy. August 28, 1861, he enlisted in the Tenth Indiana Infantry, being a member of Company K, and was one of the soldiers who fought in the War for the Union. He was mustered into service at Indianapolis, sent to Louisville, Kentucky, and from there to Bardstown and Mill Springs, Kentucky. His first battle was under Gen. Thomas. He was sent to join Buell's army at Nashville, and marched across Tennessee to join Grant at Pittsburg Landing, but did not arrive in time for the battle. He was at the siege of Corinth, and went with Buell to Louisville and was in the battle of Perryville against Bragg, and went with General Rosecrans to Chattanooga and was in the Battle of Chickamaugua, which battle he will always remember. Again when he was hemmed in at Chattanooga on quarter rations (and did not get those always), and was compelled to subsist upon two crackers for a day's rations. He was also at the famous battle of Missionary Ridge. He was in the Atlantic campaign and was discharged at Indianapolis, September 22, 1864. He remained in Indiana until 1868 and took up a homestead, following farm life for nine years.

He was united in marriage April, 1872, to Adeline A. Robinson, daughter of J. S. Robinson. In 1879, our subject left his farm on account of his health and began to teach school. December 5, 1881, he was commissioned postmaster at Stanton and resigned in August, 1887, but was re-appointed under President Harrison, July 1, 1889, and is the present incumbent.

Mr. and Mrs. McFarland are the parents of eight children, as follows: A. Inez, Frank O., Effie L., Clara I., Alice L., Homer L., Harry L., Vance.

Politically, Mr. McFarland is a stanch Republican, and in religious matters is a member of the Congregational Church. He has been twice commander of the Grand Army of the Republic at Stanton, and is also an honored member of the Masonic fraternity, he being junior warden to the lodge to which he belongs.

JOSEPH W. LAFFERTY, postmaster and justice of the peace at Wisner, came to West Point in March, 1871, and in October of the same year located at Wisner, where he has since resided. He was born in Huntington County, Pennsylvania, July 21, 1835. The family were originally from Ireland. Joseph Lafferty came to America at an early day and settled in Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania. The grandmother of our subject was Elizabeth Hatfield, and by this union there were three sons and three daughters: George, Joseph, Nathan, Mary, Elizabeth and Sallie. George Lafferty, the eldest of the family, was the father of our subject. He married Catharine Fleck, a native of the Keystone State, of German origin, and reared a family of eight children, five of whom lived to maturity: Joseph W., of this sketch; Ellen, married John Bloom (deceased); Elizabeth, wife of Daniel Sipe, of Summer Hill, Pennsylvania; John, enlisted in the Seventy-sixth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, belonging to Company F, serving with honor in the Civil War. He is now a resident of Nebraska; George W., belonged to the same company and regiment, and was badly wounded in 1863, at the storming of Fort Wagner. He was taken prisoner and occupied a place in Libby prison and Belle Island. He is now a resident of Altoona, Pennsylvania.

The father of our subject died in 1853. He was an ardent supporter of the Democratic party, and a great admirer of Jackson and Jefferson. Mrs. Lafferty, his wife, came to Wisner in the fall of 1889, and died in May, 1891, at the age of seventy-eight years. She

was a sincere christian and a devout member of the Lutheran Church, as was her husband.

Joseph W. was educated in the district schools of his native county. April 17, 1861, at the first call of President Lincoln, for seventy-five thousand men to put down the rebellion, he enlisted in Company B Third Pennsylvania Infantry, participating in the battles of Falling Water, and was mustered out at Harrisburg. But the war was not ended, and in August, 1861, he enlisted in Company G Twelfth Pennsylvania Cavalry, and remained at Philadelphia, until March, 1862, was ordered to Washington, and from there to the Orange and Alexandria railroad, where he did guard duty. In May he was mounted and under Pope at Manassas and crossed the river with the Army of the Potomac, participating in the battles of South Mountain and Antietam, after which he was detached from the Army of the Potomac, and sent to Cumberland, Maryland, crossed the river and entered the mountains, where he was pitted against bushwhackers until December, 1862; was then ordered back to Antietam battle-ground, where he camped two weeks and crossed the Potomac River, and passed up the valley. The morning of June 16, 1863, he was captured and taken to Libby prison, Richmond, and from there to Belle Island, where he remained seven months. He was paroled and sent to Annapolis, Maryland, where he was taken sick of a fever and sent to Philadelphia, and placed in the hospital, where he remained six weeks, after which he joined his regiment at Martinsburg, Virginia. January 1, 1864, when the regiment was veteranized, he re-enlisted and went to the Shenandoah valley, and from there to Winchester, under General Crook's command. In the early fall of 1864, General Phil Sheridan took command; and was in the battle of Winchester when General Sheridan made his memorable ride. They stayed at Winchester until the spring of 1865, when they joined Grant's Campaign, and was mustered out at Philadelphia, July 20, 1865. In August of that year he came West, stopping at Lanark, Illinois, until the spring of 1871, when he married Lovinia Konnsman, the daughter of John Konnsman.

She was born in the same county as her husband; the date of her birth was March 14, 1844.

In the spring of 1871, Mr. Lafferty, came to Nebraska, stopping a short time at West Point and then came to Wisner. In the fall of that year he was employed on the railroad, as a laborer. In 1878, he was elected by the Republicans as justice of the peace. He was appointed postmaster at Wisner under President Arthur, serving three years; one year and three months under Cleveland, and after President Harrison was elected, was again appointed.

WILLIAM EUGENE KRAUSE, Vice-president of the First National Bank at West Point, was born in the Province of Posen, Zirke, of Germany, September 12, 1849, where he was reared and received his education, up to the time he was eleven years of age. In 1860 he accompanied his brother to Canada, there attending school and clerking. In March, 1868, he went to Chicago, where he was employed as a clerk in a retail store. While there he attended Bryant & Stratton's Business College, from which he graduated, after which he engaged with C. W. and E. Partridge, at canvassing in the city, and remained until May, 1871, when he came to West Point, and formed a partnership with his brother, Edmund Krause, the firm name being the W. E. Krause & Co., who erected Krause's Hall. Subsequently Edmund Krause sold, and the firm was known as Krause & Letten. They dissolved in 1876, our subject continuing in business until 1888, when he sold out on account of ill health. He was connected with the First National Bank, of which he was a director, and in the summer of 1890 was made vice-president. He was one of the organizers of the Building and Loan Association, and is at present its secretary. He is also secretary and one of the directors of the

Electric Light and Power Company. He has been a member of the school board for nine years; four years on the city council, besides other local offices.

He was united in marriage at West Point in 1876, to Miss Susanna Romig, who is a native of Pennsylvania; born in 1854. By this union three children were born: Eugene W., April 13, 1879; Amandus J., December, 1880, and one who died in infancy.

Mr. Krause belongs to the Masonic fraternity, being a member of Jordan Lodge No. 27, of which he was master four years. He also belongs to the Chapter, and Tabor Commandery No. 9, at Fremont. He is a man of great energy and has always worked for the general welfare of West Point and Cuming County.

GEORGE F. KENOWER, editor and proprietor of the Wisner *Chronicle*, will form the subject of this notice.

He was born in Carlyle, Clinton County, Illinois, February 10, 1854. He is the son of George and Ann (Shelly) Kenower, the former of Cumberland County, Pennsylvania, and the latter of Lancaster County, of the same State. In 1837 the father went to Clinton County, Illinois, while the mother had preceded him three years. They were married in that county in 1849. His father was a carpenter and cabinet maker, and worked at his trade until 1863. They were the parents of two sons and two daughters: Sarah A., died at the age of one month; George F., the subject of this sketch; John T., principal of the public schools at Breckinridge, Missouri; Annie B., died at the age of twelve years.

In about 1884 they removed to Bolivar, Missouri, where they now reside. In early life our subject's father was a Whig, and upon the organization of the Republican party joined them, and has since affiliated with them. He held the position of chairman of the County Board of Supervisors of Clinton County, Illinois, for a number of years. He was an admirer of the schools and gave his time and money toward their support. He was stanch and decided in his views, a close reasoner, and always found in the path of his duty.

George F. commenced his education in the common schools and finally graduated in the Illinois State University, he being the president, the valedictorian, and held the highest position in the class of 1875, numbering thirty-six members. In 1880 he was made Master of Letters. He was appointed as a member of the Board of Trustees of his Alma Mater by Governor Cullom in 1882, and was re-appointed by Governor Hamilton for six years, resigning in the fall of 1883. After graduating in 1875 he taught school for eight years in St. Clair County, Illinois, the last two years in the Belleville High School, after which he took the position of editor of the Belleville *Advocate*, and after one year went to Bolivar, Missouri, where he owned a one-half interest in the *Free Press*. In December, 1886, he came to Wisner, Nebraska, purchased the *Chronicle*, and issued his first paper January 1, 1887, since which time he has edited and conducted the same, making local journalism the specialty of his life, a calling for which he seems well adapted, by reason of his liking his profession, in which he is an honor, for be it said to his credit that the low and vile find no place in his columns. He is a forcible writer and his editorials impress one, with the candor and manliness which are characteristics developed to a large degree in our subject.

Mr. Kenower was married in St. Louis, Missouri, August 23, 1877, to Miss Mary J. Barth, born January 6, 1857. She is the daughter of John and Catharine Barth, and a native of St. Clair County, Illinois.

The home of our subject has been blessed by one son, Fenn C., born June 20, 1878, at Mascoutah, Illinois.

MAXIMILIAN O. GENTZKE, editor and proprietor of the *Nebraska Volksblatt* and Cuming County *Advertiser* of West Point, will form the subject of this notice. He

was born in Berlin, Germany, January 28, 1858. He grew to manhood and received his education in his native country. With his wife and one child accompanied his parents to this country in 1882. His father was Adolph and his mother Louisa (Daue) Gentzke. They are the parents of two sons and one daughter: A. F. W. Gentzke, now engaged in newspaper work at Fremont, Nebraska; our subject, and their sister who is now deceased.

After coming to West Point Mr. Gentzke engaged in the insurance business, and in 1884 bought the Nebraska *Volksblatt* of Dr. L. B. Schonlau.

Our subject was married in 1880 to Miss Antonie Pomm. Their four living children are: Magaret, Walter, Ella and Clara.

Mr. Gentzke received a liberal education in his native country, and upon his arrival in America at once determined to master the English language, which he has done to a good degree. He is an untiring worker, as will be observed by reference to the newspaper history of West Point, found elsewhere in this work. As a business man few have succeeded as well on the small capital with which they began, as he has.

CARL J. HAHN, cashier of the State Bank at Hooper, came to Dodge County in the fall of 1881, when he found employment in the county clerk's office at Fremont, and there remained for six months, and then came to Hooper, where he engaged as book-keeper and grain buyer for Spooner & Co. in what is now the Nye-Schneider elevator. He held this position for six years, since which time he has been cashier of the State Bank.

Mr. Hahn is a native of Germany, born April, 1865, the son of L. C. and Martha Hahn, whose eight children were: Fannie, C. J., Ernest, Julia, Lena, Henrietta, Fred and Emil.

Carl J. remained in Germany until he was seventeen years of age, when he came to Baltimore, Maryland, and from there to Fremont, Nebraska. He had excellent school privileges when young, and graduated from the high school at Norden.

He was united in marriage October 30, 1887, to Julia, daughter of G. and Anna Pegau, natives of Germany and Denmark, respectively, whose six children were: Julia, Augusta, Luella, Charles, Edward and Leroy.

Mr. and Mrs. Hahn have one child: Gladys, born August 2, 1888.

He is a member of the Knights of Pythias order, and in politics a Democrat.

JOHN HEIMRICH, of Hooper, located in Dodge County in the spring of 1868. He first located at Fremont and engaged in the manufacture of brick, which business he continued for seven years, then sold out and moved to Hooper, where he entered into brick manufacturing and farming. He built a brick house in the village, costing $2,000. He is now experimenting in burning brick with crude oil. His yard has a capacity of 2,000,000 brick per annum. Upon coming to Nebraska our subject possessed about $700, some of which disappeared as a result of the grasshopper ravages.

He was born in Ohio in February, 1846, the son of John and Susan Heimrich, of Germany, who had five children. He lived in Ohio until he was twenty-two years of age and then came to Nebraska. His early advantages for an education were not good, having to leave the common school when he was eleven years of age. He was united in marriage in 1873 to Elizabeth Knoell, whose parents' sketch appears elsewhere in this work.

By this marriage union two children have been born: John, 1876; Rosa, February, 1878.

Politically Mr. Heimrich is a Democrat. He belongs to Hooper Lodge No. 89, of the Knights of Pythias.

CHARLES S. FOWLER, editor of the North Bend *Argus*, came to that place in January, 1879, and worked on a farm by the month in that vicinity for about

six years, after which he bought a farm in Saunders County, and remained there until April, 1890, when he sold and came to North Bend, and established the *Argus*, in company with his brother William K. In September, 1890, he purchased his brother's interest (see an account of this paper elsewhere).

Mr. Fowler was born in Bergen County, New Jersey, August 7, 1862, the son of W. K. and Mary A. (Sterling) Fowler, both natives of Scotland. He remained at home with his parents until seventeen years of age, when he came west on a prospecting tour, and stopped in Dodge County. The last nine years, he remained at home. His parents lived in New York City.

He was united in marriage at North Bend, Nebraska, October 22, 1885, to Miss Mary E. Wallace, daughter of W. J. T. and Mary A. (Allingham) Wallace. Our subject and his wife are the parents of two children: Emma Ruth, born November 21, 1887, and Mary Mable, February 18, 1891; she departed this life December 20, 1891.

Mr. Fowler is a member of North Bend Camp No. 1016, of the Modern Woodmen of America.

Politically, he espouses the cause of the Independent party, both personally and editorially.

Of his parents as well as of his wife's people, it should here be stated, that Mary E. (Wallace) Fowler was born in Warren County, Illinois, August 5, 1866, and came with her parents to Dodge County, in 1883. Her father died at North Bend, June 20, 1889, at the age of sixty-four years. Her mother still survives and lives with Mr. and Mrs. Fowler. Mr. Fowler's mother died in Onondaga County, New York, in 1869, at the age of thirty-three years. Her husband, the father of our subject, resides in the city of North Bend, Nebraska.

HON. GEORGE W. E. DORSEY, ex-congressmana nd a resident of Fremont, is the son of Hamilton M. Dorsey, and was born in Loudoun County, Virginia, where he was reared until the close of the Civil War, and in 1866 came to Nebraska and engaged in farming and raising cattle. He located a claim on Maple Creek, where he opened up a farm, attended to that and at the same time read law. In 1868, in connection with E. H. Rogers, he opened a law and real estate office and were associated together for three years, when our subject succeeded Mr. Rogers and continued for more than ten years, when he was compelled to abandon his law office to attend to private affairs. In 1884 he was elected to Congress, representing the third district for three terms in succession. Was chairman committee on banking and currency in fifty-first Congress. Previous to his election to Congress he was chairman of the Republican State Committee, and also one of the directors of the asylum.

He is president of the First National Bank of Ponca, and the organizer and of the Saunders County National Bank of Wahoo. He is connected with almost every enterprise that has had its inception in Fremont for the public good, including the stock yards, street railway company, creamery, etc. The Farmers and Merchants National Bank of Fremont originated with our subject about 1876, when he started a private bank under his own name, a history of which will be found elsewhere in this volume.

CHRISTIAN W. ACKERMAN, county treasurer of Cuming County, came to this section of Nebraska in March, 1876. He is a native of Putnam County, Illinois, born August, 1860. He is the son of John Ackerman, who was born in Germany and came to America in about 1856, settling in Illinois. He was a cooper by trade, and followed the same for a livelihood for many years. They were the parents of four sons and two daughters: John, Christian W., our subject; Charles, Sophia, Fred and Emma (deceased). The mother died in Illinois, in 1878, and the father is now residing at West Point.

Politically, our subject is identified with the Democratic party.

He is purely a self-made man, having made all he possesses by his own exertion. In 1889 he was elected to the office of county treasurer and re-elected in 1891, and has held the office with credit to himself and the county.

He was married in 1885 to Miss Malinda Beckenhauer, by whom three children were born: Emma M., born December 6, 1885; John C., born October 26, 1887, and Eva Esther, born December 1, 1890.

Mr. Ackerman is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and stands most excellent in the community in which he lives.

HON. JOHN DERN, who was elected to the office of county treasurer at the general election of 1889, and re-elected in 1891, will form the subject of this notice. He has been a resident of Dodge County, Nebraska, for twenty-two years, arriving in this section of what was then the new West during the month of March, 1869.

He is a native of Germany, born in Hessen Darmsteadt October 24, 1850. He is the son of John and Catherine (Hoffman) Dern, both of whom are deceased. The father died in Germany, while the mother passed her last days in Fremont at the home of our subject. Mr. Dern grew to manhood in his native country, receiving a good education, both in the public schools and college, and at the age of fifteen years came to America, locating at Peru, La Salle County, Illinois, where he remained only four years, and then came to Dodge County, Nebraska, where he at once engaged in farming. After being a resident of the county a few years he purchased a quarter section of land on Maple Creek which was at the time unbroken by the plowshare. This he improved, and here he made his home until 1880, when he engaged in the grain, lumber and live stock business, which he followed one year at Scribner, Nebraska. He then sold and removed to Fremont, and, in company with William A. G. Cobb and George W. E. Dorsey, engaged in the lumber and grain business, and was associated with them one year, after which he removed to Hooper and engaged in the grain, lumber and live stock business. The first three years he was in company with B. F. Morehouse, after which he purchased the entire interest and continued the same alone until 1891. He was one of the founders of the Hooper State Bank, with a one-third interest. This concern was established in 1886, with a cash capital of $15,000. In the autumn of 1889 he became treasurer of Dodge County, which official position of trust and responsibility he still holds. He was a member of the State Senate during the session of 1889, and has held many other public positions since his residence in the county. Politically, he is a strong supporter of the Democratic party.

He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, belonging to Hooper Lodge No. 89 of A. F. & A. M.; Signet Chapter No. 8, of Fremont; also belongs to the Commandery Knights of Pythias, Hooper Lodge No. 89.

Our subject is a successful business man, being interested in many important enterprises. He is president of the Fremont Brewing Company, whose fine plant was completed in the spring of 1892. He is also interested in real estate in Salt Lake City, and has valuable mining interests in Utah. He is president of the Mercer Gold Mining and Milling Company. He owns a fine stock farm of 320 acres on Maple Creek, Dodge County, Nebraska, besides real estate interests in Fremont and Hooper. As an evidence of his financial tact, it should be said that all he possesses has been made through his own efforts.

Mr. Dern was united in marriage December 14, 1871, to Elizabeth Dern, also a native of Germany. They were married in Fremont, Nebraska, and are the parents of five children: Mary E., George H. (who is his father's assistant in the treasurer's office), Matilda H., Fred C. and Lizzie A. The family are connected

with the German Lutheran Church. He is a liberal-hearted, generous man, deserving of all that the good people of Dodge County have bestowed upon him.

In concluding this notice, which would scarcely be complete without such a statement, it may be said that our subject is a living example of the wonderful opportunities afforded in this form of government, whereby a youth reared in a foreign land may come to hold some of the highest positions, both socially and politically, within the gift of the intelligent people of a great commonwealth. It will be remembered that our subject was but fifteen years of age when he bid farewell to the scenes of his childhood in Germany and embarked upon the rolling waves of the broad, deep ocean, headed for the New World, and that notwithstanding he is just in the prime of life—forty-two years of age—he has achieved success in the role of a financier and public officer, having represented the people of his county in the State Senate, as well as looking after the financial interests of Dodge County as its treasurer.

HON. WILLIAM FRIED, mayor of Fremont and vice-president of Nye & Schneider Company, whose general offices are at Fremont, where he resides, is a gentleman whose history very justly finds its place in the records of the Elkhorn Valley.

Mr. Fried is a native of Sweden, born May 20, 1841, the son of Samuel and Carrie (Sanden) Fried, both of whom died in Sweden. Our subject is of a family of five children, two of whom still survive: Samuel, his brother, is a resident of Boyd County, Nebraska, engaged in stock raising. Our subject was reared in Sweden, where he received an education in the higher branches and at the age of twenty-one years completed his education and came to America, locating for a time in Henry County, Illinois, with three of his brothers: Samuel, John and Carl A.; the two latter now being deceased. Carl A. died in Omaha, August 8, 1887, at the age of forty-four years; he was one of the leading business men of Omaha, and was a member of the Lee-Fried Company, wholesale hardware dealers; he being the founder of that concern, and had been a resident of Nebraska since 1868, having located in Oakland for a short time, after which he spent twelve years in Fremont, prior to going to Omaha. John, the other brother, died in Illinois. William, our subject, enlisted in the Engineers Corps of Company I, in Chicago, in the autumn of 1863, and served in the Union Army, until the close of the Civil War, in May 1865, when he was discharged at Chicago. He then took a position as clerk on the steamer "Benton", plying betweeen St. Joseph and Grand Haven, running as far up as Manistee and Muskegan. He followed this for two years and then came to Fremont, Nebraska, engaging himself with Nye, Colson & Company, with whom he remained until 1871, as an employe, and at that date was taken in as a partner, which interest he still retains. He has been one of the active members of this company, assisting its growth from a comparative small plant, until it assumed its present large capacity. He was made vice-president of the Company in 1888. He is a man possessed of fine business quality, as was realized by the original members of the firm, and his admission to the same was duly appreciated by them.

Politically, Mr. Fried is a supporter of the Republican party, and in the spring of 1891 was elected mayor of Fremont. His political career, however, began prior to that time, for he was elected as a member of the Nebraska State Legislature in 1880, and has filled many positions of honor and trust. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, belonging to McPherson Post No. 4. He is identified with the Masonic fraternity, belonging to Fremont Lodge No. 15, A. F. & A. M., Signet Chapter No. 8.; Mt Tabor Commandery No. 9, and is also a member of the Scottish Rites.

Mr. Fried was united in marriage, May 20, 1874, in Des Moines, Iowa, to Miss Carrie C. Lobeck, a native of Illinois, born November 29, 1857, the daughter of Ottoe and Anna Lobeck. Mr. and Mrs. Fried are the parents of two children: William, born in 1880; Thyra, born in 1883. Mrs. Fried is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Among the business interests of our subject, it may be mentioned that he is a stockholder of the Fremont National Bank; also of the Fremont Street Railway and Stock Yards and Land Company. He is president of the board of trade of Fremont, and has been one of the most active business men of the place. He is a self-made man, who counts his friends by one word, legion. He possesses real estate in both Fremont and Omaha, and for a man of his years has been exceptionally successful.

That it pays for a youth to properly educate himself, and then follow some one given rôle for a livelihood, each step being marked by honesty, and uprightness, has never been questioned by men of good understanding, in any age of the world. Where one hundred men reach the top-most round of social and financial success, by habits of established business principles, aided by temperance and manliness, one achieves success through speculation, scheming and wrecklessness, surrounded by associates of immorality and intemperance. But few districts send men of the last named class to help make and revise laws. Few cities choose them for municipal honors; and few communities commend them for their daily walk in life—the world admires order, sobriety and uprightness, all of which graces adorn the character of our subject.

HENRY J. LEE, of Fremont, Nebraska, a hardware merchant and prominent figure in business circles of the place, is the fourth child of James and Jane Lee, and was born on a farm in Bradford County, Pennsylvania, August 25, 1837. He remained at home with his parents until he was past his majority, devoting himself to farm labor until he was twenty-three years of age, when he entered a store and spent one year, and then came to Fremont, Nebraska, bidding farewell to the old homestead in the Keystone State in the month of February, 1865. When he first came to Fremont he went to selling goods on the road between Omaha and Kearney, Nebraska, which he followed four years, at the end of which time he and his brother erected a business room, which they rented to O. M. Carter for five years, but the following January (1870) our subject purchased the stock of Carter, which consisted of hardware goods amounting to four thousand dollars. This stock was added to by degrees, the circle of his trade enlarged and he soon began the jobbing business on a small scale, the trade being limited, owing to the newness of the country. But as the county began to settle up and the demand for goods became greater he increased his stock. The first four or five years he did most of his traveling himself (looking after his customers), but then found that he was needed at his establishment and hired men for the road. He remained in the first building until 1878, when he erected his present house, which has a depth of one hundred and twenty-five feet by thirty-three feet in width, the same being three stories high with a basement under the entire building. He carries about a twenty-five thousand dollar stock of goods. His annual sales will average sixty thousand dollars. He has in his employ seven men, and has one of the most complete hardware establishments in this part of the State.

In March, 1880, he, in company with C. A. Fried, established a wholesale jobbers' hardware establishment in Omaha, under the firm name of H. J. Lee & Co., but which was soon changed to Lee, Fried & Co., who, after several moves, finally located on the corner of Twelfth and Harney streets, where they carry a two hundred thousand dollar stock, the present name of the firm being Lee-Clarke-Anreesen

Hardware Company, who succeeded Lee, Fried & Co. in January, 1888. Their business extends over a great portion of Iowa, Nebraska, South Dakota, Colorado, Wyoming, and Utah. They have nine salesmen on the road and employ thirty five men in the house, their annual sales amounting to from six to eight hundred thousand dollars. Our subject, who was the father of the concern, now spends his time in Fremont, looking after his business interests there, having two farms of five hundred acres in Dodge County, which are devoted to stock and agriculture. In 1891–2 he erected a handsome pressed-brick residence on the corner of Sixth and C streets.

Politically, Mr. Lee affiliates with the Republican party, and since living in Dodge County has been one of its commissioners three years.

He was united in marriage March 16, 1869, to Sophrona S. Ellsworth, who was born in Bradford County, Pennsylvania, April 1, 1849, the daughter of Charles and Ruth Ellsworth, who were genuine Yankees. Mr. and Mrs. Lee are the parents of two children: Eva J. and Myra S.

The father of our subject was a strong advocate of temperance, neither using any kind of beverage or tobacco in any form. Both he and his wife were members of the Baptist Church, he being a deacon in that church for many years, although he was brought up in the Church of England.

REV. THOMAS WELSH was born in Kilkenny County, Ireland, made his studies and was ordained priest at St. John's College, Waterford, in June, 1886, and came to this State in the following September. Since then he has served in Seward, Lincoln and Lexington. His parish is comprised of the missions of Norfolk, Battle Creek, Tilden and Oakdale.

In nearly every new country the Catholic missionary is among the van-guard of pioneers, and too much credit cannot be attached to those early heralds of the Cross, who deprive themselves of the comforts and luxuries of life, that they might establish the religion and church of which they are devotees.

The organization of the Catholics of Madison County was effected by Rev. J. M. Ryan, who visited Battle Creek, celebrated mass and administered baptism in the house of P. J. O'Neill, of that place. Shortly afterwards the charge of that place was exercised by Father Bedood who was then pastor of a congregation of French Catholics near Clearwater. Battle Creek was next served by Father Smith, of O'Neill who there erected a church, organized a congregation at Norfolk, and purchased lots on which to raise a church. To Father Smith in care of Norfolk succeeded Fr. Horne, of West Point, and he in turn was succeeded by Rev. T. M. Carney, who built the parsonage and church in 1881. When Father Carney was transferred to Plattsmouth, the Rev. F. Lechleinter was appointed pastor and acted in that capacity; the present pastor, Rev. Thomas Welsh, was appointed in February, 1890.

CLARK C. McNISH, an attorney-at-law, and prominent business factor at Wisner, came to Cuming County, March 17, 1875, and by reason of his active business career, the profession he so ably represents, and his general connection with the history of the Elkhorn Valley, he very naturally finds place in the history of this book.

He is a native of Green County, Wisconsin, born February 14, 1852. He is the son of Archer McNish, born in Scotland, who came to America when a young man and located in the above named county, where he became acquainted with Miss Elizabeth Chadwick, a native of Pennsylvania, whom he married. Two sons blessed this Union: Clark C. and Alexander. The father died in about 1857, and Mrs. McNish married Alexander McNish, a brother of her former husband. Mrs. McNish died in December,

1872. Our subject's half-brothers and sisters were: John, Amanda, Mary, William (deceased); Edith, Albert and Lizzie. After the death of his father, our subject lived with the Chadwicks until he was fourteen years of age, when he began teaching school. In the fall of 1868, he commenced attending the Wisconsin State University at Madison, graduating from the Law Department in 1873. At this time he was in the law office of Lewis, McKenney & Tenney, a prominent law firm of Madison, with whom he remained until 1875, when he opened up his office at Wisner. He makes a specialty of collection and real estate law. After coming to the place, he was one of the town trustees. He was the third postmaster at Wisner, and in 1879 was elected states attorney for the Sixth District, which composed one-third of the State, and was re-elected in 1881. He is a member of the Republican Central Committee of Nebraska, chairman of the Congressional Committee in the Third District, and a member of the Executive and Finance Committee, and has been a thoroughgoing worker for the Republican party. In 1880, in company with A. R. Graham, he started a bank at Wisner, and in 1889 assisted in establishing the First National Bank of that place, and is to-day one of its directors and one of its heaviest stockholders. He has in his own name fifteen hundred acres of land in Nebraska, besides a large landed interest in company with Andrew R. Graham. He owns a one-half interest in a hardware store at Wisner, and an interest in a town-lot company, and a one-half interest in a creamery.

He was married in 1877, to Miss Eliza M. Graham, of Scotch descent. By this union two children have been born: Jesse C., July 5, 1878; Mable, born April 21, 1881.

He was one of the charter members of Wisner Lodge, A. F. and A. M., and was made the first master. He also belongs to Fremont Chapter and Mt. Tabor Commandery No. 14. He is a member of the Odd Fellows Order, in which he has always taken great interest. He has one of the finest law libraries in that State, outside of Omaha. In 1888 he built a fine residence, costing him seven thousand dollars. It is supplied with a furnace, bath rooms, etc., all in modern style.

Mr. McNish has always taken an active interest in educational matters, and served on the school board for a number of years. He was instrumental in getting the school house site, and was a member of the school board at the time the high school building was erected. In 1883 the bank building was erected by McNish & Graham; the same is 45x70 feet, two stories and a basement. They are at present erecting a brick business house on the opposite side of the street from their bank building.

In concluding this notice, it may be added that he of whom this biography is written, not unlike his associate in business, Mr. A. R. Graham, has met with more than ordinary success thus far in life. Indeed, he is just in the prime of life, and is beginning to reap the reward of a well-spent young manhood. By close application to his profession, he has improved the gifts bestowed upon him by nature, and is already in the possession of a wide circle of friends, whose name may be expressed by the one word legion. Surrounded with all the comforts of life, a good home and an interesting family, his position is indeed one to be cherished by any ambitious youth. To gain wealth and social distinction, without the aid of a legacy from one's parents, requires self-sacrifice coupled with a good business sagacity, and our subject has proven that integrity and perseverance in this day and age is not without its reward.

WILLIAM F. WESTPHALEN, a farmer of Section 7, Everett township, came to Dodge County, in December, 1871, in company with his parents. His father took a homestead in Everett township, and made the necessary improvements, passing through all the hardships coincident to a homesteader's life. As time went on he added to his land until he had six hundred acres. He

remained here until the time of his death, September 10, 1891. He came to Dodge County without means, and his nearest market place was Fremont. Our subject remained with his parents until he arrived at the years of his majority, when his father gave him the farm he now occupies, which consists of one hundred and twenty acres, upon which he built a house 14x22 feet, and a barn 14x24 feet. Also provided a bored well, with wind power attachment, and everything about the place shows him to be a man of thrift and order.

Mr. Westphalen was born in Wisconsin, May, 1862, and is a son of John J. and Cathrena Westphalen, of German birth. In his father's family there were nine children: Maggie, Dora, Henry, William F., Anna, Charles, Ellen, Carrie, Gustave.

Our subject remained in Wisconsin until he was eight years of age, at which time his parents came to Dodge County, Nebraska. His early advantages for an education were good. He was married March, 1886, to Maggie Ellerman, daughter of Peter and Sophia Ellerman, natives of Germany, who had seven children, named as follows: Maggie (deceased), Henry, Amelia, Nicholas, William, Charles, Castena.

Our subject's wife died May 30, 1891, leaving two children: John H., born December 10, 1887, and Charles P., born January 26, 1889.

Politically, our subject is a supporter of the Republican party, and in religious matters both he and his wife were members of the Lutheran Church.

SAMUEL W. PETERS, an enterprising farmer of Section 18, Nickerson township, dates his settlement in Dodge County from the spring of 1855. However, he was but seven years of age at that time, but his parents located at Fontanelle, and he remained with them until sixteen years of age, and then went to Ohio. Prior to that time he attended the district schools of Dodge County, during the winter months, and worked on the farm during the summer. Upon going to Ohio our subject entered the high school at New Lisbon, in which school he remained for four years, after which he came back to Nebraska and pre-empted one hundred and sixty acres of wild land. He made the necessary improvements; remained there two years and took advantage of the homestead act, and in this way secured eighty acres more land. He planted out an artificial grove, also an orchard of one hundred trees, together with one hundred plum trees. After remaining on that place seven years he sold out and bought the farm he now occupies. The same consists of two hundred and three acres, which was partly improved, but to which he added very many valuable improvements, including good building, wells, etc. He has an orchard of two thousand trees, and has two hundred acres of land under cultivation. During the grasshopper scourge he met with heavy losses, including the partial destruction of his orchard.

Mr. Peters is a native of the Buckeye State, born in Columbiana County December 11, 1847. He is a son of James H. and Jane Peters, who had a family of the following children, of whom our subject was the oldest. The family were: Samuel W., James R., Emery J., Mary (deceased), Thomas J. (deceased), Edward M. (deceased), Henry A. (deceased), Sarah (deceased), Lena and Luna, twins. Samuel remained in Ohio until he was seven years of age.

He was united in marriage February 18, 1871, to Stella Covey, the daughter of Suel and Laura Covey, natives of Vermont, who had a family of six children, of whom our subject's wife was the fourth: Myron, Laura, Lucinda, Stella, Ada and Willie. Our subject and his wife have had born to them six children, as follows: Emma J. (deceased), born February 18, 1873; Ida Maude, August 9, 1876; Blanche A., January 16, 1878; Henry P., September 5, 1880; Clifford C., January 22, 1883; Frank L., April 14, 1887.

Mr. and Mrs. Peters are members of the Christian Church, and in his politics he is a supporter of the Prohibition party.

The man whose name heads this notice is a son of pioneer James H. Peters, who endured the hardships coincident to the early settlement at Fontanelle. (See sketch elsewhere in this work.)

PAUL H. BETHGE, of Fremont, dealer in wall paper, paints and oils, engaged in the trade of painting, also paper hanging and artistic decorating, of 336 Main street, will form the subject of this notice.

He is a native of Berlin, Germany, born May 12, 1862, the son of Fred and Dorathea (Genseke) Bethge, both residents of Rock County, Nebraska, where they own a half section of land. Our subject is of a family of twelve children, nine of whom are still living. He was reared in his native land, and up to his sixteenth year he was educated in the private schools and then took a course at the college "Gewerbe School." In this institution he took a five years' course, perfecting himself in the languages, after which he entered a bank, and express company's employ for a period of four years. In 1881, he came to America, located in La Salle County, Illinois, and remained two years, engaged at various occupations. In 1883, he went to Brown County, Nebraska, remained eighteen months and moved on West, to the Black Hills, Wyoming, and northwestern Nebraska, where he spent some two years, herding cattle, and one year at freighting from Valentine to Rapid City, Deadwood, Chadron, etc. During this time, he took a pre-emption, southeast of Gordon, which he proved up and has since disposed of. In spring of 1886, he went to Illinois and spent a few months and on his return engaged with the engineers corps of the Fremont, Elkhorn & Missouri Valley railway, as rod-man and pile inspector, with which company he was associated for three years, after which he engaged in business with his brother Rudolph in his present line in Fremont. After eighteen months, he assumed full control of the business and now does a general decorating and painting business, being among the most prominent in this branch of work in Fremont; having in his employ from six to twelve men.

Politically, he is identified with the Democratic party. He belongs to the City Fire Department and takes great interest in everything connected with the welfare of the place.

CARL WOEPPEL, a farmer of Maple Creek precinct, Stanton County, whose farm home is on Section 13, township 21, range 2, came to America in 1872, landing at New York, and went from there to southern Illinois, where he leased a farm for three years. He lived one year in Petersburg and then moved to Cuming County, Nebraska, where he rented land three years. In the spring of 1878 he came to Stanton County and filed on a homestead upon which he now resides. He constructed a rude dug-out and lived in the same for seven years, when he built a frame house.

Our subject was born in Prussia, May 16, 1833, and is the fourth son of Johann C. F. Woeppel, a civil officer at Furstenwald Province, Braden, burg, Prussia. He received his education at the public schools, after which he learned the blacksmith's trade, following it for seven years in European cities, after which he engaged in business for himself at Letschin Oderberg for eighteen years.

He was first married to Caroline Krueger, by whom five children were born, three of whom are living: Augusta, who married Herman Draude, a farmer of Stanton County, they have three children; Emily, married Schulz, and they have a family of five sons; Albert, a renter in Stanton County. The mother of these children died during a cholera epidemic in 1866, and a year later Mr. Woeppel married Henrietta, the oldest daughter of Henry Disterhaupt, by whom one child was born, and died in in-

fancy of diphtheria. Six years later the mother died from a tumor, after which he married her sister, by whom ten children were born, named as follows: Richard, Anna, William, Gustav, Paul, Edward, Lillie, Lind, Herman and Hulda.

Mr. Woeppel and his family are members of the German Lutheran Church, and politically he votes the Farmers Alliance ticket.

In common with most settlers in the Elkhorn Valley who resided there in the seventies, our subject was a great loser by the grasshopper plague. Two years in Cuming County and one year in Stanton County they destroyed his crops, and in 1881 his crop was nearly all destroyed by hail. Upon coming to the county he only possessed a team and one cow, but by steadily pressing onward in the great battle of life, conquering where others have failed, our subject has accumulated a handsome property, including a half section of land, sixty-three head of cattle, eighteen head of horses and one hundred and twenty head of swine. From 1883 to 1888 he lost one thousand dollars worth of horses by disease.

Our subject is an exemplary Christian and is truly thankful for the possession of health and strength, although sixty years of age. He is happy in the thought that he has done his duty toward his family and his God, and rejoices in his children, who are all respected and industrious.

JAMES P. BLACK of Section 28, Union township, came to Dodge County in the spring of 1876, and the following spring, in company with his brother W. R., rented about nine hundred acres of land and farmed three hundred acres. They handled large quantities of cattle in company with J. O. Milligan. In 1884 he homesteaded the farm he now lives upon. It was "smuggled" for a long time, but finally it fell into his hands and has now come to be a well improved and valuable farm. In all, our subject has one hundred and forty acres of land in Union township, one hundred and twenty in his home farm and twenty acres of hay land on the Platte Valley. Concerning his earlier life let it be said that he was born April 15, 1852, in Rockbridge County, Virginia, the son of J. L. and Cassie (Moore) Black of Virginia. He remained at home with his parents until he was twenty-one years of age, and then farmed for himself until he came to Dodge County.

He was united in marriage December 10, 1879, in the Old Dominion State, to Miss Jennie Echard, daughter of William K. and Agnes W. Echard, who were both natives of Virginia. Mrs. Black was born in Virginia, February 1, 1857, and remained at home with her parents until the date of her marriage.

Mr. and Mrs. Black are the parents of five children: William P., Carrie A., Nettie M. and Floyd (twins) and Charles B.

Mrs. Black and the family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church and in politics our subject belongs to the Independent party.

JOHN R. WALLACE, a highly respected farmer of Section 4, Elkhorn township, came to Dodge County in the fall of 1887, when he located upon the farm he now occupies, which consisted of three hundred and eighty acres of improved land.

He was born in Scotland, January 26, 1850, the son of Adam and Esther Wallace, natives of Scotland, whose children were as follows: Samuel, Isabel, Mary, William, Robert, John and Elizabeth. Mr. Wallace remained in Scotland until he was sixteen years of age, and then came to America, landing at New York Harbor, and from that point went to Berling, Connecticut, where he remained one year, and then went to Springfield, Massachusetts and from thence to Hamilton, Canada. After a short time at the last named place, he went to Dundash, Canada, where he worked on a farm for one year, and became a renter of land in that section for five years, which brought him to 1865, during which year he removed to Macon County, Illinois, where he farmed four

years and came to Butler County, Nebraska. Here he availed himself of the homestead act by taking his claim, upon which he built a sod-house in which he lived for six years. He added to his homestead, until he had two hundred and forty acres of land, one hundred and thirty of which he had under cultivation. He sold his property and removed to Jewell County, Kansas, where he bought one hundred and twenty acres of land and finally owned three hundred and twenty acres, and lived upon the same four years; one season he had two hundred acres of corn which was nearly all destroyed by hail. He sold his Kansas farm and went on the road selling books and pictures, which business he followed until he came to Dodge County.

His educational advantages were good. He entered college and fitted himself for the ministry of the Presbyterian Church.

Mr. Wallace was united in marriage in the autumn of 1856, to Margaret Duncan, whose parents were Thomas and Rachel Duncan, natives of Scotland, and whose children were as follows: Margaret, Mariah, Fannie, Betsy, Minerva, Susan, Mary, Rachel, an infant, Hannah, William, John, David and Joseph.

By this marriage four children were born: Robert, Mary, Rachel and William.

In the spring of 1876, for his second wife our subject married Mary Plymate, of Pennsylvania, who was one of a family of four children: Joseph, James, Nancy and Mary. By this marriage two children were born: May and Elizabeth.

October, 1888, Mr. Wallace married the widow of the late John Pollock, who was one of the pioneers of Dodge County. He came in April, 1866, and took a homestead on Section 10, and built a log house, which was covered with a dirt roof. He broke sixty acres of this land, remained two years, sold out, and bought the farm Mrs. Wallace now lives upon, which was all wild land at that time. Mrs. Wallace and husband broke it out; built a house and barn; set out an orchard of two hundred trees together with shade trees and shrubbery.

By Mr. Pollock, our subject's wife had thirteen children, ten of whom are living. The names of the children are as follows: Elizabeth, Sarah, Montgomery, James, Josephine, John, Ervin, Madora, Oscar, Martin, Otto, William and Ruth. Mr. Pollock died July 24, 1886. His wife's maiden name was Elizabeth Burnett, daughter of Thomas and Dorothy Burnett, natives of Glasgow, Scotland, who were the parents of three children: Elizabeth, James and Elnora, all living in Nebraska. The parents died in this country.

WILLIAM WHEELER, a representative farmer of Cotterell township, residing on Section 9, came to Dodge County in April, 1887, and bought the farm he now occupies, purchasing one hundred and sixty acres, paying forty-five dollars per acre. It is what is known as the Cotterell farm, and is considered one of the best in the county. When he bought the place the improvements were good, except the matter of fences, which he has added. Our subject has added to the place until he now has four hundred acres, two hundred and twenty-five of which is under cultivation, and the balance is in pasture and meadow land.

Mr. Wheeler was born in Clay County, Indiana, September 24, 1831, the son of Joshua and Elizabeth (Duly) Wheeler, both natives of Kentucky. The father was born in 1799, and died in Boone County, Iowa, September 17, 1891. The mother was born in 1803, and lives in Boone County, Iowa, with her son Isaac. The parents came to Boone County in the spring of 1850. They started from Indiana in the autumn of 1849, but wintered in Illinois, completing their journey in the spring. Mr. Wheeler left Indiana in the spring of 1850 for Boone County, Iowa, coming through by team, as that was in the early days of railroading when there was not a mile of railroad west of Chicago. Our subject's father located two miles north of where Boone now stands and was the

first settler in this part of Boone County. After William came to Boone County he run a cabinet shop in the town of Boonesboro and remained in that business until 1869 and came to Saunders County, Nebraska, homesteaded eighty acres of land and bought eighty acres adjoining. He at once set about improving his place, and added to his land until when he sold, in 1887, he had four hundred acres, which he sold for forty-five dollars per acre cash. This same land he bought (aside from the homestead) at four dollars per acre, giving him a profit of forty-one dollars per acre. After purchasing his present farm, or one hundred and sixty acres of it, the man of whom he purchased offered him five hundred dollars to back out of the transaction.

Our subject was married in Clay County, Indiana, in June, 1850, to Miss Sarah Ballard, daughter of William and Elizabeth (Decker) Ballard, both natives of Kentucky. Sarah (Ballard) Wheeler was born in Harrison County, Indiana, and died in Boone County, Iowa, about 1861. By her marriage three children were born: Willis, Julia and Catharine.

Mr. Wheeler was again married, July 24, 1862, in Boone County, Iowa, to Miss Martha Anderson, by which union five children were born: Benjamin, Orlando, Maggie, Joshua and Thomas. The first three of his children are living in Saunders County, Nebraska; Benjamin is living in Oregon; Orlando and Maggie are both married and living in Saunders County, while Joshua and Thomas are living at home.

William was the oldest of six in his father's family, four sons and two daughters. The daughters are both deceased, and the brother is living in Boone County, Iowa.

Mr. Wheeler is a Democrat in his political belief. In religious matters he makes no profession, but his wife is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

DR. J. M. HARDY located in the city of Fremont September 1, 1891. He is a native of Wyoming County, New York, born June 27, 1856. His parents were S. P. and D. C. (Burnham) Hardy, both natives of the Empire State, and of New England parentage. Our subject was but eleven years of age when he came west to Ohio. He was educated principally in Abbingdon College, in Illinois, and began the study of medicine under C. P. Johnson, of Springfield, Illinois, when nineteen years of age. He took his first medical course at the Rush Medical College, and graduated from the medical college at Columbus, Ohio, in 1877. He entered the practice of his profession in Illinois, and has divided his time between Illinois, Iowa and Nebraska. He came to Nebraska in the spring of 1888 and to Fremont at the time above indicated, having practiced at Staplehurst, Seward County, prior to coming to Fremont. He makes a specialty of surgery and obstetrics.

He was united in marriage to Miss Emily J. Laning, of Elmira, Nebraska, who is a native of England. They are the parents of one child: Estella S.

The doctor and his wife are among the highly respected citizens of Fremont. Politically, the doctor is not at all radical, but thus far has cast his vote with the Republican party.

JAMES A. MATHESON, a farmer residing on Section 33, township 23, of Stanton precinct, Stanton County, was born in Walworth County, Wisconsin, March 17, 1858. He is the son of Duncan and Catharine (Buchanan) Matheson, who were natives of Rossshire, Scotland. The latter still lives at Fayette, Wisconsin, but the former died July 6, 1871, aged fifty-six years. He came to Wisconsin about 1838 and was counted among the pioneers of that county. Three of the eight children born to Duncan and Catharine Matheson are living in Stanton County, while the remainder of the survivors live in Wisconsin.

Our subject received a limited education, and when eighteen years of age left home and began life for himself in Stark County, Illinois, as a farm laborer. He continued there for four years and in 1879 came to Stanton County, Nebraska. The next year he rented a farm near Pilger, and in 1883 purchased his present farm. He has improved the same until it is now under good cultivation. In 1884 he purchased another farm in Butterfly precinct. He now owns three hundred and twenty acres of land in all. In 1885 he bought an interest in a grocery and meat market in the village of Stanton, which he carried on for one year, but since which time he has rented the building to another dealer.

Politically Mr. Matheson is a Republican. He has served one year as assessor of his precinct. He is a member of the Congregational Church and belongs to the Knights of Pythias Order. For two years, 1883–84, he was engaged in buying and shipping live stock at Stanton.

GEORGE W. SWEIGARD, a resident of Hooper, Dodge County, accompanied his parents, in the spring of 1878, to this locality. For four years the father rented land in Hooper township, and then bought two hundred acres of partly improved land, upon which he built a house, costing seven hundred dollars, and other necessary buildings. George remained with his parents until he arrived at his majority, when he rented land for five years, and then bought two hundred acres, which he afterward sold, and engaged in the livery business, which he still conducts at Hooper.

Mr. Sweigard was born in Snyder County, Pennsylvania, August 26, 1865, the son of Henry and Margaret Sweigard, also natives of the Keystone State, and whose children were: L. M., John, Samuel, Henry, Hannah, George W., Peter (deceased) and Daniel. George W. remained in Pennsylvania until he was a lad thirteen years of age, when he came to Nebraska. His advantages for obtaining an education were somewhat limited, as his parents, came to Nebraska poor people. September 7, 1889, he was united in marriage to Mary Tank, the daughter of Bennix Tank, a native of Germany, who was the father of twelve children, four of whom still survive: Dora, Mary, Henry and Ollie.

Mr. and Mrs. Sweigard have two children: William H., born January 15, 1890, and Carl J., born November 7, 1891.

ISAAC T. SHRIVER, a representative farmer of Section 6, Cotterell township, came to Dodge County, Nebraska, in the spring of 1875, and rented land until 1884. In the autumn of 1883 he bought the farm he now lives upon, consisting of three hundred and twenty acres of land, all broken out except sixty acres. During the time he was a renter he also bought a quarter section of wild land, upon which he built a house, and improved it, and subsequently sold one-half of it to his son John, and afterwards sold the other half to a widow woman; but it is now owned by his son. Mr. Shriver's home farm has been improved in first-class manner in buildings, both those he occupies himself and those of his renter. Mr. Shriver is a pratical farmer and has made all he is worth in this county. For upon coming here, he only had enough money to buy a team and provisions to live upon until harvest. He has a syrup factory costing $500. He has three excellent wells, which virtually cost him $400, but he feels paid, for he now has a good supply of water. At this time he keeps nothing but fullblooded Holstein cattle, and only keeps horses enough to do his farm work. He has an orchard of one hundred and twenty-five apple trees, just commencing to bear.

He was born in Adams County, Pennsylvania, November 1, 1832, the son of George L. and Mary (Fisher) Shriver, both natives of the Keystone State, and of German origin. When eighteen years old, his father died but he remained at home until he became of age, and farmed the place for his mother. He next

bought a farm of his own and operated it until 1871, when he sold out and moved to Davison County, North Carolina, where he farmed until the spring of 1875; sold out and came to Dodge County, Nebraska.

He was maried in Adams County, Pennsylvania, January 31, 1854, to Miss Mary E. Feeser, daughter of Jacob and Sarah (Favorite) Feeser, natives of Maryland. She was born in Frederick County, Maryland, October 8, 1831. They are the parents of twelve children: James A., Mary J., John L., Charles N., Emma E., Samuel D., Anna B., William T. C., Jacob H., Howard C., George W., Francis A.

Mary J. died January 5, 1864; Charles N. died December 18, 1863, and Emma E. died January 3, 1864.

Samuel D. is married and lives in Cotterell township; Anna B. married Albert Phillips and lives in Creighton, Nebraska; John L. is married and lives in Dodge County.

Mr. and Mrs. Shriver are consistent members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and in politics he is a Republican.

Our subject keeps an accurate account of everything he sells from his farm, and the following amounts are shown by years:

1882 he sold	$ 376	1887 he sold	$1,785
1883 he sold	923	1888 he sold	923
1884 he sold	929	1889 he sold	1,178
1885 he sold	2,220	1890 he sold	2,015
1886 he sold	1,998.		

Mr. Shriver enlisted in the Union Army at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, in the fall of 1863, as a member of Company F, One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and was in the engagement at Suffolk and was wounded there and sent to the hospital at Hampton Roads, and was finally sent home to Harrisburg, after a service of nine months, and mustered out. He then enlisted in Company H, Seventy-fourth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, which was a German company made up at Pittsburg. They did guard duty, being placed at different points in Maryland. Our subject served two years, or until the close of the war. Their principal service was fighting bushwhackers.

A. E. TUNBURG, a grain dealer at the village of Hooper, came to Dodge County in August, 1867, and settled in Logan township, where he bought a claim of eighty acres. He broke it out and built a house 12x16 feet, in which he lived for about twelve years, and then built one 24x28 feet, a barn 30x40 feet, provided a grove of twelve acres and an orchard of three hundred trees. He has added to this land until he now has one half section; two hundred and forty acres of this is under plow, while the balance is in pasture and meadow land. Mr. Tunburg remained on the farm until the spring of 1889, when he moved to Hooper, and engaged in the lumber, grain and live stock business. When he came to this county he was so poor that he was unable to purchase a pair of boots and went bare-foot for a number of months. But he has lived to see the darkest side of life's picture. To acquaint the reader with something concerning his earlier career, it may be said that he was born in Sweden, January 6, 1852, the son of Hans and Engra Tunburg, natives of Sweden, who had the following children: Christena (deceased), Sophia, A. E. (our subject), Fred, three deceased, Louisa and Henry. Our subject remained in Sweden until he was fourteen years of age, at which time his parents emigrated to Omaha, Nebraska, his father taking a homestead in Burt County. After A. E. was sixteen years of age he worked out by the day until he came to Dodge County. Owing to the circumstances of his parents, he had poor educational advantages.

In March, 1874, he was united in marriage to Augusta M. Klingbeil; they are the parents of three children: Carl E., Anton F. and Dora F.

Politically, he affiliates with the Republican party, and is a member of Hooper Lodge, No. 226, Ancient Order of United Workmen.

EZRA C. USHER, one of the oldest settlers of Fremont, and an ex-county judge, is justly entitled to a personal notice in this connection. To review the events of his life, in the order in which they have transpired, it will be stated that he was born in Madison County, New York, January 28, 1832. He is the son of Horace and Olive (Brainard) Usher, natives of the Empire State, where they were reared and passed their days. The old Usher homestead was cleared up by the grandfather of our subject, whose name was Robert R. Usher. His native State was Connecticut, but his years were mostly spent in New York on a farm. He came to that state when a young man, opened up a farm in the forest, and there remained until his death, at the advanced age of eighty-one years. His wife was Lucy Brainard, who was of Scotch descent. The parents of Ezra C. devoted themselves to farm life and reared a family of five children: Ezra C., Lucine (deceased); Almira M., a resident of Oneida County, New York; Guert G., a resident of Pennsylvania, and Robert M., a native of Oneida County, New York. Our subject grew to man's estate in his native county, living upon a farm and receiving his education at the public schools. He remained at home until twenty-two years of age, when, in the autumn of 1856, he started or Illinois, in which State he spent two years upon a farm, and in July, 1858, came to Fremont, Nebraska, which has been his home ever since. When he first came, he entered one hundred and sixty acres of land, situated about two miles north of Fremont; this he improved and retained until the spring of 1891, when he sold it at fifty dollars per acre. He also possessed forty acres of timber land, which he purchased about 1860, which he sold four years later. After having lived at Fremont about two years, he engaged at freighting from Fremont to Denver, continuing the same for six years, after which he engaged in the furniture business at Fremont, and followed that for fifteen years, his being the first furniture store in the place; his original stock was valued at about two thousand dollars. He was succeeded about 1879 by Frank Bullock. The first newspaper established in Fremont was issued over Mr. Usher's furniture store—the *Tribune*. After retiring from the furniture trade, Mr. Usher made a prospecting trip to the Black Hills and also engaged in merchandising in that country in a small way, continuing for one year; returned to Fremont and engaged in the second-hand business for two years. This he followed until he retired from active business. January 1, 1891, he took the management of Love's opera house, which he is still managing in a creditable manner to himself as well as to the community.

Mr. Usher was united in marriage in his native state, when he was twenty-two years of age, to Betsy M. Nye, who was born in Madison County, New York, March 9, 1834. They have an adopted daughter, Annie E., at home. They have a beautiful home on North Nye avenue, the residence being built in 1887, at a cost of three thousand five hundred dollars. Our subject is interested in the National Shelving Company, of Fremont, which manufacture a device for ready shelving. The company was organized in April, 1891, he being one of the stockholders and vice-president.

Politically, he is a Republican, and held the office of county judge of Dodge County from 1867 to 1869; and police judge of the city of Fremont in 1874 and 1875, as well as justice of the peace for two years. He is identified with the Knights of Honor order.

Since he first looked upon the fair and unimproved domain of Dodge County, away back in the "fifties," vast have been the changes wrought out in this portion of the West. Nebraska was then but an unsettled territory, the great Platte River, as well as the Missouri, were then unbridged, and the Star of Empire had not appeared, with its full brightness, west of the Mississippi Valley. Mr. Usher has lived to see Nebraska become a state, his county well improved and his home town become a



Andrew R. Graham

city of the second class, while he has the respect of his community.

ANDREW R. GRAHAM, president of the First National Bank at Wisner, and also president of the Pilger State Bank, who has grown to manhood in Cuming County, and is to-day one of its most successful business factors, will form the subject of this notice.

He was born at Invermay, Canada, April 6, 1854. His parents were of Scotch-Irish descent. His grandfather, William James Graham, emigrated from the north of Ireland at an early day, settling at St. Albans, Vermont, and subsequently removed to Brockville, Canada.

Andrew R.'s educational advantages were quite limited, and he may well be called a self-made man. He has risen simply by his inherent energy, close application to business, and good principles, from assistant telegraph operator in a then small office, to an honorable and prominent position in the business community. His business training and experience in the management of large financial interests, as well as his reputation as a business man, would seem to mark him as a man calculated to fill almost any position in life. When twenty-one years of age he set forth to better his condition in life, his only capital being a strong constitution coupled with a will to work. He first found employment on a farm, then a man-of-all-work around a hotel at Wisner. In 1873 he went to work in the railroad depot at Wisner as a freight hustler. While there he took up telegraphy which he soon mastered, and was given Scribner station. From there he went to Missouri Valley, Iowa, as night train despatcher, and after one year's service at that place was sent to West Point, Nebraska, where he was agent and operator for two years and a half, and was then made railroad agent and operator at Wisner, which place at that time was the terminus of the railroad. In the spring of 1879 he resigned his position and was appointed by the company as a right-of-way man where he derived much valuable information. He received an appointment as general land agent for the Elkhorn Land and Town Lot Company, having charge of one hundred thousand acres of their land in northeastern Nebraska. In the spring of 1880 he formed a partnership with C. C. McNish, and in 1881 they started the Wisner Bank, which subsequently was succeeded by the First National Bank, he being made president of the same. In 1889, Mr. Graham with C. C. McNish operated a bank at Pilger, Stanton County, and a year after it was organized into a state bank.

Politically Mr. Graham is a stanch supporter of the Republican party. In 1884, he was a prominent candidate for state treasurer; the northern portion of Nebraska standing by him to a man. He has been for the past four years one of the supervisors of Cuming County, and was instrumental in bringing about a radical change in the county government.

Our subject was married in Washington County, Nebraska, March 10, 1877, to Miss Jennie E. Parker, the accomplished daughter of J. M. Parker, a prominent famer of Washington County. Mrs. Graham is a member of the Congregational Church and president of the Women's Relief Corps. Mr. Graham is a member of the Masonic fraternity, being a member of the Grand Lodge in 1890–91, having held the positions of grand junior, deacon and grand orator.

Mr. Graham started in life without means or influential friends, and has in a few years acquired a competency, and there is not one of his fellow citizens to say that all of his transactions have not been of the most honorable character. His early life was all calculated to make a strong man of him, both physically and from a business point of view. At the age of nine years he accompanied his parents to Nebraska, they being among the early settlers in Cuming County, having lived two years in Omaha. He also accompanied his father, who

was a contractor on the Union Pacific railroad, in the West, an extended account of which is given in the sketch of George Graham; his experience in crossing the plains by ox teams at a day when Indians were troublesome, was full of interest, however, not always pleasant, for he relates many a thrilling instance in connection with those expeditions, including night herding, which duty was performed in turns by various members of the company. The Western plains were anything but a paradise, even at noon-day, but the reader can imagine the feelings of a mere stripling youth during the long, weary hours of the night, with nothing to break the monotony save an occasional bark of the prairie dog.

Integrity has marked every step in this man's life. His faithfulness was seen in the first telegraph office he entered, and has been more and more appreciated as his sphere of operations has been enlarged to a prominent business man.

CHARLES SCHROEDER, a prominent farmer of Section 18, Everett township, came to Dodge County in the spring of 1872. He first located on the farm he now occupies, consisting of eighty acres, which he claimed as a homestead. Here he made substantial improvements, and has since added to his land until he now owns one hundred and forty acres, ninety acres of which are under cultivation. When he first came to the county, Fremont was his nearest market point; during the years of the grasshopper plague he was damaged to a great extent.

Charles was born in Germany, May, 1843. He is the son of William and Charlotte Schroeder, whose children were: Robert, August, Charles, Bertha, Matilda, Minnie and Emma. He lived in his native land until he was fourteen years of age, spending his youthful days as is the custom of most boys, of his native country. At that time his parents emigrated to America, and settled in Wisconsin, where they worked out by the month. His father finally bought a farm,and remained there until he came to Dodge County, Nebraska. His early advantages for an education were poor.

November, 1863, he enlisted as a Union soldier in the Thirteenth Wisconsin Battery, under Capt. R. R. Griffith, and was mustered into service at Milwaukee; was sent from there to Louisiana,and did fortress duty at Baton Rouge.

February, 1872, he was united in marriage to Paulina Schroeder, daughter of Frederick and Charlotte Schroeder, natives of Germany, whose children were: Albert,Paulina, Frederick, Bertha (deceased), Herman, Matilda and Henry.

Mr. and Mrs. Schroeder were cousins, and they are the parents of six children, born in the following order: Max, August 3, 1867; Hedwig, April 11, 1873; Clara, October 18; 1874; Alma, June 3, 1876; Ida, November 20, 1877, and Erick, December 19, 1878.

He and his wife are members of the Lutheran Church,and he votes the Democratic ticket.

EDWARD L. ROHR, one of the enterprising and representative farmers of Platte township, and whose home is situated on Section 4, accompanied his parents to Dodge County in the winter of 1873. They located on the place that he now occupies, consisting of one hundred and sixty-seven acres, upon which there had been some improvements made.

Edward was born in Wisconsin, January, 1871. His parents were Abraham and Maria Rohr, natives of Switzerland and Germany respectively.

Our subject received a common-school education. His people were Free Thinkers and the father was a Democrat in his political views.

Edward is at this time a single man and is operating the homestead, his brothers and sisters living with him.

FRED PANNING, an enterprising farmer living on Section 19, of Hooper township, came to this part of the Elkhorn Valley, with his parents, July 5, 1864. He

remained at home and worked until he was twenty-one years of age. He purchaser one-half section of land which was partly improved. He added other improvements, and also bought more land until he had four hundred and forty acres; he then sold out and purchased the farm he now occupies, consisting of one hundred and sixty acres. Upon this tract he built a good house, granary, machine-house and cribbing, with cattle sheds; he also provided a well two hundred and ninety-two feet deep, to which wind power was attached and a system of water-works put in, the fountain head of which was a tank holding one hundred barrels; the water is used for domestic and stock purposes. He has an orchard of two hundred trees, and an artificial grove of four acres. He has since added to his land until he owns five hundred and twenty acres, one hundred and thirty-five of which are under the plow, and the balance in pasture and meadow land. He commenced in Dodge County a poor man; was here through the grasshopper years, when the crops were nearly all destroyed; was also overtaken by hail storm, and experienced all of the ups and downs of frontier life.

Fred. was born in Germany, May 29, 1846, the son of Henry and Margaret Panning, who were also natives of Germany, and the parents of three children: Catharine, Henry and Frederick. When six years of age, our subject came to America with his parents. From New York harbor, they went to Dodge County, Wisconsin, where they lived until their coming to Nebraska. His advantages for schooling were very poor, as they lived five miles from a school-house.

June, 1877, marked a new era in this man's life, for it was during that month and year that he was united in marriage to Dorothy Shrader, of Germany, who was of a family of five children.

May 10, 1889, for his second wife, our subject married Lillie Wager, daughter of Gustave and Dorothy Wager, natives of France and Germany, respectively. By this marriage union seven children were born: Henry, June 2, 1878; Katie, July 2, 1879; Earnest, January 6, 1882; Anna, March 5, 1884; Ida, January 6, 1886; Lulu, December 15, 1890; Adolph, August 13, 1891. The two last named are children by his last marriage.

Politically, Mr. Panning affiliates with the Democratic party, while he and his wife are both believers in the Lutheran faith.

PETER A. NELSON, a resident of Nickerson township, living on Section 21, came to Dodge County in the Spring of 1881, and first located on the farm he now occupies. The same consisted of eighty acres of wild land, upon which he built a house 24x28 feet, a barn 16x32, a granary, shedding, etc. His well is provided with an excellent wind-mill, and his whole premises show him to be a man of thrift and order. He has a fine orchard of one hundred and twenty trees, and also a large number of shade trees. In addition to this eighty-acre farm he has ten acres of grass land on Section 24.

The subject of this sketch was born in Denmark, November 2, 1846. He is the son of Nels T. and Maria Nelson, natives of Denmark, who had five children: Peter A., Anna, Alsia M., Anna K. and Peter.

Mr. Nelson lived in Denmark until he was twenty-two years of age, when he sailed for America, and went to Howard County, Wisconsin, remained there about six months, and went to Ogle County, Illinois, where he lived ten years. He worked out by the month on a farm until he came to Nebraska.

While he lived in his native country he received a common-school education, but came to this country poor. In August, 1876, he was married to Anna T. Egland, daughter of Thomas Egland and wife, of Norway, whose family consisted of five children.

Mr. and Mrs. Nelson are the parents of one child, Anton Nelson, born February, 1877. He and his wife are both members of the Lutheran Church, and in politics he votes with the Republican party.

JOHN C. MIDDAUGH, a farmer of Section 11, Platte township, has been a resident of Dodge County since the fall of 1873. He first located on the farm he now occupies, which consisted of 160 acres of partly improved land. He made a good class of improvements on the farm, including buildings, an orchard of 500 trees, a grove of ten acres, an has eighty-five acres under the plow, with the entire tract surrounded by a fence. This gentleman was born in Luzerne County, Pennsylvania, February, 1831, the son of David and Elsie Middaugh, natives of New Jersey and Pennsylvania, respectively. They were the parents of seven children: Albert, Margaret, John, Eliza, Ella, Mary and David. Only four of this number survive. John C. remained in Pennsylvania until twenty-seven years of age, and moved to Mercer County, Illinois, where he rented land for eleven years; then came to Dodge County, Nebraska. His early education was quite limited, as his parents died when he was eight years of age, from which time he had to provide for himself. In order to do this his education was somewhat neglected.

Mr. Middaugh was married, June 10, 1862, to Nancy Brancht, daughter of David and Johanna Brancht, natives of Pennsylvania, whose children were as follows: Mary (an infant, deceased), Nancy, George, Phœbe, Addie and Henderson. Mr. and Mrs. Middaugh are the parents of the following children: George (deceased), born April 12, 1864; Lyman, August 19, 1866; Edith, February 26, 1869; William, July 11, 1872; Raymond, May 26, 1879; Frank, October 7, 1881. He and his wife are members of the Seventh Day Advent Church, and politically he is a supporter of the Republican party.

His grandparents were in the Revolutionary War, and his grandfather on the paternal side was killed by the Indians.

Mr. Middaugh was a resident of Nebraska during the grasshopper years, which were times that tried men's souls and devastated their crops. The buildings on his farms were erected at an early day, the lumber being hauled from Omaha.

ROBERT M'VICKER, real estate, loan and insurance agent at North Bend, came to Dodge County in the spring of 1864, and bought a quarter-section of land two miles east of North Bend, in Cotterell township. He lived on that farm until the spring of 1875, and moved to Peru, Nemaha County, to educate his children, as that was where the State Normal School was located. He lived there until 1885, and then removed to North Bend, where he has since been engaged in the real estate business. He has disposed of his old home farm but has considerable real estate in Dodge County.

Mr. McVicker was born in the north of Ireland, January 3, 1825. His parents were William and Mary (Graham) McVicker. The father was a farmer by occupation, and our subject remained at home until May 20, 1849, when he sailed for America, landing in New York Harbor July 1, 1849. He worked in a wholesale dry goods store in that city until October 20 of that year and then sailed for his native land, arriving home November 20, 1849. He remained in Ireland until the following March, when he again sailed for America. He sailed in a vessel that was caught in a storm off the coast from Boston; the storm drove them back to sea, causing a week's delay, and making his journey seven weeks in length. They finally landed at Belfast, Ireland, the same place they had sailed from, having had an experience on the briny deep which he never cares to repeat. But having his mind set on the opportunities afforded him in this country, June 1, of the same year, when all was calm, he sailed again, and landed in New York harbor July 20. He again went to work for the same dry goods firm with which he had been employed previously, and remained with them until May, 1851, and went to Huntington County, New Jersey, at the town of Clinton, and there engaged at farming until March, 1856. We next find him in Carroll County, Ohio, where he purchased a farm and operated it until he came to Nebraska, in the spring of 1864.

He was married in Ireland, in the month of November, 1849, to Miss Maggie McKee daughter of William and Ann (Wilson) McKee. Mr. and Mrs. McKee were the parents of a family of children born in the following order: William J., November 24, 1851; Ann, March, 1853; Joseph M., November 26, 1855; James G., November, 1857; Minnie, August 6, 1859; Maggie W., December 10, 1860; Hugh G., April 27, 1863.

William J. is married and living in North Bend. He is superintendent of the gold quartz mill at Johanasburg, but his family remain at North Bend.

Ann married A. S. Taight, and is living in Johnson County, Nebraska. Joseph married Luna Logan, and he is living in Lincoln, Nebraska, engaged in the real estate business. James G. lives in South Dakota, working in a quartz mill. Minnie married W. J. Gregg, and lives in Cotterell township, Dodge County. Maggie W. married E. M. Leppitt, professor of music in the normal school of Perry, Nebraska. Hugh G. (single) is managing editor of the *State Journal* and connected with the editorial department.

Mr. McVicker and wife are members of the United Presbyterian Church at North Bend.

Politically, our subject affiliates with the Republican party.

In the fall of 1892, when about half of the business portion of North Bend was destroyed by fire, Mr. McVicker's office was also burned. In the office he had a safe filled with papers, the value of which amounted to a snug sum, but upon breaking open the safe he found them only slightly damaged, which was somewhat of a relief to his mind at least.

JOSEPH D. McDONALD, of the firm of McDonald, Penfield & Company, and a prominent railway contractor, residing at Fremont, will form the subject of this notice, he being one of the representative men in Dodge County, and Nebraska in general.

He is a native of Perth, Ontario, Canada, born April 17, 1846. He is the son of Duncan and Anna (Jordan) McDonald, who were natives of Scotland and England. Our subject was reared and educated in his native country, subject to the same routine of habits and customs which surround the ordinary youth, there having been no little amount of labor interspersed with his school days. In 1865, just as he was looking from youth-hood across the threshold of young manhood, he came to the States and made a trip through the southwestern part of the United States. In 1866 he retraced his steps as far north as Rock Island County, Illinois, where he engaged in teaching school winters and following farm life summers, he being the superintendent of a large farm. He remained there until 1870, and removed to Spencer, Clay County, Iowa, and took a homestead of eighty acres there, making it his home until he engaged at railroad work. At first he was in the civil engineer corps and was thus employed on the Iowa Central Railway, when he became a contractor, taking a large contract during the panic of 1873; but he did little work until 1878, as he was devoting most of his time to his farm, which he had increased to two hundred and forty acres. Owing to stringency in the money markets, the railroad work of the country was at a stand-still, so his public work was confined to county and other similar work. From 1878 to 1882 he was engaged at railroad work through Iowa, Minnesota and Dakota. In 1882–83 he followed the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway and during two years constructed sixty-five miles of that road. In the autumn of 1883 he took the contract to build the Diagonal road (now known as the Chicago, St. Paul & Kansas City) from Marshalltown to Des Moines, and the following spring built the branches of that road from Hudson to Cedar Falls, Iowa, as well as from Hudson to Waterloo. His next work was a contract for John I. Blair on a forty-mile line of road from Kansas City to Clinton, Missouri, completing the same in July, 1885. In

September of the same year he was with the Chicago & Northwestern, doing bridge work on the Centreville & Yankton line. In the spring of 1886 he removed from Iowa to Nebraska, and went to work on the Lincoln line.

The firm of McDonald, Penfield & Company was organized in the spring of 1887. They succeeded Miller & McDonald, who were established in 1886. The company was formed for the sole purpose of railroad construction. In 1886 Miller & McDonald built the line from Fremont to Lincoln, and part of the Scribner branch. In the spring of 1887 this firm was succeeded by the firm of Miller, McDonald & Company, and they constructed the railroad from Platte River bridge to Geneva, Nebraska. They also had a contract with the Burlington & Missouri River Railway the same year.

In 1888 this firm was succeeded by McDonald & Penfield, the members being our subject and C. S. Penfield. They have completed railroad lines from Geneva to the State line of Kansas; also laid the track from Glenrock to Casper; from Rapid City to Whitewood; also constructed a line from Whitewood to Minicela, and completed a line for the Homestake Mining Company from Piedmont to the Lead City line. They had a large contract with the Union Pacific Railroad and the Cheyenne & Northern road, and others.

Mr. McDonald organized the Fremont Manufacturing Company and is president of the same. He established a plaster paris mill at Stergis, Black Hills. He is connected with the Fremont National Bank as a stockholder; also with the Commercial National, formerly German-American Bank, as director and stockholder. He is a stockholder of the Fremont Stock Yards and Land Company. In 1888 Mr. McDonald erected a residence in Fremont, at a cost of twenty-seven thousand dollars, which together with the other improvements about the premises cost thirty-one thousand dollars.

He was united in marriage, in 1871, to Miss Lydia A. Reed, a native of Rock Island County, Illinois, by which marriage union three children have been born: Charles G., Laura A., Edith R.

Politically he affiliates with the Republican party, having yet failed to observe where either of the other contending political parties offer a better protection to the mass of American citizens. Like a majority of the foremost business men of his time, he is connected with the Masonic order, being a member of both the Blue Lodge and Chapter.

It will not be considered as underrating other men's efforts, who have met with success in the great conflict of life, to state that Mr. McDonald is one of the few men of his day and generation who have made more than an ordinary success, even a *complete* success. He has not been like the over-careful man of old, who wrapped his talent up and laid it away for safe keeping; he has used the ability with which he was endowed; taken advantage of the times in which he lived, and pushed forward, knowing no such word as fail; and now mark the contrast which has been wrought out by this man's activities in the last score of years. He might have been seen in 1871 domiciled beneath the crumbling walls of a sod house in that beautiful, yet bleak, wild prairie country in northwestern Iowa, "holding down" an eighty-acre homestead which had been vouchsafed to him through the liberality of our laws, though he was not a native born citizen. He is now surrounded by all the comforts of life, and the possessor of one of the finest palatial residences in his state; interested in many of the leading industries of his home town, and ranks high in business circles everywhere for a man of indomitable will power, splendid executive ability, and all that goes toward making up a typical business man of the nineteenth century.

FREDERICK LADEHOFF, a farmer whose home is situated on Section 31, Pleasant Valley township, came to Dodge County in the spring of 1874, and purchased two hundred acres of railroad land, included in his

present farm. He built a frame house, 16x24 feet, and in 1891 provided about as much more house-room. In 1881 he built a barn of large proportions, and in 1884 built a double corn-crib and wagon-shed. He also has a good granary and machine-house. His present farm consists of two hundred and eighty acres, two hundred of which are under cultivation, while the remainder are in pasture and meadow land. He usually keeps thirty head of cattle and twelve head of horses. Everything about his premises indicates that he is a frugal, thrifty agriculturist.

Our subject was born in Germany, February 16, 1842, the son of Casper and Mary (Dirks) Ladehoff. Frederick remained at home with his parents on the farm, working for his father until he was about twenty-five years of age, which was in the spring of 1867. He then came across the ocean to seek a home in the New World. The first three years he spent in Scott County, Iowa, after which he rented land until he came to Dodge County, Nebraska. It was not his good fortune to bring any money with him to this country, but found this far superior to his native land for a field of operation.

He was united in marriage in Scott County, Iowa, September 5, 1868, to Miss Annie Stoltenberg, a native of Germany, born August 11, 1845. As a result of this marriage nine children have come to bless their home: Minnie, Dora, Henry, August, Annie (deceased), William (deceased), John, Frederick and Lena.

The family are members of the German Lutheran Church. Politically, he is a Democrat.

Anna Stoltenberg, the mother of Mrs. Ladehoff, came to America three years after her daughter and has made her home with our subject's wife ever since.

LEWIS LARSON, a resident of Section 9 Nickerson township, came to Dodge County in the spring of 1883, and first located on the land owned by Doctor Sexton, of whom he rented for six years, at the end of which time he bought the farm he now occupies; the same was eighty acres of improved land, for which he paid thirty-five dollars per acre. His farm life in Nebraska has not all been sunshine and prosperity. In fact there are more cloudy days in *every* man's life than there are of sunshine. Mr. Larson came to Dodge County a poor man, and the first year he was in the county he lost three valuable horses.

He was born in Denmark, November, 1857, the son of Seberg and Caston Larson, natives of Denmark, who had a family of nine children, named as follows: Andrew, Caston, Ann, Seberg, Tena, Peter, Louis, John, Steine.

Lewis lived in Denmark until nineteen years of age, and then sailed for America, and came to Ogle County, Illinois, where he worked on a farm by the month for a time; then went to Winnebago County, Wisconsin, where he remained two years and a half, during which time he was engaged in fishing on Lake Winnebago.

He was united in marriage, January, 1882, to Louisa Johnson, the daughter of John and Mary Nelson, natives of Denmark, who had a family of five children: Louisa (deceased), Peter, Minnie (deceased), Senie, and an infant. Mr. and Mrs. Larson have been blessed with five children, born as follows: Walter, April 5, 1883; Arthur, January 17, 1885; Ida, September 22, 1886; Mable, February 14, 1888; Gertie, September 17, 1889.

Politically, our subject is identified with the Republican party, and the family are members of the Lutheran Church.

In February, 1891, Mr. Larson met with the greatest loss of his life, in the death of his wife, who left the scenes of this life, with her bright family growing up around her, during that month.

JORGEN LARSEN, who is a representative farmer of Nickerson township, living on Section 16, came to Dodge County in the summer of 1879. He first located on the farm he now occupies, which at that time consist-

ed of eighty acres of wild land. He built a house, 16x24 feet, with an addition, 18x26 feet; a barn, 20x32 feet, double crib granary, provided a well with a wind-mill, and set out an orchard of one hundred and fifty trees.

Of his earlier life it may be said that he was born in Denmark, July, 1851, the son of Lars and Carrie Jorganson, who had six children: Mary A., Andrew, Marion, Hans, Henry and Jorgan. Four of the above family are living, and all but our subject reside in their native land, where he remained until he was twenty-two years of age and then sailed for America. He landed at Portland, Maine, and from that place went to Chicago, where he worked by the year in a nursery for two years. We next find him in Rochelle, Lee County, where he worked by the month on a farm for four years, after which he took a trip back to his native land, and returning, located in Dodge County, Nebraska. He received a common school education, but came to this country with no means.

He was united in marriage, in November, 1877, to Carrie M. Rasmussen, daughter of Nels and Casten Rasmussen, who had four children, all living in Dodge County, Nebraska, except the first born, who is deceased.

Mr. and Mrs. Larsen are the parents of seven children: Nels (deceased), Matilda (deceased), Emma, Louis, Agnes, Camilla.

Mr. and Mrs. Larsen are members of the Lutheran Church, and in his political belief he is a Republican.

Much credit should be attached to a man coming from a foreign shore, without means, and doing the amount of hard work that our subject has; working by the month so many years in order to build for himself and family a home; indeed this country affords no better class of adopted citizens than those reared in Denmark.

JOHN M. KREADER, a farmer of Section 35, Hooper township, came to Dodge County, in the spring of 1871, with his parents. They first located on Logan creek, where they purchased a quarter section of railroad land, upon which good improvements were made. He remained at home with his parents until he was of age, when he bought eighty acres of land in Hooper township, and lived on the same for ten years. He, too, went through the laborious task of improving a wild prairie farm. He finally disposed of this place and bought the place he now occupies.

Concerning his earlier history, it may be said that he was born in Kalamazoo County, Michigan, May 12, 1858, the son of Samuel and Maria Kreader, natives of Pennsylvania and New York, respectively, who were the parents of seven children: Sarah (deceased), Ledrean, John, Edith, Orin, Delmer and Elmer (twins).

The family lived in Michigan until John was twelve years of age. His early advantages for securing an education were not good.

March 19, 1881, he was united in marriage to Minnie Brown, daughter of Lewis and Mary Brown, natives of New York, whose two children were Minnie and Edna. Mr. and Mrs. Kreader are the parents of four children: Colman, Ethel, Edna and Alta.

Mr. Kreader belongs to the Masonic Lodge at Hooper, and is a member of the Board of Supervisors from Hooper township.

Politically, he is a Republican.

THOMAS F. KEETON, manager of the Farmers' Co-operative Association Elevator at North Bend, came to Dodge County in April, 1866. The first year he stopped with George Turton, and had the ague a greater part of the year. In the winter of 1866–67 he taught school, and the following summer broke prairie and farmed, and continued to work at such labor for two or three years, and then clerked in the store of Gillis & Purcell. After working for them eighteen months he engaged with Frank Stouffer for three years, clerking in his general store. He then bought Mr. Purcell out, and formed a partnership with Peter Gillis, and was engaged in general merchandising three years. The next three years he was not engaged in any particular

business, but in September, 1889, he took charge of the Farmers' Co-operative Elevator.

Mr. Keeton was born in Wyoming County, New York, April 4, 1842. His parents were John and Sarah (Buckle) Keeton, both natives of England. Thomas remained at home until he was about nineteen years old, when he formed a partnership with his brother William, and engaged in the drug business in the town of Castile, Wyoming County, New York. He remained in that business three years, when he sold his business and went to clerking in a drug store at Hornersville, New York, remaining eighteen moths, after which he went to Perry, New York, and clerked in a general store until April, 1866, and came to Dodge County, Nebraska.

In September, 1868, he was united in marriage at North Bend, Nebraska, to Miss Georgiana Young, daughter of George Young. She was born in 1853, in Illinois; accompanied her parents to Nebraska in 1856 and remained at home until the date of her marriage. Mr. and Mrs. Keeton are the parents of seven children: Allie, Adda, Bruce, Grace, Earl, Glen and Vesta.

Politically, Mr. Keeton believes in the principles of the Republican party. He belongs to the North Bend Lodge of the Modern Woodmen of America. Both he and his wife are members of the United Presbyterian Church.

FELIX F. KUEN, of the firm of Kuen & Plamback, insurance and real estate agents, of Fremont, was born July 18, 1851, the son of Joseph Kuen, who now resides in Norway, Iowa, at the age of seventy-four years. He has followed farm life for a number of years, retiring from the same three years ago. He possesses a farm of three hundred and sixty-five acres in Iowa County, Iowa. While living in the old country he followed shoemaking, and served seven years in the French army. He was twice married and was the parent of six children.

Felix F., the subject of this notice, was but eight months old when his parents embarked for America. He was reared on a farm in Iowa County, Iowa, and educated in the public schools of the Hawkeye State. He remained at home until he was twenty-three years of age; engaged in the clothing business at Toledo, Iowa, for three years; moved to Carrol, Iowa, engaging in the drug business, which he followed for three years, coming to Fremont, Nebraska, in October, 1880. At Fremont, for three years, he was handling wines, liquors and cigars; then traveled for a St. Joseph house six months; after which he purchased a half interest in the *Platte River Zeitung*, which concern he was associated with eleven months, and established his present business, operating alone for five years. L. C. Tym became his partner and remained with him eleven months; he then operated alone for a time, then associated himself with his present partner.

Politically, he is a stanch supporter of the Democratic party, and has served as police judge for four years, and has been on the registration board for two years. He belongs to Triumph Lodge, No. 32, Knights of Pythias; also the Legion of Honor. He has been a member of the fire department for the past seven years.

He was united in marriage, December 26, 1876, to Ella Leach, a native of Michigan. Henry J. is their only child.

CHARLES C. SIEVERS, a farmer of Section 20, Pebble township, came to Dodge County, in October, 1869. He spent the first winter with his brother in what is now Ridgely township, then known as Pebble Creek, and the following March located where he now lives. He first took a homestead of eighty acres to which he has added eighty acres more. He has about ninety-three acres under cultivation, including three acres of an artificial grove. He has a good story and one-half frame farm house, a barn and other outbuildings.

He was born in Holstein, Germany, December 14, 1845, the son of Christian and Margaret (Doze) Sievers, who came to America with a family in 1858. They touched our shores in New York and came direct to Moline, Illinois, where the father worked out the first season. Then he engaged at farming and followed that until 1869, when he came to Nebraska, where he died December 31, 1888. His good wife passed from the scenes of this life, June 1, 1878.

Our subject attended school in his native country about five years and received two years schooling in this country. Four years just prior to coming to Nebraska, he rented land in company with his brother in Illinois.

Mr. Sievers was united in marriage April 26, 1874, to Magaret Stagemann, the daughter of James and Marie (Hartz) Stageman of Germany, who came to America in 1873.

By this marriage union four children have been born: Henry Otto, born April 1, 1875; C. Edward, born April 25, 1876, Emma C. D., born July 16, 1879, Amanda F. A., born May 1, 1885.

Our subject has four brothers in America, two living in Dodge County, Nebraska, one in Missouri, and the whereabouts of the other is unknown to him. He has one sister, Mrs. Hans Martins, living in Pebble Creek township, and his wife has one sister, Mrs. Katie Ade, living in North Bend, Nebraska. Mr. Sievers is Independent in politics.

MICHAEL JOHNSON, one of the enterprising agriculturists of Union township, residing on Section 21, came to Dodge County in the autumn of 1859, and took a pre-emption of one hundred and sixty acres on Section 8, of Union township. Here he constructed a dug-out twelve feet square in the hill-side, the end built up with logs and covered with brush and dirt. This was his abode for two years, when he built a frame house, 16x24 feet, one and one-half stories high, which at that time was considered one of the best houses in the county.

Upon arriving in this county, Mr. Johnson only had a team of horses, and not long after one died, and he traded the other for a yoke of oxen, which was his only team for over five years. He made three trips, hauling freight, from Omaha to Denver. He remained on Section 8 until the spring of 1877, when he moved to his present location, which he had bought of the railroad company prior to that date. Here one finds excellent improvements, including the spacious farm house, 20 x 30 feet, and two stories high, a barn 24x32 feet with twelve-foot posts. His present home farm contains four hundred acres, and he still owns his pre-emption, the first place he got in the county, to which he has added until he has two hundred and forty acres there.

He of whom we write is a son of the Emerald Isle; was born October 24, 1836, in Ireland. His parents were Edward and Jane (Platt) Johnson, both natives of Ireland. Michael remained in Ireland until about 1852, when he went to France, and was there until 1854, when he sailed for America, and located in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, to which city his mother had gone eighteen months before. He clerked in a grocery store in Philadelphia about two years, and then came to Warren County, Illinois, where he worked on a farm until the fall of 1859, then came to Dodge Connty, Nebraska.

December 26, 1860, he was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Valentine, daughter of David and Maria Valentine, both natives of Vermont. Elizabeth was born in Ohio, January 9, 1845, and died December 14, 1834, the mother of the following children: Maria, Walter, James, Joseph, William, Mary, George and Emma.

In his political affiliations Mr. Johnson is, a supporter of the Republican party.

JOHN HOLST, a harnessmaker, doing business at Hooper, came to Dodge County in the autumn of 1882. He first located at Fremont, where he worked at the harness business one year. He came to the

county poor; went back to Germany for a visit, returned and started his present harness business. He was born in Germany, the son of Henry and Margaret Holst, who had five children: Margaret (deceased), Claus (deceased), Henry, Dora (deceased) and John. John lived in Germany until twenty-six years of age and then came to America. The first two years he lived in New Jersey, from which state he came to Nebraska.

Dora Tank became his life companion by their marriage Christmas day, 1887. Her parents were Benjamin and Dora Tank, of Germany, whose four children were named: Dora, Mary, Henry and Oliver.

A. B. HUNT, a druggist at North Bend, came to Dodge County in February, 1888, and, in partnership with W. W. Roberts, continued the drug business of Roberts & Smith, but dissolved partnership April 1, 1889, when Mr. Hunt bought the drug business of E. J. Seykora, and has continued in trade ever since.

Mr. Hunt was born in Bradford County, Pennsylvania, July 2, 1863, the son of Aurin and Julia A. (Meeker) Hunt, both natives of New York. The father was a cooper by trade, and at the age of ten years Aurin left home and engaged to work in a restaurant in Glidden, Iowa, his parents having moved to that place. When twelve years of age he went to work for B. F. Roberts, a druggist of Scranton, Iowa, for the purpose of learning the business. He remained with Mr. Roberts until 1880, and in the fall of that year went to St. Louis, Missouri, where he clerked in a drug store for M. W. Alexander, and remained with him, attending the St. Louis College of Pharmacy, until he graduated in 1882. He then returned to Scranton, Iowa, clerked for Mr. Roberts six months, and, in November, 1882, formed a partnership with him under the firm name of Roberts & Hunt, who started a drug store at Early, Iowa, our subject taking charge of that store. In 1888 they sold their store at Early, and at the same time dissolved partnership, Mr. Hunt coming to North Bend, Nebraska.

April 15, 1883, he was married, in Lincoln County, Kansas, to Miss Phœbe Dellinger, daughter of H. R. and Sarah Dellinger.

Our subject and his estimable wife were the parents of two children: Mable O., born January 17, 1884, and Clarence B., born January 25, 1887.

Phœbe (Dellinger) Hunt was born in Pennsylvania, April 12, 1862, and prior to her marriage was a school teacher. She died in North Bend, Nebraska, January 26, 1890. She was a member of the Evangelical Lutheran Church, and an exemplary Christian lady.

Mr. Hunt is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, belonging to North Bend Lodge, No. 165; also to the Knights of Pythias order, Triumph Lodge, No. 32, at Fremont.

Politically, he affiliates with the Republican party.

At the town of Early, Iowa, Mr. Hunt was a pioneer, going there, as he did, when the town site was a corn field.

PHILIP C. HOOPS, Fremont, is a native of Manchester, Michigan, born March 10, 1844, the son of Joseph F. and Anna (Kelley) Hoops, natives of Ireland and both deceased. They reared a family of seven children: Thomas, a resident of Chicago; Philip C., our subject; Mary, wife of Joseph O'Hare, of Chicago; Joseph, deceased; William, a resident of Grand Rapids, Michigan, a lumber merchant; Edward Bertrand, deceased; George, a resident of Chicago, dealer in gents furnishing goods.

Our subject was reared in his native State, receiving his education at the public schools, and at the age of fifteen started out for himself, engaging with the Michigan Central Railway in the capacity of check agent. After one year at this, he went to Chicago as assistant yard-

master, and after six months was promoted to general yard master. Followed the same fourteen months, when he was placed in the position of general transfer agent, which position he held three years, and was placed in charge of a passenger train, having acted as brakeman only nine days, between Detroit and Jackson, Michigan. He followed railroad life until January 23, 1891,—a service of almost thirty years. During these years he was in the employ of three companies. After retiring from the railroad service he formed a partnership with Captain Russell, and they took the old Russel hotel, which they renovated and refitted, making a first-class hotel of the same; later Mr. Hoops became sole proprietor, but sold out entirely in the fall of 1892.

In his political belief, he is a Democrat.

Of his marriage relation, it may be said that he was united to Miss Josephine Bosmier, of Canada, by whom three children were born: Eddie, Millie and Lottie. Mr. Hoops' residence is located on Ninth street, between Nye avenue and K street. He also has four handsome houses on West Ninth street; also one on the corner of Third and Platte streets.

Mr. Hoops is a self-made man, having builded up his own fortune by dint of close application to his business.

ROMANZO M. HAVEN, a resident of the village of Nickerson, came to Dodge County in the spring of 1868, and located at Fontanelle, where he engaged at teaming, and helped move a grist-mill from Omaha to that point. He took a homestead near Fontanelle, consisting of eighty acres, upon which he made the usual improvements, and resided there for eight years; then bought the house he now occupies, at Nickerson, in which he operates a hotel, the only one in the place. When he came to the county the Elkhorn had not yet been spanned by a bridge, hence the waters of that river had to be forded, and the landscape, though beautiful, was still one "green, glad solitude."

Mr. Haven was born in Genesel County, New York, April 4, 1837, the son of William and Lovinia Haven, who were natives of Massachusetts and Vermont. They were parents of eleven children.

Romanzo M. lived in New York with his parents until he was twelve years of age, when the family removed to McHenry County, Illinois, remained six years, and moved to Delaware County, Iowa, and lived there until our subject had reached his majority. He purchased and managed a farm of four hundred acres, and remained in that county until he came to Nebraska. At the date of his coming to Dodge County he possessed but six horses and thirty dollars in money, and the first few years after his arrival endured many hardships.

During the civil war period he enlisted in Company D of the Ninth Iowa Volunteers, under Captain Joseph A. Burdicks, and received his discharge at Louisville. He was at the battle of Chattanooga, and Lookout Mountain (the battle above the clouds). He also accompanied General William T. Sherman on his famous "March to the Sea."

He was united in marriage, in April, 1856, to Cordelia Seymour, daughter of John and Elizabeth Seymour, of Illinois. By this marriage union three children were born: Anson M., William W. and Harvey.

For his second wife our subject married, February 18, 1868, Jerusha Wade, the daughter of David and Sophia Wade, natives of England.

Mrs. Haven was bereft of her parents when she was but seven years of age, they having been caught out in a blizzard near Monticello, Iowa, and perished.

By his second marriage he is the father of the following children: Frankie (deceased), born June 8, 1870; Clara, February 20, 1873; Jessie, September 24, 1875; Nettie, March 1, 1884, and Florence, January 27, 1887.

Mr. Haven affiliates with the Republican party, and in his religious relations he is a member of the Baptist Church.

GEORGE A. HICKOK, real estate broker and insurance agent at 119 East Sixth street, has been a resident of Fremont since 1886. He is a native of Mendota, Illinois, and was born May 11, 1860. His parents were George P. and Phœbe L. (Bailey) Hickok. The father died when our subject was but four days old. He was a contractor by trade. The mother resides in Marion, Iowa, and is now the wife of A. J. McKeene. George A. was reared in Marion, Iowa, receiving his education in the public schools, learning the printer's trade during vacation time, and when eighteen years of age purchased the *Reporter*, at Odebolt, Iowa—or rather his step-father purchased it for him, starting him in business. After conducting the paper eighteen months he disposed of the plant and entered the Iowa University at Iowa City, remaining there two years, after which he entered the employ of *Peck's Sun* newspaper office, acting as associate editor for six months, when he returned to Iowa, locating at Cedar Rapids, where he entered the office of the Sioux City & Pacific Railroad Company as general manager, and remained with the concern for six and one-half years. When that road changed hands, merging into the Northwestern system, Mr. Hall, his employer, was made superintendent of construction, and our subject remained under him in the employ of the railroad company, and located at Fremont, Nebraska, at which point he was in their employ about three years. In April, 1889, he entered the employ of G. W. E. Dorsey, with whom he is still associated in his real estate business, first engaging with him as his private secretary, during the Fifty-first Congress, Mr. Dorsey being clerk of the Committee on Banking and Currency.

Our subject handles some of the best fire and life insurance companies extant, representing the "Norwich Union," Underwriters," Detroit, "Niagara," "Security," and the "Mutual Life" of New York. He also makes loans on city and farm property, and is a stockholder of the Farmers and Merchants' National Bank.

In his political affiliations, he is a supporter of the Republican party.

He was united in marriage, December 20, 1882, to Miss Alida J. Woods, a native of Williamsport, Indiana, born August 7, 1860. By this union one child has come to bless their home—Bertha A. Mrs. Hickok is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and an exemplary Christian lady. Our subject, although a young man, is one of the leading business factors in the city of Fremont.

GERHARD H. HEYNE, a farmer residing on Section 25, of Cuming township, Dodge County, was born in Germany in 1856, and came to America in 1869. He landed in New York and came direct to Section 24, of Cuming township, where he located and lived for six years; sold to his brother and bought three hundred and forty acres on Section 25, where he now lives.

Mr. Heyne was united in marriage, in 1873, to Henrietta Otterman, who was born in Germany, November 19, 1854, and came to America one year after our subject landed. By this marriage union five children have been born: George F., Charles H., Ella F., Matilda H. and William H.

Politically, our subject votes the Democratic ticket, and in religious matters is a Lutheran. When he came to Nebraska he had about three hundred dollars, and bought a yoke of oxen, in company with his brother, paying one hundred and sixty dollars. He was eaten out by the grasshoppers two or three years, and also damaged by the chinch bugs. He lived five years on Section 24, and the balance of the time where he now is. Upon his place he has seventeen head of cattle, sixteen horses and eighty-six hogs. Besides his home farm he owns forty acres on Section 23, which he bought in 1884, twenty acres on Section 32, and has eighty acres in Thurston County, Nebraska.

A. H. HARMS, located at Hooper, came to Dodge County in the spring of 1870, in company with his parents, who located on a farm which the father bought when it was wild land. It contained two hundred acres. He improved the place and our subject remained at home until the year of his majority, after which he learned the shoemaking business, and followed that for a year or so. He then established his present business

Mr. Harms was born in Germany, in April, 1856, the son of Gerhard and Anna S. Harms, both natives of Germany, and the parents of five children, as follows: Henry G., Frederick C., A. H., Catharine (deceased), Helen (deceased).

A. H. lived in Germany until he was fourteen years of age, at which time his parents came to America, and direct to Nebraska. His youthful days were spent as most German boys' are, at work and attending school.

He was united in marriage, in March, 1883, to Barbara Bodewig, daughter of John and Anna M. Bodewig, of Germany, whose children were: Jacob, Peter, Christian and Barbara.

Mr. and Mrs. Harms are the parents of three children, born in the following order: Anna S., born August, 1886; Harry, January, 1889, and Barbara, January, 1892.

Politically, Mr. Harms supports the Independent ticket, and in his religious belief is a Lutheran.

FRED. HAASE, a farmer of Section 19, Pleasant Valley township, came to Dodge County in the spring of 1883, and bought one hundred and twenty acres of land where he now lives; there had been fifty acres of breaking done on the place, but this was the only improvement that had been made. He built a story and one-half house, 24x28 feet, and the same year built a barn with fourteen-foot posts, 22x32 feet, and now has one of the best improved places in the township. He has two hundred acres of land, all under cultivation but forty acres.

Mr. Haase was born in Germany, April 12, 1841, the son of Frederick and Dora Haase, who had a family of seven children, of whom our subject was the oldest. He came with his parents, in 1851, to Davenport, Iowa, and two years after the father died and the mother married John Offerman, our subject remaining with his step-father until twenty-three years of age, after which he worked six years on a farm and at teaming, until he came to this county.

He was married in Scott County, Iowa, December 22, 1869, to Miss Lena Stotenberg, daughter of Claus and Margaret (Damce) Stotenberg, who were the parents of twelve children, seven sons and five daughters. Lena was the youngest, and was born in Germany, July 11, 1845. When twenty-two years of age she left her parents in her native land and came to Scott County, Iowa, where she was married about one year afterward. This marriage union resulted in the birth of seven children: Dora, Bertha, Agnes, Hugo, Charles, Alfred and Tracy.

Mr. and Mrs. Haase are consistent members of the German Lutheran Church, and, politically, he is identified with the Democratic party.

JOHN HASCH, a representative farmer of Pleasant Valley township, residing on Section 29, came to Dodge County in the spring of 1880, and rented a farm two years in Ridgeley township, after which he bought a farm of one hundred and twenty acres. Eighty acres of this is located on Section 19 and the remainder on Section 29. On the former there was a small house, which served him for a residence until the fall of 1880, when bought another forty acres on Section 29, upon which there was a small house. He moved his original house to this point and built the two together. In 1890 he built a barn, 26x40 feet, and a granary, 8x24 feet. His farm now comprises one hundred and sixty acres, one hundred of which are under cultivation. His place is finely situated and has a school-house across the road from his dwelling.

Our subject was born in Germany, October 18, 1852, the son of John and Anna Hasch. When John was about fourteen years of age he commenced to work out for others, receiving very small wages, but by the time he was nineteen years old he was earning one hundred dollars per year. He came to America in the spring of 1878, stopping at Davenport, Iowa, where had two brothers. He worked in that city at whatever he could get to do for about three months; was engaged four months in an elevator, and worked about the place until he came to Dodge County, Nebraska.

Mr. Hasch was married in Germany in the month of May, 1876, to Miss Johanna Wickhorst, of German birth, born March 20, 1853. The result of this marriage union was the birth of six children: Otto, William, Anna, Linda, Emma and Laura.

WILLIAM L. HATCHER, one of the enterprising citizens of Union township, and a farmer on Section 9, came to Dodge County in the autumn of 1880, and rented a farm for three years; he bought the place he now occupies in 1880, but did not build on it until the fall of 1883, when he erected a good two-story house.

He was born in the Old Dominion State-Rockbridge County, Virginia, June 8, 1843, His parents were Henry M. and Margaret P. (Burks) Hatcher, both natives of Virginia. William L. remained at home until he was twenty-eight years of age, and then went to farming for himself in his native county, continuing at that until he came to Nebraska.

December 6, 1871, he was married to Miss Alice Black, the daughter of J. L. and Cassie (Moore) Black. Mrs. Hatcher was born in Rockbridge County, Virginia, April 2, 1849. and remained at home until the date of her marriage. By this union two children have been born: Nena A. and Cassie M.

Mr. and Mrs. Hatcher, as well as their two children, are acceptable members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Politically, Mr. Hatcher is a supporter of the Independent party. He is a member of the Masonic order at North Bend, belonging to Lodge No. 119, A. F. & A. M.

JAMES HARVIE, a farmer living on Section 14, of Pleasant Valley township, came to Dodge County with his parents in the autumn of 1870, his father taking the homestead upon which they now live, and which James helped improve. He also took a homestead of eighty acres on the same section, and from time to time has bought more land until he now owns four hundred and forty acres, all under cultivation. Among the valuable improvements of the place is an orchard of one hundred and thirty trees, which have been bearing many years.

Mr. Harvie was born in Ayshire, Scotland, December 12, 1848, the son of Andrew and Margaret (Kirkwood) Harvie, and came with them to America in 1870. He is the fifth in a family of ten children, who are all deceased except Andrew, Margaret and James. Margaret married Peter Gillis, and lives in North Bend, Nebraska. The names of those that are deceased are: Janette, William and Thomas, who died in Scotland; Jennie, who died in Omaha; Thomas, Elizabeth and John, who died in Dodge County, Nebraska.

In religious matters Mr. Harvie has been a member of the Presbyterian Church from his childhood. He is a member of the Dodge County Grange and supports the Farmers' Alliance. When the Harvie family came from Scotland they had but very little money, and for the first five years after coming here they scarcely made a living, on account of the grasshoppers, but since that time have been prosperous. At an early time, all they had to sell must be hauled to Fremont, and as they did not have the dollar to stay all night, they usually made the trip the same day, leaving home at three o'clock in the morning and returning at twelve o'clock at night. At that

date there were but few settlers in Pleasant Valley township, and at first there was no school-house within the limits of the township; school was held at a private house across the line, in Ridgeley township, and later on at the house of Hugh Robertson.

MARTIN GAUGHEN, a farmer of Section 9, Union township, came to Dodge County in the spring of 1877, rented a farm for three years, during which time he purchased 160 acres, where he now lives. The same was wild land, upon which he erected a frame house, 16x24 feet, one and one-half stories high; also a barn, 28x40 feet. He now has 400 acres of land, divided into two farms, each having a good house. He generally feeds two carloads of steers during the winter, and is one of the many examples of thrift and industry in Dodge County.

He was born in Ireland in 1844, and is a son of John and Mary (Harrison) Gaughen, born natives of Ireland. In 1847 they came to America, and located in Carbon County, Pennsylvania. At the age of eleven years Martin engaged in digging coal, which business he followed until he came to Dodge County. When he first commenced to work in the mines his work was to pick slate out of the coal, and he first commenced to work at *twenty-five cents per day* and boarded himself. After he became older he usually worked by contract.

May 28, 1886, he was united in marriage to Miss Mary Langon, daughter of Hugh and Barbara Langon, both natives of Ireland. Mrs. Gaughen was born in Ireland, where her father died, after which her mother and herself came to this country. The mother died in Pennsylvania in November, 1891, at the advanced age of *one hundred years.*

Our subject and his wife are the parents of eight children: John, Mary, Thomas, Barbara, Hugh J., Martin, Thomas P. and Catharine.

Mr. and Mrs. Gaughen and family are connected with the Roman Catholic Church, and politically he is a Democrat.

Mr. Gaughen never met with an accident during all the years of his mining experience, but had a brother killed in the mines. His wife had three brothers killed in the coal mines: John, Thomas and Patrick. James Gaughen, his father, was also killed.

THOMAS GAUGHEN, a farmer of Section 15, of Union township, has been a resident of Dodge County since February, 1875, but had been in the county in July, 1874, and bought a half section of railroad land, where he now lives. He made two payments on the land and on account of grasshoppers destroying his crops he had to let one-half of it go back at seven dollars and one-half per acre, and since then has paid twenty-five dollars for the same land. At first he built a small frame house, and he provided a small but well-built barn, 16x24 feet, with eight-foot posts. Since that time he has made large additions to his house and barn. In his home farm he has five hundred and sixty acres, and forty acres of hay land on the bottom.

He was born in Ireland in 1842, the son of John and Mary (Harrison) Gaughen. Thomas came with the family to America in 1847, and located in Carbon County, Pennsylvania, and when nine years old commenced to pick slate from coal and followed coal mining until he came to this county.

January 11, 1863, he was united in marriage, in Pennsylvania, to Miss Margaret Chapman, daughter of Luke and Bridget (Laughfey) Chapman, both natives of Ireland. Her parents both came to America when they were young and were married here. Mrs. Gaughen was born in Pennsylvania, February 3, 1845, and remained there until the date of her marriage. She is now the mother of twelve children: John, Mary, Luke, Bridget, James (deceased), Margaret, Ann, Thomas, Michael, Kate, Elizabeth, Martin. Mr. Gaughen and his family are members of the Roman Catholic Church, and in politics he is a Democrat.



R Yeal comer

REUBEN FALCONER, a highly respected citizen of Nickerson township, residing on Section 17, came to Dodge County in the spring of 1872. He purchased two hundred and forty acres of wild land upon which he still lives. He made the necessary improvements by breaking the prairie sod, building a house and barn with the accompanying out-buildings, and dug a well which he provided with a wind-mill, and planted out an orchard of three hundred trees, besides a fine artificial grove. He has since added to his land, until he now has a half section, all under cultivation and well fenced. Through the grasshopper years he sustained considerable loss, but since that time the world has been coming his way.

Mr. Falconer was born in Belmont County Ohio, January 12, 1841, the son of Thomas and Elizabeth Falconer, the former a native of Ohio and the latter of Pennsylvania. Their family consisted of four children: Reuben, Sarah (deceased), Margaret and Samuel. Our subject lived in Ohio until ten years of age, when his father moved to Appanoose County, Iowa, where he engaged in farming. He remained with his father (his mother being dead) until he was nineteen years of age, when he enlisted in Company I Thirty-sixth Iowa Infantry, and was mustered into the service at Keokuk, Iowa. He was sent from that point to St. Louis and from thence to Memphis. He was in the Seventh Army Corps under General Steel. He was at the battle of Helena in 1863, and went from there to Fort Pemberton, back to Helena, and from there to Little Rock, Arkansas, where he was engaged in the battle. He then made a march to meet Banks and was captured and lodged in prison at Tyler, Texas, where he remained *three hundred days* and was then exchanged. At this prison their rations were a pint of corn meal (unbolted) and one-fourth of a pound of meat, each twenty-four hours. After he was exchanged he went to New Orleans, where he was examined and found unable for duty, hence received a furlough of one month, after which he rejoined his regiment at Duvalls Bluffs, Arkansas. After three years and a few days of service as a wearer of the loyal blue he was discharged, after which he drifted back to Iowa, bought one hundred and twelve acres of land and pursued the peaceful calling of a farmer in the Hawkeye State until he came to Nebraska.

Our subject's advantage for an education were somewhat limited, but by having been over many parts of the country and a close observer, he has come to be a well-posted man.

He was united in marriage March 4, 1873, to Maria E. Humphreys, daughter of Fielding and Louisa Humphreys, natives of Indiana and Pennsylvania, respectively, and who were the parents of ten children: Emma, Jerome (deceased), Sarah, Maria, Rachel (deceased), Luella, Cora, Ruth, Marvin and Brooks; five of these children live in Iowa and three in Nebraska.

Mr. Falconer and wife have eight children, born as follows: Earnest H., born December 24, 1873; Lulu, November 16, 1875; George, August 12, 1878; Etta, March 17, 1882; Ruth and Ruby (twins), December 17, 1883; Thayer, September 29, 1886; Blanche, September 11, 1889. Our subject and his wife are members of the Christian Church, and in politics he is a Republican.

In tracing our subject from his birthplace in the Buckeye State, through his checkered and eventful life, one will observe that his has been one of great toil and no little exposure and hardships. We trace him through his army career and think of him in the prison pen at Tyler, Texas, beneath the burning Southern sun enduring those terrible privations for the sake of his country, which, combined with his life of uprightness since he has been a resident of Dodge County, leads the historian to say that his has been a true life. He is a member of McPherson Post No. 4, Fremont.

PETER EMANUEL, a farmer of Section 21, Pleasant Valley township, came to Dodge County in the spring of 1873, and bought eighty acres of railroad land, upon which he now lives. He built a small frame house, 12x16 feet. His farm now consists of one hundred and sixty acres, one hundred and twenty of which are under the plow and the balance in pasture and hay land.

In order to inform the reader concerning our subject's earlier career, let it be said he was born in Germany, September 11, 1850, the son of Nicholas and Anna M. (Williams) Emanuel, both natives of Germany. They were the parents of four sons, our subject being next to the oldest. When Peter was six years of age his father died, but he remained at home with his his mother until twenty-three years of age, and worked out, helping to support the family. Five years of this time he worked in a coal mine, receiving one dollar per day for his services, and boarded himself; that was before the days of the "eight hour system," for the writer is informed that our subject was expected to go to work at five o'clock in the morning and not quit until seven o'clock in the evening In the spring of 1873 he might have been seen on board a boat, sailing for the American shore. From the coast he came direct to Dodge County, Nebraska, where his brother John was living. His mother and brother followed him in the fall of the same year; the mother died in March, 1876.

Having found the best country under the shining sun in which to live and labor, our subject was still not satisfied with life, for as yet he had no companion; but January 19, 1875, he was united in marriage to Miss Mary E. Eckroat, daughter of Jacob and Barbara (Klise) Eckroat. The father was a native of Pennsylvania, while the mother was born in Germany. Mary E. was born in Stark County, Ohio, November 9, 1859, and when six years of age accompanied her parents to Henry County, Illinois. In the autumn of 1869 they came to Dodge County, Nebraska.

To Mr. and Mrs. Emanuel have been born nine children: Barbara H., Lewis P., Caroline J., Elenora M. (deceased), Clara T., Emma M., Mary M., Agnes A. and Gertrude E.

The family are members of the Roman Catholic Church. He is a member of the Pleasant Valley Grange, which was organized in January, 1889.

Politically our subject is a Democrat, and in the autumn of 1891 was elected to the office of township supervisor, acting as one of the county commissioners. For the past ten years he has been constable and road overseer.

CASPER EIDAM, a prosperous farmer of Section 16, Maple township, came to Dodge County in the spring of 1870, and located in Platte township, where he rented a farm for three years and then purchased the place upon which he now lives, which then consisted of eighty acres of wild land, upon which he placed substantial improvements, including a farm house, 16x22 feet, in which he lived fifteen years. He also built a barn, 40x48 feet; set out an orchard and an artificial grove of four acres, provided good wells, with a wind-mill, and has since built a two-story residence, 20x30 feet, with a wing, 16x30 feet. He has added to his original land until he now has three hundred and sixty acres, all but thirty of which are under the plow. Upon coming to the county he was a poor man, fought the grasshoppers and hail storms, with other annoyances found in farm life, but has finally come off conquerer, as he is in possession of a very valuable farm-home. To acquaint the reader with his earlier history, let it be said that Mr. Eidam was born in Germany, July, 1841, the son of Ernest and Elizabeth Eidam, natives of Germany, whose six children were: Henry (deceased), Comrad, Casper, G. C. (deceased), Margaret (deceased) and Christian (deceased). He remained in his native land until he was twenty-five years of age, when he came to America, landing at New York harbor,

and from there went to Iowa, working by the day and on a farm near Iowa City for about three years, and then came to Dodge County, Nebraska.

He was united in marriage, December, 1866, to Anna Webber, daughter of Ludwic and Anna C. Webber, natives of Germany, whose three children were Anna, Elizabeth and Catharine.

Our subject and his wife are the parents of seven children, who were born in the following order: John, October 15, 1867; Anna, April 8, 1869; Henry, August 14, 1870; William, February 22, 1872; Cathrena, August 29, 1874; Annice, deceased, born April 19, 1876, and Christena, June 7, 1878.

Mr. and Mrs. Eidam are members of the Lutheran Church, and, politically, he affiliates with the Democratic party.

DIEDRICH DUNKER, a farmer living on Section 20, of Pleasant Valley township, came to Dodge County in the spring of 1872, and took a homestead of eighty acres, where he now resides At first he built a frame shanty, 12x14 feet, and one story high; the first year he managed to break ten acres. He lived in the above named house until 1883, when he built his present commodious farm-house. He has built a barn, 16x26 feet, and a cattle barn thirty-two feet square, with a thatched roof; also a granary and corn crib. In his home farm he has one hundred and sixty acres, all under cultivation. He also owns forty acres on Section 19. He has an orchard of fifty bearing fruit trees. When he came to the township there was no school-house, but shortly after one was constructed of prairie sod, which was about one and one-half miles from his house. But to-day he is well provided for in this respect, as the school-house is upon his land.

He of whom we write was born in Holstein, Germany, January 19, 1844, the son of Stephen H. and Paulina (Clauson) Dunker. The father was a blacksmith by occupation, and when Diedrich was two years of age his uncle, John C. Dunker, took him to raise on his farm; he remained with him until he was twenty-one years of age. In July, 1865, he left his uncle, bid farewell to his native land and sailed for America, coming direct to Davenport, Iowa, accompanied by his brother Frederick. He then worked in Davenport, and on a farm near there, for three years, and went to Jasper County, Iowa, and worked on a construction train, following railroading for five years. At the end of this period he came to Dodge County, Nebraska.

Our subject was united in marriage in Germany, March 12, 1865, to Miss Wiebke Dorchei, and by this marriage the following children have been born: Barnhardt (deceased), Herman, Mary A., William (deceased), Emma, Adelia, Gustie, Ludwig and baby boy and girl (twins) died in infancy.

The mother of these children was born in Germany, November 1, 1839.

The family are members of the German Lutheran Church. There being no church building near them, services are held at the school-house about once a month.

Politically Mr. Dunker votes with the Democratic party.

When he came to Dodge County he had no means upon which to operate, and for the first three years the grasshoppers ruined his crops. At first his team was oxen and whatever he had to sell was taken to Fremont; but there is no great loss without some small gain, on account of the grasshopper raid his oxen were not overtaxed at hauling grain to market! But when occasion did require a trip to Fremont, it was made the same day and night on account of the scarcity of money with which to pay hotel bills.

Thus it will be seen that many were the hardships endured by the pioneers of Dodge County, even as late a day as our subject's arrival; but those things are all passed. The ox team has been superceded by valuable horse teams, railroads go hither and yon over the county, the prairie sod has been turned to fertile, well-tilled fields, and the sod-house is seen no more,

but beautiful farm houses surrounded by magnificent artificial groves are the rule on every section of land in the county.

JOHN M. DICKERSON, a farmer living on Section 18, Union township, came to Dodge County with his parents, David W. and Ann (Miller) Dickerson, in the fall of 1860, who located in Union township. The father took a homestead as soon as the law went into effect. John M. remained at home until he became of age, when he took a homestead on Section 34. He farmed his own land but lived at his father's most of the time until he was twenty-six years of age, when he was married to Miss Mary Ikenberry September 17, 1874. By this marriage union six children have been born: Willis, Ida M., Frank G., Cora E., Harvey M., and Leroy.

Mr. Dickerson is a member of the Farmers Alliance and is Independent in politics.

His farm now contains one hundred and twenty acres, all well improved. He disposed of his homestead some time ago and improved another farm of eighty acres, which he sold and bought his present farm.

RODERICK C. SMITH, of the firm of Davis & Smith, editors of the North Bend *Star*, was born in North Bend, December 21, 1858. His parents were J. Mason and Janette (Bisset) Smith. Roderick C. was the first child born in North Bend. He remained at home with his parents until the autumn of 1875, when he went to Lincoln, and attended the State University one year; in the fall and winter of 1876 he learned telegraphy at Gibbon, Nebraska, with James Ogilvie. In the spring of 1877 he went to work for the Union Pacific railroad company, and continued in their employ as an operator until 1884, during which time he worked one year in the superintendent's office at Cheyenne, and also in the superintendent's office at Laramie one year and six months, during which time he was train despatcher and manager of the Western Union telegraph company. We next find him in Pocatella, Idaho, engaged in the superintendent's office. In 1883 he went to Omaha and worked in the Union Pacific headquarters until the spring of 1885, when he entered the service of the Western Union company at Omaha. In the spring of 1886 he left Omaha and came to North Bend, where he worked nights for six months, returned to Omaha, and shortly afterwards was appointed all-night chief operator for the Western Union company, which position he held one year, when he made application for the agency at Rogers, on the Union Pacific system, which was granted him. After eighteen months at that point, he received an offer from the Atlantic & Pacific road at Needles, California, as train despatcher, but after five weeks in that country became dissatisfied and returned to the Western Union at Omaha. After four months he was offered a position at Des Moines, Iowa, with the Postal Telegraph company, as press operator on the Des Moines *Leader*; but upon arrival at Des Moines was appointed chief operator and held the position eighteen months, returned to North Bend, Nebraska, and became a partner with Mr. Davis on the *Star*, he buying a one-half interest. This was in the spring of 1891. This office burned in the fall of 1892.

He was married at North Bend, November 4, 1886, to Miss May E. Armstead, daughter of G. W. and Lottie Armstead. Her mother's maiden name was May. Our subject and his wife are the parents of three children: Myrtle M., born August 3, 1887; John S., born August 12, 1889, and Lottie Mern, born August 31, 1891.

May E. (Armstead) Smith was born in Chillicothe, Ohio, October 14, 1865, and when quite young accompanied her parents to Columbus, Ohio, where they remained until the spring of 1886, when the family removed to North Bend, Nebraska.

Mr. Smith is a member of the Knights of Labor, and the Brotherhood of Telegraphers at Des Moines. Politically, he votes the Democratic ticket.

SCOTT DAVIS, the man whose name heads this sketch, is now a resident of Section 11, Platte township, and was but seven years of age when his parents removed to Dodge County in the spring of 1859. They first halted at Fremont for one year, and the following spring moved to a ranch and kept hotel, and there remained about six years. When Scott was fifteen years of age he went to Utah and worked by the month at anything his hands could find to do.

He was born in Trumble County, Ohio, October 2, 1852, the son of Walter and Harriett Davis, natives of Ohio, who had two children: Ross and Scott, both living in Nebraska. His mother married for her second husband Reuben W. Hazen. Our subject lived in Ohio until seven years of age and came to Nebraska, where he received a good common school education. He was united in marriage in June, 1881, to Jennie Bryant, whose parents were natives of Maine, and had six children. Mr. and Mrs. Davis have one child, Irma, born July, 1886.

Politically, our subject affiliates with the Republican party.

In 1876, he went to the Black Hills and was in the employ of the Express Company nine years. From there he went to Oregon and Idaho, where he dealt in sheep and cattle in 1890, when he came back to Dodge County, and purchased the farm he now occupies, seventy-five acres of which are under the plow. His farm house is a story and one-half building, 22x42 feet. He has a barn, 20x30 feet; drive-wells supplied by wind power; an artificial grove of fifteen acres and an orchard of one hundred trees.

WILLIAM P. COLE, successor to Cole & Jensen, livery, feed and sale stable, corner Broad and Third streets, Fremont, will form the subject of this biographical notice. He is a native of Franklin County, Vermont, born January, 1852, the son of H. N. and Mary Cole. From the time William was nine years of age he was reared in LaSalle County, Illinois, on a farm, but his earliest years were spent in a hotel. When eighteen years of age he commenced to "paddle his own canoe;" going to Denver, Colorado, engaged in the hotel business, which he followed for three years, after which he returned to Illinois and followed farming for six years. Upon coming to Nebraska, in 1879, he located in Saunders County, on a farm which he purchased and remained upon until 1889, during which year he removed to Fremont and engaged in the livery business, which he has since followed. He keeps in his stable a fine black stallion, Bashaw Ned, sired by Butler's Bashaw, by "Green's Bashaw;" "Old Polly" the dam by "Red Bird" by "Sir Henry." This is one of the finest specimens of horsh flesh in Fremont. Mr. Cole has just completed arrangements and taken possession of the Sixth Street livery barn. He carries a full stock of livery, also operates a hack-line in connection. He does a general livery and boarding business.

Politically, Mr. Cole is a supporter of the Republican party. He is a self-made man in every sense of the word, and has, through his own efforts, accumulated what he has in a financial way.

J. H. CALDWELL, of Hooper, has been a resident of Dodge County since April, 1871. He first located on the Elkhorn River one and one-half miles from Hooper, where he pre-empted eighty acres of land, upon which he made some improvements and remained one year. He then removed to Hooper village, built a blacksmith shop, which he continued to operate for three years. He sold his original farm and purchased a place south of Hooper, consisting of one-half section, most of which was wild land. Here he built a house, 16x22 feet, with numerous additions, also a barn 24x26 feet. He planted out an

artificial grove and an orchard of sixty trees; he also dug wells and provided wind-power. He remained on the farm until 1891, when he again moved to Hooper, and built him a commodious residence, but still retains his farm. He of whom we write was born in Jordan, Onondaga County, New York, in January, 1829, the son of John and Jerusha Caldwell, natives of Vermont, whose four children were: Evaline C., J. H., our subject, Anna M. and Lewis.

Our subject remained in the Empire State until he was thirty years of age, when he came to Dodge County, Nebraska. In 1864 he enlisted in the Fiftieth New York Regiment, Company N, under Captain Jackson. From Auburn they were sent to Petersburg; he was attached to Benhan's Brigade, and was with the army until Lee's surrender, and escaped without a wound.

He was united in marriage in October, 1861, to Sarah E., daughter of Adam and Sarah (Coe) Dater, of New York, whose six children were as follows: Jonas, Anna L., Mary, Jerome, Oliver and Sarah E. Mr. and Mrs. Caldwell are the parents of three children: Hattie, George and Russell.

Politically he affiliates with the Democratic party. He belongs to the Masonic Lodge and the Grand Army of the Republic.

SIKE CHRISTENSEN, a farmer, located on Section 21, of Nickerson County, has been a resident of Dodge County since the autumn of 1881, when he located on the farm he now occupies.

He was born in Denmark, October 28, 1853, the son of Christian and Carren Larson, who had eight children, named as follows: Christena, Lars P. (deceased), Anna, Sike, Cathrene, Else (deceased), Nels and Bertha.

Sike remained in Denmark until he was twenty years of age, then came to America, landing at New York, and from there went to Warren County, Pennsylvania, where he worked by the month for nine years. He came to this country a poor man, possessed no other capital than a pair of strong arms and a determination to do and dare. He was married, February, 1877, to Christena Anderson, daughter of Anders and Annie Anderson, natives of Denmark.

Mr. and Mrs. Christensen have five children: Frank, born August 19, 1879; Mary, born April 28, 1882; Albert, born July 6, 1885; Charles, born January 2, 1889; and Clarence, born May 25, 1890.

Mr. and Mrs. Christensen are both members of the Lutheran Church. Their mothers are both living, but their fathers are deceased.

Politically, our subject is a supporter of the Republican party.

After coming to Dodge County in 1881, and purchasing his eighty acres of wild land, he broke it out, built a house, 22x28 feet, two stories high; built stables, double crib, granary, tool shop and tool house. He also set out an orchard of fifty trees, planted out a grove and now has a valuable, attractive and comfortable home.

GEORGE J. CAMPBELL, manager of the G. F. Swift Bay State Stock Farm, will form the subject of this notice.

Mr. Campbell was born in Polk County, Iowa, September 27, 1860, the son of Runey and Euphenia (Fegan) Campbell. The father was a native of Ohio, and the mother of Indiana. George J. remained at home with his parents until he was twenty-one years of age, and then went to Dallas County, Iowa, where he worked one year upon a farm, and then came to Dodge County, Nebraska, worked about three years for the Bay State Cattle Company and was made its manager.

He was united in marriage in Dodge County, Nebraska, February 22, 1887, to Miss Clara M. Wilbur, the daughter of George and Jane (Monlux) Wilbur, both natives of the Buckeye State. They are the parents of three children.

Our subject and his wife are both members of the Methodist Episcopal Church at North Bend. He belongs to North Bend Lodge No.

119, of the Masonic Order, and in politics votes the Democratic ticket.

The ranch with which he is connected was started in 1883 by the Bay State Live Stock Company, who handle about 2,000 head of cattle annually. In August, 1890, the property was bought by G. F. Swift, who handles about the same number of cattle. They also operate an elevator at this point and handle 150,000 bushels of grain per year.

JOSEPH BRODHUN, one of the directors of the Farmers' State Bank, and among the early settlers of Dodge County, was born in Germany January 6, 1846. He grew to manhood and received a liberal education in the schools common to that country. In 1870 he came to America, being the first to establish the family name in this country. He came to Nebraska a poor man and claimed a homestead and bought eighty acres of railroad land. He first lived in a sod-house, after which he built a good residence. He remained on his farm until 1887, when he built the first building in the village of Dodge, since which time he has been engaged in operating a saloon and dealing in live-stock. He was one of the original stockholders in the Farmers' State Bank.

He was married in his native country in 1869, and immediately the young couple started for the New World. The change was great to them, coming, as they did, from an old and well-settled country to what was then a prairie wilderness. Mr. and Mrs. Brodhun are parents of two children: William, born August 31, 1872, and Mary, born May 10, 1879.

Politically, our subject affiliates with the Democratic party.

He has served as township collector and treasurer for three years. In school matters he has taken an active part, having served on the school board as one of the directors, and served fifteen years as treasurer. He stands high in the community in which he lives.

ELMER E. DAVIS, Davis, & Smith, editors of the North Bend *Star*, was born in what is now Colfax County, Nebraska, near Shell Creek Post-office, November 16, 1860, the son of William and Laura (Pearson) Davis, both natives of New York. They came to Nebraska in May, 1857, and settled in Platte County, a part of which is now Colfax. When land came into the market, his father took sixty acres, improved it and lived on it until 1887, and moved to Schuyler, and is now living a retired life. Elmer E. remained at home with his parents until he was twenty-one years of age, and then went to Fremont, where he worked for G. W. E. Dorsey in his bank for about six months, then went to Schuyler, where he worked in the county treasurer's office for a short time, and formed a partnership with his brother D. F. Davis, and opened a real estate and loan office. Two years later he bought an interest in the Schuyler *Herald* and ran that paper in company with his brother and H. D. Phelps. He sold his interest in the newspaper in 1885, and went to Oxford, Nebraska, where he accepted the position of cashier in the People's Bank; where he remained until November, 1886, and came back to Schuyler; he farmed his brother's farm (the old homestead) one year, remained in Schuyler another year, and December, 1888, bought the North Bend *Protector* and changed the name to the *Star*. In April, 1891, he formed a partnership with R. C. Smith.

Mr. Davis was united in marriage in Colfax County, Nebraska, March 31, 1884, to Miss Mary E. Phelps, the daughter of C. J. and Sarah E. (Wells) Phelps, both natives of Connecticut. Mr. and Mrs. Davis are the parents of two children: Fannie B., born July 20, 1886, and Helen Mae, born June 6, 1890.

His wife is a member of the Presbyterian Church at Schuyler. He is a member of the Masonic order, belonging to the Acacia Lodge No. 34, at Schuyler.

Politically, he affiliates with the Democratic party.

Mrs. Davis was born in Hartford, Connecticut, April 27, 1863, and came with her parents to Nebraska when she was quite small. They lived for a time in Omaha, until her father took a homestead in Colfax County. Since 1875 her father has been living in Schuyler, practicing law.

GUST. J. BERGQUIST, one of the enterprising farmers of Logan township, bought eighty acres of wild land on Section 24, in 1875. Here he built the customary Nebraska pioneer house, a rude dug-out, 10x14 feet, in which he lived for four years, when he built a frame house twenty-four feet square. Subsequently he bought two hundred and forty acres on Section 13, all of which is under a good fence, with all the necessary buildings for stock purposes.

He was born in Sweden, February 15, 1852, the son of John and Mary Bergquist, whose seven children were as follows: Charlie, Oscar, Alexander, Gust, Matilda, Edna and Mary. Gus left Sweden in 1869 with his parents, came to Quebec, and from there to Galva, Illinois, where he worked two years, and went west to Wyoming Territory, where he remained until he came to Dodge County, Nebraska.

He was united in marriage in 1879, to Nellie Nelson, daughter of Peter and Hannah Nelson, whose three children were Nels, Nellie and John.

Our subject and his wife were blessed with one child. Mr. Bergquist was again married in 1888.

WILLIAM BORKENHAGEN, of Hooper, has been a resident of Dodge County since the spring of 1865, when he located at Fremont with his parents, who remained there about two years, and moved to Scribner, where they took a homestead. After living on the farm about two years, they removed to the village of Scribner, and William remained at home until he was fifteen years of age. From that time on until he was about thirty years old he worked on a farm by the month.

Our subject was born in Dodge County, Wisconsin, April, 1858, a son of Frederick and Frederica Borkenhagen, natives of Germany, whose children were: John William Henry, Ernest T., Johannah (deceased) and Emily. Our subject was seven years old when his parents moved to Nebraska. He was united in marriage in June, 1884, to Antoetti Englisch, daughter of August and Henrietta Englisch, whose eight children were: Adelia, Agnes, Paul, Arthur, Antinetti, one died in infancy, Otto and Blanche.

Mr. and Mrs. Borkenhagen are the parents of two children: Ray W., born February, 1886, and Arthur, born July, 1888 (deceased).

Mr. Borkenhagen is a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

Politically, he affiliates with the Democratic party, in religious matters is a member of the Lutheran Church.

He was appointed deputy sheriff of his county and served five years, and then spent two years at Hooper, engaged in the saloon business.

CHARLES M. BLACK, residing on Section 16, of Union township, came to Dodge County in the spring of 1884, and bought eighty acres of wild prairie land, upon which he has placed substantial improvements and made additions, until he now owns two hundred acres of land.

He was born in Rockbridge County, Virginia, November 11, 1857, the son of James L. and Cassie A. (Moore) Black, both natives of Virginia. Charles remained at home with his parents on the farm until the spring of 1877, when he came to Colfax County, Nebraska, and rented a farm until 1884, and came to Dodge County. His parents removed to Dodge County in the spring of 1878, and are living with their children.

Our subject was married in Dodge County, Nebraska, April 29, 1880, to Miss Mary A. Scott, daughter of David and Belle (Johnson) Scott, both of whom are natives of Ireland. Mrs. Black was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania August 5, 1860, and came with her parents to Nebraska in 1863. They have two children: Myrtle M. and Theo B.

Our subject and his wife are consistent members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and in politics he votes the Independent ticket.

JOHN ANDREWS, a representative farmer of Pleasant Valley township, whose home is on Section 8, came to Dodge County in the autumn of 1870, and homesteaded one hundred and sixty acres of land where he now lives. Being a soldier in the late war, he was entitled to one hundred and sixty acres, within railroad limits. After taking his claim he built a shanty boarded up and down, bought a poor horse team, and had *five* dollars in money left. All of his supplies and material had to be hauled from Fremont, and there was no work to be had, so he saw very hard times. He was one of the first to settle in that part of the township, and his nearest neighbor lived three miles away. The first school taught in this part of the township was in John Brown's house in the fall of 1871, the same being taught by Miss Hattie Cook. Mr. Andrews has added to his landed estate until he now has four hundred acres, one-half of which is under the plow and the balance is seeded to timothy and clover, except forty acres, which is in wild grass. About 1887 he purchased two hundred and forty acres of land, at twenty-five dollars per acre, and relates that it was easier for him to pay for that than it was to hold his homestead. In 1876 he built a commodious farm house, 24x28 feet, and in 1885 erected a barn made after the Eastern style, of very heavy timbers. He also has numerous other out-buildings, all in first-class order. He raises short horn cattle, keeps about one hundred head upon his place, and feeds cattle the year around. He also raises Clyde and Norman horses, keeping from fifteen to twenty-five on hand.

He was born in County Louden, Dewry, Ireland, January 23, 1846, the son of Jeremiah and Elizabeth (Thompson) Andrews both natives of Ireland. They had three sons and three daughters, our subject being the second child in the family. The mother died in Ireland and the father came to America, and is now deceased. John was but a small boy when his mother died, and when his father came to this country he went to live with an uncle, his father's brother, with whom he remained until he was sixteen years of age. In 1862 he came to America, worked two months in Brooklyn, New York, and then, taking the advice of Horace Greeley, came to Princeton, Illinois, from which place he enlisted as a Union soldier and a member of Company I Twelfth Illinois Infantry. He went south and participated in the following engagements: Resaca, Dalton, Big Shanty, Rome Cross Roads, Calhoun Ferry and Marietta. He was with Sherman on his March to the Sea, and was discharged at Louisville, Kentucky, July 5, 1865. He then came to Chicago and engaged in the electrotype business, at number 90 Washington street, where he was engaged until 1866. We next find him on a farm in Bureau County, Illinois, which he rented until he came to Nebraska.

Mr. Andrews was united in marriage March 19, 1867, in Bureau County, Illinois, to Miss Jane Hunter, daughter of William and Margaret (Dougherty) Hunter, both natives of Ireland. They are members of the Presbyterian Church. He is a member of the Masonic order, Scribner Lodge No. 132, of A. F. & A. M.

Politically, he affiliates with the Democratic party.

WILLIAM H. ALDRICH, of Hooper township, came to Dodge County in April, 1873, and purchased a piece of land near the village of Hooper, consisting of

one hundred acres of party improved land. He remained on this place four years, sold out and bought the place he now occupies, consisting of one hundred and twenty acres of partly improved land. He completed the house, built barns and granaries, dug a well, and provided the same with a wind-mill; set out an orchard of one hundred and fifty trees and a grove of three acres. Upon coming to the county he brought sixteen hundred dollars with him, but saw many hardships during the grasshopper years. Of his earlier life it may be remarked that he was born in Ontario County, New York March, 1843, the son of Semour and Mary Aldrich, who had ten children: David, Edmund, Wilson (deceased), Mary, William, Emily, Anna (deceased), Sarah, Dewitt (deceased), and Ellen.

Our subject lived with his parents until he had reached the years of his majority, when he went to work at roof slating, which he followed two years, after which he rented land until he came West. His early advantages for obtaining an education were good, attending the common schools, and afterwards Canandaigua Academy.

He was united in marriage, March 30, 1869, to Anna Cadwell, a native of New York, whose parents were John and Jerusha Cadwell, whose five children were: Evaline, Sarah J. (deceased), James H., Anna, Louis (deceased). Mr. and Mrs. Aldrich are the parents of three children: Fred, born June, 1871; John and James (twins), born February, 1875.

Our subject belongs to Masonic Lodge No. 72, at Hooper, and in politics affiliates with the Democratic party.

JOSEPH H. EMLEY, cashier of the Citizens State Bank at Wisner, is the son of pioneer Joseph S. and Mary M. (Beard) Emley, who settled in Cuming County in 1865.

Our subject was born in Clinton County, Indiana, April 24, 1853. A sketch of his parents appears elsewhere in this work. In his parents' family there were eleven children: Oliver, born December 25, 1842, a retired farmer of Wisconsin, and a soldier of the late war; Albert, born September 17, 1844, a farmer of Cuming County, Nebraska; John B., born February 12, 1847, a farmer near Wisner; Samuel, born October 27, 1849, a farmer of Holt County, Nebraska; Sylvester, born October 6, 1851, lumber and live stock dealer at Wisner; Joseph H., our subject, born April 24, 1853; William, born January 5, 1855, county clerk of Cuming County, Nebraska; Matilda, born March 15, 1857, wife of Charles E. Traw, near Wisner; Rhoda L., born October 23, 1858, wife of D. A. Huston, of Ewing, Nebraska; Daniel C., born April 21, 1863, now of West Point; Mary M., born in Nebraska, September 7, 1865.

The family moved from Wisconsin in 1865 and took a homestead, upon which the father died February 12, 1887. The subject of this notice went to Nebraska with his parents when about two years of age and is a self-educated man, the most of it coming by the school of experience. In 1885 he moved to the village of Wisner and embarked in the live stock and lumber business, and in 1889 he, in company with F. B. Van Dorn, Henry Liesy, J. W. Keugel, W. M. Stuefer, Sylvester Emley, incorporated the Citizens' State Bank, and upon the death of Mr. Van Dorn as president, our subject was made cashier.

He was married at Wisner October 8, 1884, to Miss E. D. White.

Mr. and Mrs. Emley are the parents of three children: Ray H., born April 20, 1887; Albun M., born June 1, 1890, and one died in infancy.

Politically, our subject is a stanch supporter of the Democratic party, and has held many of the local offices. Mrs. Emley is an acceptable member of the Congregational Church at Wisner.

Mr. Emley has seen Cuming County and all eastern Nebraska develop from the wild prairie wilderness, the home of wild animals and Indians, into a garden spot, second to none in the entire commonwealth.

AUGUST WALTER, of Section 11, Monterey township, Cuming County, will form the subject of this notice. He was born in Prussia, Germany, February 25, 1824, and came to America in 1858 and remained at Quincy, Illinois, until 1878, where he operated a grocery store, which he sold and came to Cuming County, Nebraska, and purchased two hundred acres of land for eleven hundred dollars, upon which he built a frame house 14x36 feet, a good barn and other outbuildings. He also planted a grove of three acres and set out an orchard. He has one hundred and ten acres under cultivation, while the remainder is in pasture and hay land He is an unmarried man, thus far having fought the battle of life alone. His father and mother were natives of Germany and lived and died in their native land. Our subject had four brothers and one sister. One brother came to this country with his family and settled in Monterey township, where he finally died. Our subject's farm is fenced with wire which cost him over three hundred dollars. He values his place at ten thousand dollars.

Casper Guenther lives on his farm, he marrying a niece of our subject's. Mr. Guenther's parents were early settlers in St. Charles township. Casper remained at home until a man grown and went to live with his uncle, August Walter. He was married in 1879 to Therza Walter. One child was born to them, now deceased. They have an adopted daughter, an orphan child: Anna Guenther.

They are members of the Roman Catholic Church and live lives consistent with the religion they profess.

WILLIAM R. BLACK came to Dodge County in July, 1874, and is now a resident of Section 18, Union township. He rented a farm in this township for three years, and then engaged, in company with J. O. Milligan, in the stock business at Maple Grove. They handled seven or eight hundred head annually, he carrying on farming at the same time to the extent of about five hundred acres. This partnership lasted seven years, and during that time he bought the farm he now occupies; at first purchasing one hundred and sixty acres, upon which there was a small house, and one hundred acres of breaking. He has since made substantial improvements, and has added to his farm until he has two hundred and forty acres of excellent land.

He was born in Rockbridge County, Virginia, April 23, 1847, the son of James L. and Cassie A. (Moore) Black, both natives of the old Dominion State. He remained at home with his parents on the farm until he was twenty-two years of age, and then conducted a farm for himself until the spring of 1874, when he came to Dodge County, Nebraska, with one hundred and eighty dollars in money. The first two years after he came his crops were destroyed by the grasshoppers and he saw very hard times.

He was united in marriage in Virginia, May 12, 1869, to Miss Callie G. Zallman, the daughter of Henry and Elvira (Shaver) Zallman, both native of Virginia, where our subject's wife was born in 1851, and remained until the date of her marriage; their home has been blessed by the advent of six children: Ira, Georgia, Henry, Josie, Lawrence and Gordon.

Mr. and Mrs. Black are both members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and in politics he is an Independent.

PETER WILSON, another farmer of Cuming County, now residing on Section 28, of Logan township, where he owns a two hundred and forty-acre farm, will form the subject of this personal notice.

Mr. Wilson is a native of Indiana, in which State he was born April 25, 1843. He remained at home until twenty-four years of age, which brought him to 1867, when he came to Cuming County, Nebraska, and located a homestead on Section 20, upon which he lived

until 1883, sold and bought two hundred and forty acres three-fourths of a mile south of his original homestead.

Our subject's father was born in North Carolina in 1810, was married and reared a family of nine children.

The mother of these children died in Indiana, and the father still resides there.

Mr. Wilson was married in 1861 to Miss Peters, whose parents were John and Sarah Peters, of Pennsylvania, now both deceased. Their children were: Elihue, Mary, Holliday, John J., Langham, Hannah, Robert, Sarah B., Martha and our subject's wife.

Mr. and Mrs. Wilson, of whom we write this notice, have nine children born in the following order: Hannah H., John, Burton E., Iva B., James W., Mary D., Lillie, Robert and Peter.

Mr. Wilson votes the Republican ticket and is a member of the Christian Church.

Concerning his farm it may be said that one hundred and thirty-eight acres of it is under cultivation, while the balance is in pasture and meadow land, and all surrounded by a wire fence. He has a grove of seven acres of artificial timber, a good orchard, with a good class of buildings on his premises. From 1874 to 1877 his crops were destroyed by grasshoppers, and February 14, 1886, his farm house and contents were destroyed by fire. At various times he has lost much live stock, including the severe winter of 1880–81, when he lost six hundred dollars worth of stock in the fearful storms of that winter.

STEPHEN THRONOR, a resident of Monterey township, Cuming County, who owns four hundred and twelve acres of choice land in the county, will form the subject of this notice.

He was born in Germany in 1836 and came to America in 1866. From New York he went to St. Louis, Missouri, where he worked at brick-laying for three years, and in 1869 came to Dodge County, Nebraska, and took an eighty-acre homestead, which he finally sold for six hundred and twenty-five dollars. He then came to Cuming County and bought a quarter section of railroad land, for which he paid six dollars per acre. Here he erected a log-house 12x14 feet, in which he lived six years, and then built a story and one-half frame house, also a good barn, granary, and other out-buildings. He planted out a grove of five acres of forest trees and a good orchard containing some choice varieties. He now has one hundred acres under cultivation, while the remainder is in pasture and hay land. He fenced his entire farm at an expense of two hundred dollars, using barbed wire. To his original place he has added two hundred and fifty-two acres, and of this tract one hundred and thirty acres are under cultivation.

Mr. Thronor was married in 1866, in Germany, to Mary Campnaer, to whom has been born six children: Joseph, aged twenty-five years; William, aged twenty-three years; Sophia, aged twenty years; Charley, aged eighteen years; Stephen, aged sixteen years, and Henry, aged thirteen years.

Our subject's parents lived and died in Germany. Their children were: George, Lizzie and Stephen; Stephen being the only one in this country. Mrs. Thronor's parents were also natives of Germany and never came to this country.

During the grasshopper ravages in the seventies our subject's crops were materially injured for four or five years. When he commenced operations on his homestead he only possessed one hundred dollars, with which he purchased a yoke of oxen. His nearest market point was West Point, but since that day great changes have come over the Elkhorn Valley. The grasshoppers are no longer a devouring pest, while railroads and market points are found on every hand.

He and his family are members of the Roman Catholic Church, and in politics he votes the Democratic ticket.

HENRY THEISEN, a farmer of Section 11, Sherman township, Cuming County, is a native of Wisconsin, born November 22, 1858. When ten years of age he accompanied his parents to Dodge County, Nebraska, where they claimed a homestead of eighty acres. Our subject subsequently came to Cuming County, near West Point, where he bought eighty acres of land, upon which he lived two years, and then sold and bought a quarter of Section 11, where he built a story and one-half house, together with good outbuildings. He now has one hundred acres under cultivation, while the rest is in pasture-land. He has a good orchard, and four acres of trees.

He was united in marriage, in 1884, to Emma Kerl, to whom two children have been born: William and Henry. His wife was born in Omaha, July, 1861, being the second child of John Kerl and wife, who were from Germany. The father is now deceased, and the mother lives at West Point.

Politically, Mr. Theisen affiliates with the Democratic party, and his father's people were Roman Catholics. His advantages for obtaining a good education were not what might have been desired. His father and mother were born in Germany and came to America in 1757, and bought a small farm in Wisconsin. Their family consisted of seven children, Henry being the third oldest of the number.

FRED STUHT, one of the business factors of the village of Bancroft, came to Cuming County in the spring of 1870, and first settled on Section 35, where he bought a farm and took a homestead of one hundred and sixty acres. Here he made good improvements, including the planting out of a five-acre grove and a small orchard. He now has one hundred and forty acres under the plow, while the balance is in pasture and meadow land. He remained on this place ten years, and moved to the village of Bancroft, where he engaged in the liquor business for eight years, and then purchased the building he now occupies and engaged in the drug trade, under the firm name of Stuht & Rostrum, who carry a full line of drugs, paints, oils, varnishes, etc.

He of whom we write this notice was born in Germany in August, 1845. He is a son of Fred and Mary Stuht, whose six children were: Charles, Earnest, Fred, one deceased, Minnie and William.

Fred remained in his German home until he was fifteen years of age and came to America, stopping in Walworth County, Wisconsin, where he followed farming and logging until he came to Nebraska. He did not have the best opportunities for obtaining an education, which he very much regrets.

Catharine McKee, daughter of John and Rosy McKee, became his wife January, 1882. In her parents' family were eight children; Catharine, James, John, Turns, Mary, Thomas, Rosy and Joseph.

Our subject and his wife have been blessed by one child: Mabel, born August, 1883. They belong to the Roman Catholic Church, and in politics he affiliates with the Democratic party.

JOHN SCHWARTING, of Section 30, Bismark township, was born in Twelbecke, near Oldenberg, Germany, April 22, 1861. He is a son of John G. and Gesene Schwarting, who came to Cuming County in 1880, and now reside in Lincoln township. His parents had two children: George and John H. John attended school until fourteen years of age, when he learned the trade of a bricklayer and plasterer. In the month of March, 1880, he came to America and worked at his trade near Scribner, for about three years. In 1882 he bought his present farm, and the following spring took possession, built a house and began to break up the prairie sod. His nearest neighbor at that time was two and one-half miles away. He has been fortunate in securing good crops nearly

every year since he has been in Nebraska, and now owns a quarter section of good land, one hundred and eighteen acres of which is under cultivation. This tract of land has more than trebled in value since he owned it. Neighbors soon began to settle around him and at the present time all the lands about him are occupied.

He of whom we write was married May 12, 1882, to Mary Peters, daughter of John and Wilhelmena Peters, of Hooper, Nebraska. Mrs. Schwarting was born in Arcade, Ohio. By this union five children were born: Fred, Hannah, Charlie, George and Anna.

Politically Mr. Schwarting is a supporter of the Democratic party and has served as constable and overseer of the highways. He is a member of the German Lutheran Church, and was a liberal contributor toward the building of St. Peter's Church near his farm in 1891.

WILLIAM E. SCHULTZ, of the village of Beemer, Cuming County, was born near Morgenvadea, Prussia, March 1, 1864. He is the son of John and Caroline Schultz and accompanied his parents to Cleveland, Illinois in 1869, and the next year moved to Stanton County, Nebraska, where the father homesteaded a farm upon which the son now lives. John Schultz, the father, died in 1880, the mother one year prior. William received a limited education, and at eighteen years of age left home and engaged as a clerk in a general store at Emerson, Nebraska. Later he clerked at Stanton, and in 1887 commenced clerking in a store at Beemer and afterwards at West Point. In April, 1892, he purchased a stock of goods at Beemer and is now a general merchandise dealer. Politically, our subject is a Republican.

He was married March 5, 1888, to Miss Mahala, daughter of Thomas and Milly Farran. Considering that our subject started with no capital, he has been very successful, as he is now one of the principal business factors of Beemer. Too much praise cannot be attached to one who succeeds in life, unaided by the wealth of others, but who by the dint of industry and business tact carves out his own fortune.

WILHELM RELLEKE, of Section 32, St. Charles township, Cuming County, was born in Prussia, May 28, 1837, and came to America in December, 1855, landing at New Orleans. He hired to a farmer in Missouri and worked for him from 1865 to 1868.

He was married April 12, 1868, to Harriett Rendal, and moved to Cuming County, Nebraska, and located on a homestead. He left his bride in Fremont, where she worked for four dollars per week, and he worked through harvest for a man in Cuming County, and in the autumn of that year he purchased a yoke of oxen by paying one hundred dollars cash and giving his note for the remainder. His house was made by digging a hole four feet deep in the ground and laying logs up above the ground, the roof being made of slough grass. They lived in this abode for five years, and then built a one and one-half story house; also a good barn. Their place is made more valuable by an orchard and three acres of trees.

Wilhelm was one of six sons of Christ and Thressa Relleke, natives of Prussia, where they both died.

Our subject and his wife are the parents of eleven children: William (deceased), Henry (deceased), Dora (deceased), Sophia (deceased), Bada (deceased), Eliza, born in 1876; Henry, born in 1878; Mary, born in 1881; Barta, born in 1883; Katie, born in 1885; Wilhelm, born in 1888.

Mr. Relleke is a member of the Roman Catholic Church, and politically votes the Democratic ticket.

The first few years after he came to Nebraska his family were afflicted by sickness, the whole family having diphtheria except his wife. The same year the grasshoppers were so bad, and seemed to be getting worse year by year. He



Henry H. Cloke

became discouraged and took his team and left the farm, saying he would no longer remain in the country. This was in 1876. But they finally reconsidered the matter and concluded to remain. The sickness of the family that season cost him three hundred dollars, and four months of the summer and autumn his wife was compelled to work out in Fremont. But things have changed with the development of the country; he no longer has to take an ox team and market his grain at Fremont, camping out by the wayside, for market towns are established all around him, on the various lines of railway. The old mud hovel has long since gone to decay and the frame farm-house taken its place, and where want and penury then existed now prosperity makes glad the household.

HENRY KLOKE, a prosperous farmer of Section 19, township 21, range 6, of what is known as St. Charles township, Cuming County, has been a resident of Nebraska since 1868. He was born in Prussia March 10, 1842, and came to America May 18, 1850. He remained in Sheboygan and Manitowoc Counties, Wisconsin, until 1868, when he came to Nebraska, arriving March 10 of that year. April 1, 1868, he located a homestead of one hundred and sixty acres in Cuming County. Upon this tract of land he built a frame house 14x17 feet, and had to haul the lumber from Fremont, where he paid forty dollars per thousand. In 1870 he built another house, to which he made an addition in 1891. He also has a good barn and an orchard with a grove of six acres. He has one hundred bearing apple trees besides a large amount of small fruit. His place is all under cultivation except fifty acres.

Mr. Kloke is a son of Frederick and Elizabeth (Fobbe) Kloke, who were born in Prussia, and accompanied our subject to this country. The father died in 1872, and the mother is living in West Point, Nebraska.

1871 marked a new era in this man's life, for it was on the eleventh day of January in that year he was united in marriage (in the only church this side of Omaha) to Wilhelmina Krup, who was a native of Prussia. By this marriage union six children were born: Charlie, Frederick, Katie, Lena, Gustave and Agnes. These are the living children, while Frankie and William (twins) died in their infancy. Our subject's wife died July 13, 1873, after which, January 11, 1884, he married Barta Blake, his present wife, by whom five children have been born: Barta (deceased), Herman (deceased), Lizzie, Henry and Barta.

Our subject has added to his original land until he has four hundred and twenty acres. He usually keeps nine head of horses, sixty-five cattle and one hundred and fifty hogs.

During the grasshopper period his crops were destroyed for three or four years in succession. His nearest market was thirty-two miles away, at Fremont, and for some of the necessities of life he had to go to Omaha. Out of five hundred dollars given him by his father he paid one hundred and fifty dollars for a yoke of oxen. He has been one of the supervisors of St. Charles township for two years, and was assessor for two years, and served as treasurer of the school board for the same period of time.

Politically, he usually votes with the Democratic party, but aims to vote for the best man, regardless of party lines. He and children belong to the Roman Catholic Church, while his wife belongs to the Protestant Church.

OLOF OQUIST, a farmer residing on Section 20, Garfield township, came to Cuming County, in the spring of 1882, and first located on the farm he now occupies, at the time consisting of eighty acres of wild land, upon which he placed good improvements, including buildings, a grove of one and one-half acres, and an orchard of one hundred trees. His place now contains one hundred

and seventy acres, one hundred and twenty of which is under the plow, and the balance in pasture and meadow. Upon coming to the county he brought one thousand dollars with him.

Of his early life it may be said, he was born in Sweden, April, 1842. He is the son of Anders and Christine Oquist, natives of Sweden, whose seven children were: Anders, Charles (deceased), John (deceased), Olof, Mary, Lars (deceased), and Stena (deceased). Olof lived in Sweden until twenty-nine years of age, at which time he came to America. He went to New Jersey, where he worked on a section one year, and then worked in the railroad shops for eight years, after which he came to Cuming County, Nebraska. In his early life he had good schooling advantages.

He was united in marriage April, 1873, to Louisa Swanson, daughter of Swan and Anna Swanson, whose children were: Lundquist, Lundstrum, Matilda, Christene (deceased), Sena, Claus, John, Louisa, Johanna and Sophia.

Our subject and his wife are the parents of ten children: Alma (deceased), born May, 1874; Adolph, June, 1875; an infant (deceased); Frank, born February, 1877; Charles, May, 1880; Alexander, August, 1882; Harry, September, 1886; Robert, in 1888; Walter, April, 1889; Arthur, deceased, born September, 1890.

Politically, our subject is a stanch supporter of the Republican party and in religious matters both he and his wife are members of the Swedish Methodist Church.

JAMES McKEEGAN, a farmer of Section 33, Bancroft township, came to Cuming County, in June, 1870, in company with his parents. His father took a homestead of one hundred and sixty acres in Logan township, and improved the same. There was but one store at West Point at that time, and much of his lumber and building material had to be drawn from Fremont. James helped his father develop the farm and remained at home until he was of age. His father assisted him to get his present place, by paying one hundred dollars for the homestead right. Upon this homestead our subject built a shanty 12x16 feet, in which he lived until 1876, when the grasshoppers drove him out of the country, by destroying his crops. He then spent one year in the Black Hills and in company with three others returned, which was a hazardous undertaking at that time, on account of the war-like disposition of the Indians. After returning he went onto his land, and from time to time made substantial improvements, and has since bought one hundred and sixty acres of land in Cedar County; he now has two hundred and ten acres under the plow, and the balance in pasture and meadow.

Our subject was born in Connecticut, January, 1855, the son of John and Rosa McKeegan, natives of Ireland, whose eight children were: Catharine, James, John, Terry, Mary A., Thomas, Rosa and Joseph. These children are all living in Nebraska. Our subject lived in Connecticut until his father removed to Dubuque County, Iowa, where he remained until coming to Cuming County.

Mr. McKeegan was united in marriage, July, 1880, to Maggie Deegan, daughter of Michael and Mary Deegan, of Ireland, whose five children were: Nellie, Elizabeth, Timothy, Mary, Maggie.

Our subject and his wife have been blessed with six children: Agga, John, Anna, William, Emmett, Ettie.

The family are devotees of the Roman Catholic Church.

TERRY McKEEGAN, one of the representative farmers of Cuming County, residing on Section 11, of Logan township, was born in Iowa, March 4, 1859, and there remained with his parents until twelve years of age, at which date his father removed to Cuming County, Nebraska, and took a home-

stead in Garfield township. In 1882 our subject left home and bought one hundred and sixty acres of land on Section 11, on Logan township.

His father was a native of Ireland and came to America at an early day and settled in Iowa, and remained until 1871, as above related. The father's name was John, and the mother's maiden name was Rosa Brady. They were the parents of eight children : Katie, James, John, Terry, Mary A., Thomas, Joseph and Rosa.

He of whom we write was married in June, 1884, to Catharine McDonough, by which marriage three children were born : James, Mary and Gertie. Mrs. McKeegan's parents were natives of Ireland, but both died in this country. Their family consisted of five children : Catharine, Elizabeth, Bonnie, Anna and James; all living in this country.

Our subject's father is deceased, while his mother is living at Bancroft.

In his political choice, he is a supporter of the Democratic party, and in religious matters the family are devout Roman Catholics.

JOHN A. LUCAS, one of the early settlers of Cuming County, a retired farmer now living at Wisner, was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, March 7, 1833. He is a son of Andrew Lucas, and Mary Ann (Galispie) Lucas. The father was born in Ireland, and the mother was of Scotch descent. Soon after their marriage in Ireland, they came to the New World, to build for themselves a home. Their settlement was at Cincinnati, which was then but a small burg. Mr. Lucas was a shoemaker by trade, and carried on a shoe store, which he followed for a livelihood. Their children were : Ann, who married Mr. William A. Smith, now deceased. She still lives in Cincinnati ; Jane, married Edwin R. Cole, now deceased, his widow residing in Cincinnati ; Mary, married William Brown, now of the Pacific coast ; Isabel, married Washington Bishop, residing at Covington, Kentucky ; and John A., our subject. Mr. Lucas, the senior, died in Cincinnati, Ohio, about 1834, his wife surviving until 1884, when she died at the same place, aged eighty-eight years. She was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

The subject of this sketch was reared in the city of Cincinnati, educated in the common schools, and when twenty years of age heard much of the gold field of the Pacific coast, and located in Josephine County, Oregon, where he embarked in mining. He packed with mules over the mountains, and from Walla Walla. The Indians were very hostile at that time and the Civil War was raging. He camped out on those trips, and saw much hardship for two years, when he sold out and went to Boies Basin, where he engaged in mining. In 1864, he returned to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he joined a company, went South, and went to raising cotton. They leased land on the Stone River battle-field. From that point he went to Indian Bay, Arkansas and there leased a large plantation, upon which he did well, and finally sold his lease for a bonus, and emigrated to Nebraska, with William R. and Mark B. Turner. They purchased a hotel at Elkhorn City, also eighty acres of land, which was run in connection with the hotel, selling his interest two years later to Mr. Turner. He moved to Wisner, purchasing land five miles north of the village, where he engaged in farming and stock growing. He continued this until 1889, and removed to the village of Wisner, where he now leads a retired life.

Mr. Lucas was united in marriage at Elkhorn City, in 1868, to Miss Rachel A. Turner, daughter of Emanuel and Isabel (Ross) Turner, natives of New Jersey. Their children were as follows: James (deceased); William, of Douglas County, Nebraska; Carrie, deceased at the age of forty years ; Elizabeth, wife of Frank Stockbower, of New Jersey ; Louisa, wife of Henry Henryson, of New Jersey ; John, of Cuming County, Nebraska; Mark, of Elkhorn

City, Nebraska; and our subject's wife, Rachel A. Mr. and Mrs. Turner died in New Jersey.

Since Mr. and Mrs. Lucas came to Nebraska they have witnessed great changes in the country. They have seen the hardships and also the joys of life and are now in possession of a good home. Mr. Lucas commenced life a poor man and by his own exertions has made what he possesses. He is a member of Independent Order of Odd Fellows, having passed through all the chairs of that order. Politically, he affiliates with the Democratic party.

MICHAEL KELLY, of the village of Bancroft, Cuming County, has been a resident of that vicinity since the spring of 1867, when he located in Neligh township, and took a homestead of a quarter section, upon which he made a dug-out 10x12 feet, which he covered with prairie sod. This served for a residence for the first year; he then built a small frame house in which he lived six years, and built again, the same being burned in 1881; it being insured the loss was partly covered. He then built his present house, and made many substantial improvements upon his land. He planted out a grove of three acres, which adds a beauty to the place. He now has one hundred and ten acres under the plow and the balance in pasture and meadow. In 1881, he leased his farm and engaged in the mercantile business at Bancroft, where he carries a general stock of drygoods and groceries, invoicing about six thousand dollars. When he came to the county, he was in debt, and for the first few years was damaged much by the grasshoppers, but is now in good circumstances.

He was born in Ireland, November, 1849, the son of John and Ellen Kelly, whose two children were Patrick and Michael, Patrick being deceased. Michael remained in Ireland until he was twelve years of age and went to Canada, remained six years and came to Cuming County. He was united in marriage in 1872, to Hannah, daughter of Robert and Jane Evans, natives of Ireland.

Our subject and wife were the parents of three children—Mary, Ellen and Robert. Mrs. Kelly passed from the scenes of this life April, 1890.

Politically, our subject affiliates with the Republican party, and in religious matters is a Catholic. He belongs to Bancroft Masonic Lodge No. 45. He has been identified with the history of Bancroft village from its commencement, and has been an important factor in the place.

THOMAS HAYES, of Section 9, Wisner township, Cuming County, was born at Onawa, Iowa, January 22, 1860. He is a son of Thomas and Emily (Riggs) Hayes. The former was a native of New Jersey, and the latter of Kentucky. Her parents removed to Burlington, Iowa, in 1836, being among the first settlers of that place. Thomas Hayes, Sr., died at Vail, Iowa, December 26, 1876. Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hayes, Sr., were the parents of ten children: Amelia, Mrs. J. J. Erb; Sarah E., Mrs. M. G. Wiggins; Henry B., Mattie, Emma, Thomas (subject of this sketch), Callie E. (Mrs. J. P. Milligan), Silas, George and Jane. Four of the children now reside near Wisner.

Our subject attended the district school until twelve years of age, after which his services were required on the farm. Being naturally ingenious, he has learned to do his own work in the carpenter and blacksmith line. From the age of fourteen years he carried on the homestead, his father being a cripple several years previous to his death. But the real battle of life commenced with our subject when twenty years of age, he rented the farm and carried it on himself. In 1883 he removed to Wisner township and purchased his present farm, which was then a wild quarter section of land, but which under his skillful management has come to be well improved.

Mr. Hayes was married April 3, 1883, to Miss Mary M. Milligan. They have four children: Ella M., Clarence Lester, Howard M. and Thomas P.

Politically, Mr. Hayes is a Republican. He is the present collector and treasurer for Wisner township.

Of our subject's father's history, it should be stated in this connection that he was left an orphan at an early age, and it is supposed that his father was of a mixed Irish and German descent, while his mother was a Scotch lady. After serving an apprenticeship as a shoemaker, he traveled westward as a journeyman, working in Ohio, Chicago and various other places. He finally reached Burlington, Iowa, where he was married April 1, 1849, and in 1856 removed to Monroe county. The Indians were very numerous there at that time. The first winter was the much-talked-of deep snow winter; there was great hardship endured among the few settlers in Monroe county, as well as all over the West.

WILLIAM D. GIBBON, M. D., of Beemer, was born in South Wales November 12, 1850, the son of Thomas and Martha (Davies) Gibbon. William was their oldest son. He attended Pembroke University, and afterwards studied medicine at Pembroke Dock, South Wales, for four years. In 1872 he came to America, and took a course at the St. Louis Medical College, which he completed in 1873, and began to practice at Weeping Water, Nebraska, and there continued until 1885, when he removed to his present location. He opened the first drug store in Beemer, which he conducted two years, since which time he has given his exclusive attention to his profession. He is an enthusiastic Republican, and is the present county physician. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity and Modern Woodmen of America.

He was united in marriage, February 26, 1874, to Miss Julia E. Jenks, daughter of William and Sarah P. Jenks, of Weeping Water, Nebraska. The former was a native of Ohio, and the latter of New York. To Mr. and Mrs. Gibbon have been born three children, William D. Jr., Laverne and Irma.

FREDERICK GASTER, a farmer of Cuming County, residing on Section 22, of Sherman township, is a native of Prussia, born April 29, 1830, and came to America in 1853, landing at Quebec, Canada, and from there went to Wisconsin and remained until 1865, during which time he was engaged in farming. The spring of 1865 found him in Cuming County, Nebraska, where he homesteaded a quarter section of land, his present farm. His first house was built of sod, and in it he managed to live for three years, when he built a log house, 16x23 feet, which was the first log house between Fremont and Norfolk. This served until 1880, when he built a frame house, which was joined to the pioneer cabin. His place contains forty acres of timber, both natural and artificial. He has a good orchard, and one hundred acres under the plow. His present place comprises two hundred and forty acres.

Mr. Gaster was united in marriage in 1851, to Mary Massteller, by whom seven children were born: Fred, Charley, Sophia, August, John, Frank, Ferdinand.

Our subject's companion died in 1867. Her parents both died in Wisconsin. He was again married in 1878, and one child has blessed this union, Mary Thersa.

Politically, our subject is identified with the Republican party.

In a general way, concerning this man, it may be said that when he first came to this county Omaha was his nearest market, and he made trips there by ox team over unbridged streams, camping out by the wayside at night, his cattle subsisting on the prairie grass. Many times he was two weeks on the trip. Three years since his settlement, he lost heavily by the grasshoppers. One year he had seventy-five acres of wheat all destroyed by them, except five acres. In 1866 he was caught in a blizzard and wandered all night to keep from freezing to death and was finally attracted to a house where a violin was being played, the loud music of which outrivaled the wintry

blasts. The same night old Mr. Noyes and son (neighbors) were frozen to death.

In 1892 our subject had his barn burned, also five head of horses, a loss of at least one thousand dollars. Notwithstanding all these trials and losses he can look back over an eventful and honorable career, and is now well situated.

FELIX GALLAGHER, a farmer of Section 32, St. Charles township, Cuming County, was born in Ireland in 1834, and came to America in 1864, landing at Philadelphia, and came from there to Kane County, Illinois, where he worked by the day and month for twelve years, and then came to West Point, Nebraska, and went to farming. He rented a farm west of his present land, upon which he lived four years. When he came West he had three hundred dollars, out of which he bought a yoke of oxen, for which he paid one hundred and seventy-five dollars, and then bought a horse, for which he paid one hundred dollars, which took nearly all the means he had. It was in 1882 that he took the claim he now lives upon.

He was united in marriage in Ireland, before he came to America, to Bridget McLaughlin, to whom nine children were born: Peter, Bridget, Ellen, Anna, Felix, John, Eddie, Maggie and Hugh.

Our subject and his family are members of the Roman Catholic Church, and politically, he votes the Democratic ticket.

The farm is well improved, there now being one hundred acres under cultivation, while the remainder is in pasture and hay land. He has a good orchard and a story and one-half frame house, surrounded by an artificial growth of timber. He also has one hundred and sixty acres, two miles west of his home farm in Elkhorn township, besides another quarter section located in Sherman township. As one views his broad acres to-day, and draws the contrast with those earlier days of pioneer hardship, and three years of grasshopper plague which he passed through, they must congratulate him upon his present surroundings.

HON. THOMAS M. FRANSE, attorney-at-law at West Point, came to Cuming County in May, 1876. He was born in Lebanon County, Pennsylvania, July 1, 1851. The Franse family came to America prior to the Revolutionary War and the great-grandfather was a soldier in that conflict. His son, Thomas Franse, the grandfather of our subject, settled in Lebanon County, and married Miss Noland. They were parents of Abraham, William, George, and Thomas. The father of our subject married Barbara L. Wagner, of English descent, and to them were born eleven children, nine of whom grew to adults: George, was killed by accident, a tree falling upon him; Caroline, married David Elliott, dying at Palmyra, Pennsylvania; Lizzie, married Mr. Hickerman, who died; she then married D. C. Elliot, of Palmyra, Pennsylvania; Michael, a twin of Lizzie, died at the age of thirty; Louisa, died in Philadelphia, aged thirty years; Amelia, married Moses Gisch, and died at Lebanon; Ellen, married John Huntzinger, and died at Fremont, Pennsylvania; Ada M., married W. H. Frye, of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania; Thomas M., the subject of this sketch. Two of the children died in infancy Our subject's father was a prominent business man. He died in 1851; his wife surviving him until 1856. They were both members of the Lutheran church.

He of whom we write was educated in the free schools, graduating at Palmyra and an academy in 1870. He then entered an office at Lebanon, studied law with William Seltzer, and finished with Judge Frances P. Hughes; he was admitted to the bar at Pottsville, in 1873, and practiced his profession at that place one year. In 1876 he came to West Point, where he opened a law office. In 1880 he was elected as a member of the Nebraska Legislature, and re-elected in 1882. During his last term of office, he was candidate for speaker on the Democratic ticket. He was united in marriage in 1874, to Miss Mary E. Dodendorf, a native of Pennsylvania. To them have been

born one son, Gordon, a graduate of the State University at Lincoln. Our subject is a member of the Blue Lodge and Chapter of the Masonic order. He is at present captain of the host and senior deacon of the Blue Lodge. Mr. Franse is a good criminal lawyer, and makes law the specialty of his life.

S. R. FLETCHER, at Bancroft, Cuming County, is agent for the Holmquist grain, lumber, coal and live stock company, of Oakland. In August, 1885, he came to Cuming County, and took charge of an elevator belonging to the Crowell grain and lumber company. About 1887, he contracted a cold, culminating in a sciatic trouble, by which he lost the use of his limbs, and since that time has had to wheel himself in a rolling chair. In connection with his other business, he operates a grocery and confectionary.

He of whom we write was born in Maine, May, 1851. His parents were Foxwell and Rachel Fletcher, whose four children were: S. R., Eliza (deceased), Lyndia J., and Robert (deceased). S. R. remained in Maine until thirteen years of his life had passed, when he came to Washington County, Nebraska, where his parents engaged in farming, taking a piece of school land. His father commenced in Nebraska without means and was a genuine pioneer.

When eighteen years of age, our subject commenced driving a stage between Omaha and Sioux City, and one year later went to work on a farm; we next find him at Blair clerking in a store. He then embarked in the grain business and followed that for three years, and tried farming, but was driven off by the grasshoppers and hailstorms. His next work was husking corn at seventy-five cents per day, but an improvement on this came, when he got his uncle's team and hauled wood across the Missouri River, making three dollars per day. Later on he herded cattle by the month, and followed the agricultural implement business at Lippincott. He then returned to the grain business for two years and went into the mail service, under the Republican administration, and continued four years, but upon change of the administration resigned and came to Bancroft.

Mr. Fletcher was married, July 4, 1873, to Dora Lippincott, whose parents were natives of New Jersey and Virginia respectively.

They are the parents of four children: Eva, Roy, Everid and Stacy.

Politically, Mr. Fletcher believes in the general principles of the Republican party. He has taken his first degree in Free Masonry.

HENRY FANBEL of Section 19, Grant township, came to Cuming County in the spring of 1872, and first settled on the farm he now occupies, which he took as a homestead. Here he erected a story and one-half frame house, in which he lived nineteen years and then built his present commodious farm house, which is 16x28 feet, with a wing 16x20 feet. He also built a good set of outbuildings, planted a grove of eleven acres, and set an orchard of three hundred trees. Of his present two hundred and eighty acre farm, two hundred and twenty acres are under the plow, and all enclosed with a good fence.

Mr. Fanbel has been upon his place ever since, with the exception of two years, traveling about in Wyoming and Colorado.

He of whom we write this notice was born in Maine in 1843, the son of John and Elizabeth Fanbel, natives of Germany, whose nine children were: Sophia, Elizabeth, Jacob (deceased), Margaret, Henry, John, Clara, Barbara and George (deceased).

Henry lived in Germany until sixteen years of age and came to Cleveland, Ohio, where he learned the shoemaking trade, followed it two years and enlisted in Company K Seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and at first was assigned to the Twelfth Army Corps, and later to the

Twentieth, under General Joe Hooker. He was mustered in at Cleveland and sent to West Virginia, and in a skirmishing engagement was taken prisoner and sent to Richmond, where he remained five weeks; sent to New Orleans, remaining four months; from there was transported to Saulsbury prison, North Carolina, where he was incarcerated four months and exchanged, after which he lay in the hospital at New York for two months. He was then taken to Columbus, Ohio, and from there went to the Potomac Army in Virginia, being in the service three years and three months. He was in the engagements at Chancellorsville and Gettysburg, and for a time was in the Army of the Cumberland and participated in the engagements at Lookout Mountain and Ringgold. He was in the eight-days fight before Atlanta, where General McPherson was killed. After the close of the war, he went back to shoemaking at Columbus, Ohio, but after one year went to Lake Superior, remained one year and quit shoemaking, returned to Ohio and worked at common labor two years, fired a stationary engine two years in a paper mill. After all these weary marches and lonely wanderings, our subject came to Cuming County, Nebraska.

He was married May,1866, to Catharine Marc. She laid down the burdens of life in 1882.

Our subject and his wife were the parents of seven children: Anna M., Catharine C., Hannah W., Elizabeth E., Charles L., Rosetta S., Matilda M.

WILLIAM H. FLEMING, of Beemer township, residing on Section 16, was born at Point Pleasant, Monmouth County, New Jersey, November 30, 1826. He is the son of Joseph W. and Margaret (Brower) Fleming. His grandfather, James Fleming, was of Scotch descent, and his great-grandfather, Jacob Fleming, was a soldier in the Continental Army. He took part in the battle of Monmouth, and later was taken prisoner by the British forces. The family descended from three brothers who came to America from Scotland, at an early day. Their names were: Jacob, John and James. One settled and founded the town of Flemingville, New Jersey. From him our subject descended. One of the original brothers founded Flemingburg, Fleming County, Kentucky, and the third settled in New York State.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph W. Fleming were the parents of ten children: Sarah J., John, William H., Emaline P., Thomas N., Charles, Susan J. (Mrs. J. Robins), Mary (Mrs. William Galbrath), Lydia M. (Mrs. C. Worrick), Andrew J. Of these, but five still survive. Mrs. Warrick resides at Deer Creek, Tazewell County, Illinois, while the others live in Nebraska.

William H., had only nine months schooling. His father was a sailor and owned a vessel, and was employed in transporting goods about the bay, also keeping a tavern on the beach, his patrons being chiefly the crews from cast-away vessels, whom he assisted in receiving goods. When not more than eight years of age, William H. frequently accompanied his father upon his sailing expeditions. When fourteen years of age, the family settled near Pekin, Illinois. His father was also a weaver by trade, and William H. used to assist him in weaving cloth worn by the family. At the age of eighteen, he ran away from home and went to Iowa, but like many another prodigal, he soon returned and remained under the paternal roof until his marriage, which event occurred November 26, 1850; he being united to Miss Jane Farran. They have four living children: John L., Edgar A., Thomas C. and Joseph L. Three daughters are now deceased: Sarah Margaret (twin sister of Joseph); Mary Elizabeth (Mrs. William Martindale) and Eva Fremont.

Our subject and his wife have ten grandchildren.

February 9, 1865, Mr. Fleming enlisted in Company D Fifteenth Regiment, Illinois Volunteer Infantry. He was honorably discharged September 11, 1865, having served in the Army of the Tennessee. In 1882, he moved to Cum-

ing County, Nebraska, and bought his present farm on Section 16, of Beemer township, where he owns two hundred and ten acres of choice farming land, the same being well improved and stocked. His house is among the best in the township. Besides his farm property, he owns town lots in the village of Beemer.

Politically, Mr. Fleming affiliates with the Republican party, and has ever since its organization. While he is in no sense an office seeker, he is an enthusiastic party worker. From childhood, he has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and is at the present time a member of the Grand Army of the Republic.

Mrs. Margaret (Bower) Fleming, our subject's mother, was a native of Monmouth County, New Jersey.

C. C. DOESCHER, of Section 22, Elkhorn township, one of the representative farmers of Cuming County, and now the owner of over one section of land, is a German by birth. He came to this county in 1868, and purchased a quarter section of land where he now lives.

He was born at Mechlenberg, June, 1850, and came to America when ten years of age with his parents Frederick and Minnie (Suer) Doescher, whose five children were: C. C., Henry, William, Minnie and John. They landed at New York, and went from there to Wisconsin, locating in Iowa County. His mother is now deceased. Our subject worked on a farm and clerked in a store for C. D. Arnold, in Blue Mound, and in 1868 came to Nebraska, bought his land and returned to Wisconsin, and worked for his former employer three years, and returned to Nebraska to remain. He built a small frame house upon his land, which cost him three hundred dollars, and in this lived for nine years. From time to time he added other good buildings, and now has an orchard, and an artificial grove of three acres, with other valuable improvements.

Mr. Doescher was married February, 1871, to Minnie Schmidt, to whom have been born eleven children: Charley, John, Emma (deceased), Bertha, Otto, Ida, Henry, Ella, William, Elvina and Anna. All are at home.

Mrs. Doescher's parents are natives of Germany, and came to this country about 1870, locating in Dane County, Wisconsin, but subsequently moved to the northern part of the state, where they still live. Their four children were: John, Minnie, Anna and Dora.

For three years during our subject's early settlement in Nebraska, from 1871 to 1874, the grasshoppers destroyed nearly all that he raised; at times they were so numerous that they darkened the sun at noonday, and ate nearly everything except sugar cane. Onions was pie for them.

WILLIAM L. DUTCHER, a druggist of Beemer, Cuming County, was born near Clinton, Iowa, October 20, 1858. He is a son of Ephriam S. and Phoebe (Comfort) Dutcher. Ephriam Dutcher is now a resident of Red Willow County, Nebraska. His wife died at Cordova, Illinois, about 1867. They were both natives of New York State. The Dutcher family were originally from New England. Calvin L. Dutcher, grandfather of our subject, was born in Canada, and now lives in Lyons, Iowa. William L. was the second of a family of five children. When he was a small boy the family removed to Cordova, Illinois. In 1870 they returned to Clinton County, Iowa, and William attended school until he was twenty-one years of age. He studied pharmacy at intervals until he was nineteen years of age. In 1884 he came to Nebraska, and in company with his brother-in law, E. Adams, opened a drug store at Wayne; in 1887 he came to Beemer, and purchased his present business.

Politically, he is a Republican, but takes little interest in political affairs. He is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America.

February 20, 1883, marked a new era in his life, for upon that day he was united in mar-

riage to Saloma, daughter of Silas and Sophrona Hull, of Cordova, Illinois.

To Mr. and Mrs. Dutcher have been born two children: Maude and Lura.

HANS DANKER, a farmer of Section 1, Logan township, Cuming County, was born in Germany, September 20, 1853, and in 1872 emigrated to America. He landed at New York harbor and came direct from that city to Davenport, Iowa, near which place he worked on a farm for five years and moved to Pottawattamie County, Iowa, purchased a farm and lived upon the same four years; then sold and came to Cuming County, Nebraska, where he purchased one hundred and sixty acres of land and soon after as much more, but subsequently disposed of one hundred and twenty acres of the last tract named. He placed suitable buildings upon his place and otherwise materially improved it.

He was united in marriage in 1881, to Katie Atpin, by whom three children were born: Peter, Mary and Sophia. Our subject's parents were natives of Germany, and came to America in 1874, locating in Iowa, where they still live. They were the parents of six children, Hans being the oldest. They were named: Hans, Anna, Margareta, Peter, Claus and Mary. Mrs. Danker's parents were also natives of the German Empire and came to America at an early day, the father making it his home with our subject, the mother having died in Iowa. Their five children were: Katie, Minnie, Anna, Emma and Henry.

Politically, Mr. Danker is identified with the Democratic party, and in religious matters is a member of the Lutheran Church.

JOHN DECKER, a farmer living on Section 23, of Monterey township, Cuming County, was born in Prussia, Germany, December, 1842, and came to America in 1866, and lived in St. Louis until 1890, followed gardening twenty-two years, and came to Nebraska. The land upon which he lives was purchased by his brother in 1880. He has good improvements upon his place, including excellent buildings, a grove of eight acres, fifty apple trees and three hundred grape vines. His homestead consists of a quarter section, and he also owns a quarter of Section 26 and forty acres on Section 15.

He was united in marriage in 1870 to Anna Brinkman, to whom was born six children. His wife died in St. Louis in 1887. One year later his brother, who located the above land in 1880, died, and our subject married his widow and removed to Nebraska.

Mr. Decker's father and mother were natives of Germany and died in their native land. They were the parents of four children. A daughter died in Germany, and two sons in this country, one in St. Louis and one in Nebraska. The names of these children were Anton, Barnard, John and Katie. His wife's parents were also natives of Germany, but came to Illinois in 1861, subsequently moved to Nebraska and died. Our subject is a member of the Roman Catholic Church.

JAMES E. L. CAREY, JR., an agricultural implement dealer, at Bancroft, came to Cuming county in the fall of 1880, and engaged in the live stock business; buying, selling and feeding. He continued this for four years and went into the lumber business, which he followed one year and one-half, and engaged in the farm, machinery, and livery business, which he still follows. He handles the Moline wagon, John Deere and Eagle plows, Standard and McCormick reapers and mowers.

He was born in Montgomery county, New York, October 1845, the son of J. E. L. Carey and wife, whose eight children were Alfred, (deceased); Mary, Catharine, Louisa, J. E. L. Jr., George, Harriett and Belle.

James Jr. lived in the Empire state until twelve years of age, when his parents moved

to Cedar county, Iowa, and engaged at farming. He remained at home until he had reached the years of his majority, and then farmed for himself until he came to Nebraska.

September 1884, Delia Gage, became his wife. Her parents were natives of New York State, she was their only child. Mr. and Mrs. Carey are the parents of three children: J. E. L., Jr., Rex and Lyle.

Politically, Mr. Carey believes in the principles of the Democratic party. He is identified in the upbuilding of anything that tends to the progress of Cuming County, but more especially the village of Bancroft.

HENRY BEHM of Section 18, Monterey township, became a homesteader in Cuming County, in 1872. He was born Germany in 1825, and came to America in 1849, spent two years in East and West Troy, New York, working at the cabinet business. He then went to Chicago and remained twenty-one years, working at the same business, and came to Cuming County, Nebraska, and filed on his homestead at the land office at West Point.

Like most of the homesteaders, his first house was a dug-out in which he lived seven years, but his place now contains a good class of farm buildings. He has one hundred and fifty acres under cultivation, a small orchard and a four acre artificial grove.

He was united in marriage in 1851, to Magdalena Young, by whom eleven children were born: Henry, Loui, John, Frank, Lena, Edward, Carrie (deceased), Charlie, Adam, Fred and Carrie.

Our subjects father and mother were natives of Germany, and are both deceased. Their three children were: Henry, Stephen and Katie.

Of our subject's wife's family it may be said that her parents were natives of Germany, and died in this country. Their six children were: Katie, Margaretta, Thressa, Wendelina, Magdalena and Mary. Four of her sisters are in this country, and the remainder in their native land.

Politically, our subject is a supporter of the Democratic party. He is a member of the Roman Catholic Church. At the present time he rents all but thirty-five acres of his farm.

HENRY BORGELT, of Section 34, Monterey township, Cuming County, the owner of a half section of choice land, was born in Germany, May 15, 1834, and came to America in 1861, landing at New Orleans the day upon which President Lincoln was elected. He soon found his way to St. Charles County, Missouri, and there remained fourteen years, where he rented a farm, and from there came to Cuming County, Nebraska, in 1874, and bought railroad land, for which he paid six dollars per acre. After coming to America he was married to Louise Benger, to whom five children were born: Fritz, Henry, Jr., August, Katie and Anna. He at once set about improving his place, built a frame house, 14x18 feet, in which he lived thirteen years, and then built again, but the second house and contents were destroyed by fire; he received seventeen hundred dollars insurance money and rebuilt. He now has two hundred and forty acres under cultivation, besides his pasture and meadow land.

Our subjects father died in the old country, and his mother came with him to America, and died in Cuming County. She was the mother of four children: Henry, Louise (deceased), Gustina and Fritz.

His sister, Gustina, lives in St. Louis, and his brother in Cuming County.

Mrs. Borgelt was the daughter in a family of three children. Her parents came to St. Louis about the same time as our subject.

Upon coming to Cuming County Mr. Borgelt had one thousand dollars, but had much bad luck the first two years. For two seasons the grasshoppers destroyed all that he raised, and he lost two horses in a barn that was burned

at West Point. His present place is well improved and stocked with good animals.

Politically, he of whom we write this notice is a supporter of the Democratic party, and in religious matters he and family are Lutherans. During the Civil War he served four years in the Union Army.

ERNST BREITKREUTZ, of Section 5, Bismark township, Cuming County, was born near Frankfort, Germany, November 22, 1840. He is a son of Frederick and Sophia Breitkreutz, whose four children were: Ludwig (deceased), Caroline (Mrs. Hochne), Ferdinand, now of Dodge County, Wisconsin, and Ernst, of whom we write. Young Breitkreuntz attended the common schools and worked at farm labor until twenty years of age, when he entered the German army, serving three years. Subsequently he took part in the Austro-Prussian War. He escaped without wounds, and in 1867 came to America. After spending a few weeks in Wisconsin he came to Nebraska and homesteaded his present farm in Bismarck township. All was new and wild at that time, his nearest neighbor living one mile distant. He bought a yoke of oxen and began breaking the prairie sod, upon which he raised eight hundred bushels of wheat the following season. He drew his wheat to Fremont, where he sold it at thirty-five cents per bushel. His farm now comprises four hundred and eighty acres of well improved land. In 1888 he built a commodious residence, second to one in the township.

Our subject was united in marriage July 29, 1872, to Amelia Lierman, daughter of August and Amelia Lierman, of the same township in which our subject lives. They came to Cuming County in 1864 One son has been born to them: Ernst, the date of his birth being May 15, 1873.

Politically, our subject affiliates with the Democratic party. By industry and perseverance, he has become one of the most prosperous farmers of his county. His residence is surrounded by a charming grove of artificial timber, which he planted at an early day.

JACOB SCHAEFER, one of the prosperous farmers of Cuming County, residing on Section 31, of Neligh township, came to the county in the spring of 1868, when he located on a homestead of one hundred and fifty-four acres, a part of his present farm. The house which he erected upon this land, was the first in the township, and there was but one dug-out between his place and West Point. His original house served twelve years, when he built his present residence. He placed substantial improvements upon his land including good out buildings, a five acre grove, an orchard of one hundred trees, besides grapes and small fruit. He has added to his land until he possesses four hundred and forty acres, two hundred being under the plow and two hundred and forty enclosed by a fence. He brought three hundred dollars to the county with him and with Omaha for his nearest market point, he necessarily saw several years of hard times. After he had located his homestead, so new was the country that it was with great difficulty, that he found his land the second time.

Mr. Schaefer was born in Germany, March 4, 1833, the son of John and Elizabeth Schaefer whose six children were: Jacob, John, Henry, William, Herman and Charles. Jacob lived in Germany until twenty-seven years of age, and then sought a home in the New World. He came to Adams County, Illinois, where he worked at blacksmithing and boiler work, until he came to Nebraska. His early advantages for an education were not good. He served in the German Army, but saw no hard fighting.

He was married May, 1866, to Margaret, daughter of Adam and Anna Hill, natives of Germany, whose seven children were: Peter, Margaret, Catharine, Elizabeth, Henry, Adam and Sarah. Elizabeth is deceased and the remainder of the children, except our subjects' wife live in Germany.

Mr. and Mrs. Schaefer have seven children born in the following order: Bertha, June, 1867; Elizabeth, December, 1869; Sarah, September, 1871; Charles, June, 1873; Henry, August, 1875; Rudolph, March, 1878; Ida, September, 1880.

Politically, Mr. Schaefer is a Republican. He has assessed his township four years, and has been a member of the board of supervisors. He belongs to the Knights of Pythias order and stands high in the community in which he lives.

SYLVESTER EMLEY, one of the business factors of Wisner, Cuming County, engaged in the lumber trade, was born in Indiana, October 6, 1851, and accompanied his parents to this county. He was united in marriage in the fall of 1889 to Miss Anna W. Averill, a native of Rhode Island. They have one son, Bruce W.

Joseph S. Emley, deceased, the father of our subject, was among the earliest settlers of Cuming County. The date of his settlement was June, 1865. He brought his family to the country with him, and is indeed worthy of a place in this work. When a new country is opened up for settlement with such attractions of soil and climate, such prospects of future growth and development, as to make it a promising field for young men, hundreds always flock thither to take their chances in the great untried race of life. At the start all seem to be on equal footing, but if the reader would pass that way in a quarter or third of a century he would find only a few yet together of those who started out in the vigor of young manhood. The majority of such settlers remove to greener pastures before the race is fully ended; a few return to their old homes, while still others have the hardihood to remain and improve the country, while from out the number others will fall by the wayside and drop into that dreamless sleep we term death, which was the case of the man of whom we write. No more conscientious, honorable pioneer looked out over the broad prairies of Cuming County at an earlier day than Joseph S. Emley.

He was born in Green County, Indiana, January 12, 1819, and married in 1839 to Miss Mary M. Beard. She was born near Abbington, Virginia, August 26, 1819. They were the parents of eleven children, born as follows: Oliver, December 25, 1842, now a retired farmer of Wisner; Albert, September 17, 1844, a resident of Cuming County; John D., February 12, 1847, a farmer of Cuming County; Samuel, October 25, 1849, a farmer in Holt County, Nebraska; Sylvester, October 6, 1851, a lumber dealer at Wisner; Joseph H., April 24, 1853, cashier of the Citizens' State Bank, at Wisner; William, January 5, 1855, now county clerk of Cuming County; Matilda Ann, March 15, 1857, wife of Charles Traw, a resident of Cuming County; Rhoda L., October 23, 1858, wife of D. A. Huston, of Ewing, Nebraska; Daniel C., April 21, 1863, ex-county superintendent of schools of Cuming County; Mary Ann, September 7, 1865, born in Nebraska.

In 1855 Mr. Emley emigrated from Indiana to Wisconsin, remained ten years, and removed to Nebraska, locating on a homestead in what is now Beemer township. He built a house upon his homestead, broke up the prairie sod, and in time made a good home. He added to his original quarter section, until he had 600 acres, one-half of which was under cultivation. At the time he came the country was unsettled, and its brightness could never have been dreamed of, much less realized by a non-resident.

Politically, this pioneer was a stanch supporter of Jefferson and Jacksonian principles. He died in Cuming County, February 12, 1887, his good wife having passed away May 23, 1885.

HENRY LAMBRECHT, residing in the village of Beemer, was born at Watertown, Wisconsin, July 19, 1863. He came with his parents to Cuming County when a mere child, and has here received a good common-school education in both English and Ger-

man. When fifteen years of age he began to learn the milling trade, which occupation he still follows. He has succeeded his father in business in this line and now has entire charge of one of the best roller mills in the Elkhorn Valley. He was one of the incorporators of the Beemer State Bank, and is still a stockholder in that institution.

December 20, 1883, he was united in marriage to Miss Amelia Linneman, daughter of Henry and Minnie Linneman, of Glassgow, Missouri, who were natives of Germany.

To Mr. and Mrs. Lambrecht have been born four children: August, Dora, Agnes and Paul.

Politically he of whom we write this notice is an ardent supporter of the Democratic party, and in religious matters is connected with the Lutheran Church. Mr. Lambrecht is one of the enterprising business factors, which makes the little village of Beemer the valuable business point that it is. For more concerning the Lambrecht family, the reader is referred to the sketch of August Lambrecht.

FRED BERGER, recently of Kingsburgh precint, Stanton County, but now a general merchant in the village of Pilger, came to Stanton County August, 1882, locating at Pilger, where he built a residence and blacksmith shop, he being the first blacksmith of the place. He followed his trade at that point for seven years and bought a farm. This was in 1844, he run his farm and also worked at blacksmithing until the spring of 1888, when he moved to his land, which, when he purchased, was a one hundred and sixty acre wild tract, upon which he placed good and substantial improvements, including house, barn, granary and shop, set out a grove and an orchard of fifty trees, and subsequently added forty acres more land. In 1892 he built the first brick business house erected in Pilger, the same being 25x60 feet, and two stories high.

Mr. Berger was born in Germany in 1858, the son of Michael F. and Caroline Berger, whose six children were: Fred, Herman, Ernestin, two who died in infancy and Amelia, our subject being the only one living in America. Fred remained in the fatherland until twenty-three years of age. He landed in New York in June, 1882, and came to a point near Wisner, in Cuming County, and worked on a farm one season and came to Pilger. He was in the German army three years prior to coming to this country, and had but a limited opportunity for obtaining an education.

He was married in March, 1882, to Amelia Schumacher, daughter of Ludwig and Louisa Schumacher, natives of Germany, whose four children were: Amelia, Minnie (deceased), August and Louisa.

Our subject and his wife are the parents of five children: Hattie, born August 26, 1883; Fred, Jr., born March 17, 1885; Olga, born September 5, 1886; Minnie, born March 22, 1888, and Walter, born August 27, 1890.

Mr. Berger is a member of the German order, known as the Treu-Bund. Politically he is a Republican. He is a man who stands high in the community in which he lives.

When he first came to Pilger he had no resources save the possession of his blacksmith's trade. But by industry and economy he has acquired a handsome property.

JOHN C. ESSWEIN, of Section 32, Lincoln precinct, Stanton County, is a native of Germany, born in Wurtemberg, May 2, 1840. He is the son of Joseph and Magdeline Esswein. He began to learn the blacksmith's trade when fourteen years of age, and followed the same for many years. In 1866, he came to America, and followed his trade at Scranton, Pennsylvania, where he was in the employ of the Pennsylvania Coal Company until 1868, and then came to Nebraska, and worked nine months in the Union Pacific railroad shops at Omaha. In the meantime he



H. W. Ludwig.

homesteaded a part of his present farm and moved to the same in April, 1869. At that time only four other homesteads had been taken south of the river in Stanton County. At first he built a sod house, and soon after a log cabin, which served as a residence ten years. His pioneer building is still standing, as a monument to pioneer homestead days. Having no team or other means of improving his farm, he built a small shop and worked at his trade a part of the time, and in this way supported his family and made some improvements. In 1871, he built a shop in the village of Stanton, in which he worked until 1874. He suffered from the grasshopper scourge, and other afflictions common to pioneers. He now owns three hundred and fifty acres of land, and lost a quarter section through a defective title. Of his present farm one hundred and fifty acres are under the plow. He follows mixed farming, as a breeder of thoroughbred, short-horn cattle and thoroughbred swine. In 1881 he built a commodious farm house in which he still lives. His place is provided with first-class buildings, including barns and cattle sheds. He also has a good orchard and vineyard. He is a stockholder in the Stanton County Agricultural Society, and for the past three years has been agent for the Omaha Brewing Association.

Politically, Mr. Esswein is Independent, and was county coroner one term.

He was united in marriage November 21, 1865, to Margarette Widmier, born in the same locality in which he was. By this union four children were born: Wilhelmena (Mrs. C. Stortz), Matilda, Mary (Mrs. William Bentel), Sophia. The mother of these children, Mrs. Margarette Esswein, was killed by a runaway team, December 2, 1876.

June 15, 1877, Mr. Esswein married for his second wife Amanda Lueck, a native of Brandenburg, Germany. By this union the following children were born: Elenore, Emil, Adolph, Carl, Wilford, Olga, Hedwig and an infant daughter.

When our subject first came to Stanton County, friendly Indians were very numerous, and at times helped the settlers to harvest their crops. Great has been the change in Stanton County since he first settled within its borders. By frugality and hard work Mr. Esswein has succeeded in building for himself a good home, and is now surrounded with the comforts of life.

HENRY W. LUDWIG, of Section 8, Elkhorn township, Cuming County, was born in Lehigh County, Pennsylvania, October 8, 1852, and came to Nebraska in 1880, direct to the farm he now lives upon. Here he built a story and one-half frame house 24x36 feet, and also provided other good buildings upon the premises. He now has two hundred acres under cultivation, and his entire farm is fenced, except forty acres.

He was united in marriage June 10, 1875, to Mary C. Fenstermacher, to whom has been born six children: William S. J., Peter A. B., Theodore J. H., Mary E. I., Anna C. E., and Carrie S. E. Our subject's father and mother were born in Pennsylvania. The former is deceased and the mother still lives there. Their children were Henry W., our subject, Ellen, Emma, Ida, Benjamin and Estella. All living in Pennsylvania except our subject. Mrs. Ludwig's parents, now living in West Point, came West in 1880, and for two years lived on the farm. They are the parents of three children: Mary C., Peter A. (deceased), and Sarah A.

Our subject is a supporter of the Republican party, while he and his family are members of the German Lutheran Church. He has been postmaster of the Bismark postoffice for eleven years and is the present incumbent.

Mr. Fenstermacher traded a grocery store he owned in company with our subject in Allentown, Pennsylvania for the farm now occupied by our subject allowing eight thousand dollars for the land and improvements.

ELISHA KENWORTHY, a farmer of Section 7, Humbug precinct, came to Stanton County in the spring of 1880, and first located near Stanton, on the Butterfield Creek, where he purchased a quarter section of wild land upon which he made the necessary improvements for a good farm home. After seven years he sold, and purchased his present place, which was partly improved at the time. He built a house upon this place, which was 16x26 feet, with several additions and one story and one-half high. He also built stables, cribbing, a granary and cattle barn. He planted a grove of ten acres and an orchard of twenty-five trees. He has ninety acres under cultivation, and all surrounded by a good fence. The first winter that he was in the country, that of 1880–81, he was caught out in a blizzard and came near perishing.

He of whom we write, was born in Cedar County, Iowa, December, 1842, the son of Jehu and Amaretta Kenworthy, natives of North Carolina and Ohio, respectively. The father was of Quaker stock, he being one of the fifth generation in America. Elisha remained in the Hawkeye State until 1862, and enlisted in Company K Thirty-sixth Iowa Infantry, under Captain George Noble, of Albia. He was mustered in at Keokuk sent to St. Louis, from there to Memphis and so on down to Helena and Yazoo Pass. He was in the engagement under General Prentiss, and fought Price from there to Little Rock, and was also under Steel in the Red River expedition. He was at Camden and was captured at Marks Mills, and sent to a Texas prison for ten months, being exchanged in 1865 at the mouth of Red River, from which point he went to New Orleans and was mustered out at Duvalls Bluffs, Arkansas, having served three years and eighteen days, without receiving a wound. He returned to Iowa, receiving his final discharge at Davenport, and resumed farm life, which he followed until his coming to Nebraska.

Mr. Kenworthy was married in March, 1866, to Sarah C., daughter of Nelson and Christena Lemonds, natives of North Carolina, whose eight children were: Washington, Ada, Emaline, Sarah C., Mary (deceased), Jane (deceased), Pinkney and Martha. The parents of these children are both deceased. In our subject's parents' family there were the following: Rebecca (deceased), Mary, Ira (deceased), William, David, James, Elisha, Charles O., Jesse (deceased) and Winfield S.

The mother of these children is still living, but the father is deceased.

Mr. and Mrs. Kenworthy are the parents of four children as follows: Estella, Wilbur R., Floyd Y., Corland O.

Mr. Kenworthy is an honored member of the Masonic fraternity, and belongs to the Grand Army of the Republic.

Politically, he is a supporter of the Independent movement.

IRVIN R. LAYTON, of Section 2, of township 24, Humbug precinct, came to Stanton County in the spring of 1866, and located on the farm he now occupies, taking a one hundred and sixty acre homestead. His first improvements consisted of building a log cabin, 14x16 feet, covered with brush and sods, which, with some repairs, served as a residence for himself and family for ten years, when he built a story and one-half frame house, the lumber in which he hauled from West Point. He also provided this farm with substantial out buildings, for the convenience of keeping stock and handling grain. He planted out a grove of eight acres, which at this time has the appearance of a native forest. He also has an orchard of one hundred and fifty trees. He now has seven hundred and twenty acres, three hundred of which is under cultivation, while the remainder is in hay, pasture and timber land, five hundred acres being enclosed by a fence. There were but three settlers in Humbug precinct when he came, and but six in al Stanton County. C. M. Scott and Jacob Hoffman each built a house the autumn before he

came. Omaha was his nearest market point, while Logan Creek mill, forty-six miles distant, furnished the family with flour. The grasshoppers destroyed his crops two years in succession.

He was born in Wayne County, Ohio, September, 1838. His parents were Israel and Sarah Layton, natives of Pennsylvania, whose children were: Mary, Louisa, Irvin, Clarissa, Eunice (deceased), William, Timothy, Jane and Ida.

Irvin lived in the Buckeye state until nineteen years of age, when he moved to Clinton County, Indiana, where he worked by the month two seasons, after which he rented land two years. In 1862 he enlisted in Company G Eighty-sixth Indiana Infantry. He was mustered into service at Lafayette, sent to Covington, Kentucky, and was under General Crittenden of the fourteenth army corps. He participated at Perryville, Stone River and Chicamaugua. At the last named battle he was wounded and sent to the hospital at Chattanooga, Tennessee, and from there to Steveson, Alabama; thence to Nashville, and from there to New Albany, Indiana; from which place he was transferred to the Soldiers Home at Indianapolis, where he received his discharge. The wound above mentioned was a gun shot through the upper musles of the leg. After he left the service, he rented a farm in Indiana one year, and then came to Stanton, Nebraska, landing with less than eight dollars in money, a span of horses and wagon; to-day he is one of the most independent and extensive real estate owners in the county.

Concerning his married life, it may be said that Mr. Layton, September 2, 1860, took for a companion Mary, daughter of Asa and Hannah Whitcomb, natives of Vermont and Ohio, respectively. They were the parents of eight children: Elizabeth, Lydia, John, Leonard, Jane (deceased), Ellen, Mary, Alice (deceased). Mr. and Mrs. Layton have the following children born in the order given: Etta, May, 1862; William, March, 1865; Albert, May, 1867; Lulu, May, 1869; Howard, July, 1871; Emma, April, 1874; Peter, June, 1876, and Arthur, October, 1881.

Politically, Mr. Layton affiliates with the Independent party. He has held the office of county commissioner one term, and has been a justice of the peace for six years.

FRED MACK, one of the pioneers of Stanton County, a resident of Butterfly precinct, residing on Section 8, township 22, was born in Germany, February 19, 1842, and came to this country in 1865. He landed at New York harbor and from there went to Ohio, where he farmed five years. We next find him in Omaha, Nebraska, running a hotel, for one year, after which he moved to his present location. In 1871, he took a homestead of one hundred and sixty acres. He made a dug-out, in which he lived one year, and then made another abode of the same kind, in which he lived five years and then built a frame house, 16x18 feet, which served the family until 1887, when he built his present frame residence, which is 26x35 feet. He also has a good barn, 44x48 feet, and a granary and other out-buildings. He also has a good orchard and three-quarters of an acre of grapes, and an artificial grove of fifteen acres. He has since added three hundred and twenty acres more to his farm, two hundred and sixty acres of his place being under cultivation and the remainder in hay-land. His whole premises are surrounded by a good wire fence.

Mr. Mack was united in marriage, in 1870, to Charlotte Frane, to whom have been born eight children: George, Fred, Emma, Charlie, Hulda, Anna, William and Carrie. Our subject's parents were natives of Germany and died in the old country, as did his wife's parents. Mr. Mack had two brothers and four sisters as follows: Conrad (deceased), Fred (our subject), William, Fredericke, living in the old country; Gottlieb (deceased), Carolina, in the old country, Gottlieb, in the old country, and Anna (deceased).

During 1874–75, the grasshoppers destroyed his crops, but for the most part he has been successful since coming to Nebraska. He started on a capital of ten dollars, and in addition to his loss by grasshoppers, he sustained loss from hailstorms two seasons. His first team was oxen. At first his nearest market point was West Point. At this time he has sixty-five head of cattle, twenty-three head of horses and two hundred head of hogs.

Politically, Mr. Mack is a stanch supporter of the Democratic party and in religions matters himself and family belongs to the Lutheran Church. He is a member of a German Insurance Society, known as the Treu-Bund. From 1872 to 1875, Mr. Mack was sheriff of Stanton County and was supervisor in 1874–75, and has held other local offices, to the entire satisfaction of his neighbors.

E. W. MOSHER, the leading merchant of Pilger, became a pioneer of Stanton County in the spring of 1868, when he homesteaded a quarter section of land in Humbug precinct, upon which he erected a rough cottonwood house, 12x14 feet, in which he lived for two months, and erected a building sixteen feet square, the same having a cottonwood frame, but the main building was built of pine lumber, which he hauled from Omaha, it requiring seven days to make a trip. He had to ford nearly all of the streams, as no bridges had been built at that time. He constructed a barn of sod, which served for the time being quite well. He planted out a grove of seventeen acres, and also provided his place with an orchard, and subsequently added forty acres of timber land to his place. He followed farming on this place for fourteen years, when he sold and engaged in the mercantile business at Wisner for one year, when he moved his stock of goods to Pilger, where he now has a store building and residence, 32x36 feet, one story and one-half high He carries a general line of merchandise with a stock amounting to thirty-five hundred dollars. He has served as postmaster at Pilger for a number of years and is the present incumbent.

Mr. Mosher is a native of Dutchess County, New York, born February, 1835, the son of Isaac and Hannah Mosher, who were also natives of the Empire State, and were the parents of the following children: Daniel (deceased), Lansing (deceased), Sarah (deceased), Percilla, Emily (deceased), Jane A., Edwin W. and William H.

Mr. Mosher remained in his native State until he reached his majority, when he embarked on a fishing voyage to Newfoundland, and was gone eight months, after which he clerked in a store two years, spent one year working in the pineries of Michigan, worked eleven years at carpentering at Amboy, Illinois, from which place he came to Nebraska. He received a good common-school education, and when twenty-three years of age was united in marriage to Mary Record, whose parents were natives of New York, and had nine children.

Mr. and Mrs. Mosher are the parents of three children: Stella, Alice and Edwin.

Politically, he affiliates with the Republican party, and has held the office of county commissioner three years, as well as numerous local offices.

Mr. Mosher lived in the country at the time the grasshoppers brought such destruction to the crops. One year he had twenty acres of corn in roasting ears, and in two hours time scarcely a vestige of it was left. The second year they destroyed thirty-five acres of corn for him, and the third year did material damage to the crop. He came to the county with but two hundred and fifty dollars, and by perseverance and good management has come to be surrounded with a comfortable home and established in a paying mercantile business.

HON. JOHN G. MATHESON, one of the prominent business factors of the village of Pilger, Stanton County, will form the subject of this notice. He came to Stanton County in the spring of 1869, located

on Section 24, township 24, of Humbug precinct, homesteading one hundred and sixty acres. He at once commenced improving his land by building a one-story frame house, 12x18 feet, in which he kept bachelor's hall for two years. During the season of 1869 he purchased a threshing machine and threshed all of the grain raised in Stanton County. He then returned to Wisconsin, from which state he had emigrated, and remained one year, when he returned to Pilger and engaged in buying stock. He shipped the first car of hogs that ever left Wisner, and has been engaged in the stock and grain business, together with farming and merchandising, ever since. He erected a building in Pilger, and was one of the first to engage in hardware and the agricultural implement business. It was his misfortune to be in the country during the period, between 1873 and 1878, when the grasshoppers devastated the crops, nearly ruining all of the early settlers. He brought seven hundred dollars to the county with him, and from this small beginning has come to be a well circumstanced man.

To give the reader a better understanding of his life outside of Stanton County it should be said he was born in Walworth County, Wisconsin, February 27, 1836, the son of Murdock and Eliza Matheson, who had eight children. The father and mother are now deceased.

Our subject remained in the "Badger" State until twenty-two years of age, and came to Nebraska. He was not favored with good educational advantages, having to carry on his father's farm after he was fourteen years of age. Mr. Matheson was married February, 1872, to Jennie L., daughter of Calvin H. and Lydia H. Peck, of New York State, who had three children: Noah H. (deceased), Jennie L., and William (deceased).

Mr. and Mrs. Matheson are the parents of two children: Calvin H., born November 15, 1874, and Edna L., born March 26, 1878.

Politically, Mr. Matheson is a supporter of the Democratic party, and has represented his district in the legislature, as a member of the house of representatives, having been elected in the autumn of 1890. He has also been county coroner of Stanton County for six years, and was the first county superintendent of schools, having been elected to that office in 1869.

GUSTAVUS A. HENKEL, a farmer of Humbug precinct, Stanton County, residing on Section 5, has been a resident of that locality since June, 1869. He claimed one hundred and sixty acres as a homestead, and bought eighty acres additional. Here he built a log cabin, 16x20 feet, in which he lived for fifteen years and then built his present house, which is 14x22 feet, with a wing nearly as large. The place contains a good barn, and an excellent well of water, a planted grove of three acres, and a bearing orchard of fifty trees. One hundred and ten acres of his place is under cultivation, and the whole surrounded by a good fence. The F., E. & M. V. railroad passes through his farm. He was a sufferer by the grasshopper plague during the seventies.

He was born in Dodge County, Wisconsin, January, 1862, the son of Cristof and Ernestena Henkel, natives of Germany, whose eight children were: Emma, Herman, Louisa, Augusta, Otto, Gustavus, Dora and Eddie.

He of whom we write this notice, remained in the "Badger" state until seven years of age, when his parents moved to Stanton County, Nebraska. Owing to various circumstances, over which he had no control, he did not obtain a good education. He was married February, 1884, to Libbie, daughter of William and Jane LaFarge, natives of New York, whose five children were: John, Mary, George, Burton and Libbie.

Our subject and his wife are the parents of three children.

Politically, Mr. Henkel is a supporter of the Democratic party, believing as he does, that this party comes nearer meeting the demands of the people than any other.

FREDERICK ZANDER, of Section 3, township 23, range 2, in Stanton precinct, Stanton County, was born near Stargart, Pommerania, Germany, August 30, 1834. He came to Stanton County, in the fall of 1868, and homesteaded one hundred and sixty acres of his present farm. Upon his arrival he was in debt two hundred and eighty dollars. He built a log cabin, 14x20 feet, which is still standing. The frame was made of logs which were banked with earth, and roofed with rough boards, also covered with dirt. All the sawed lumber used in the construction of this primitive building, was brought from Lambert's mill, on Rock Creek. Mr. Zander was unable to buy a team for two years, but succeeded in hiring a few acres broken. The flour and other provisions for the family he carried home on his back. It was four years before he purchased a horse team, later on his crops were destroyed by the grasshoppers, but he succeeded in weathering the storm of adversity, and now owns seven hundred and twenty acres of land, three hundred and fifty of which are under cultivation. His chief attention is turned toward breeding and feeding stock. His herd contains over two hundred head of cattle, a majority of which are grade Durhams. His present residence was built in 1882, and his farm is well provided with barns, sheds and other out-buildings for the accommodation of stock and grains, he also has a fine grove and orchard. When he came to Stanton County, there were about a dozen voters in the whole Territory, hence the change in the appearance of the country, since he first looked out upon it, has been very marked.

He of whom we write was united in marriage July 17, 1860, to Augusta Lambrecht, who bore him seventeen children, eleven of whom are still living: Carl, Anna (Mrs. T. Kehler), Frederick, Emma, William, Albert, Herman, Martha, Augusta, Henry and August. Mrs. August Zander, died February 22, 1886.

Politically, he votes with the Democratic party. In religious matters he was raised in the Lutheran faith, but is not a member of any church at present.

Of his parentage it may be said that he is a son of Frederick and Fredericke Zander. The former died when he was sixteen years of age and the latter three years later. Their children were: Frederick, William, Louisa (Mrs. F. Leisawald) and Fredericke (Mrs. J. Schwanke). Our subject's early life was spent on the farm, and when twenty years of age, he learned the wagon-makers trade, and after coming to Nebraska, worked at carpentering, building some of the first frame houses in Stanton County. During their first four years' residence in the county, they suffered much from sickness and privation. He was stricken with the typhoid fever, for fourteen weeks, the second year after his coming to the country. His wife also suffered from the same disease for eight weeks. One of their children died about this time.

While the hand of affliction has been laid heavily upon him by the death of members of his family, he has been temporarily blessed, and is now one of the most prosperous farmers of Stanton County. At this date he has eleven grandchildren.

JOSEPH VOGEL, a farmer living on Section 5, of Kingsburgh precinct, Stanton County, came to that locality with his parents in April, 1878. His father first bought a quarter section of partly improved land. He remained at home with his parents until twenty two years of age, and the same year took a one-third interest in a threshing machine, which he operated the next year, barely paying expenses. He then purchased eighty acres of wild land, on which he paid twenty-five dollars. There he built a sod house in which he lived two years, and built a 14x22 feet one-story frame house, in which he lived until March, 1892. His present house is 16x32 feet, with additions. He made other substantial improvements upon his premises, including the planting out of an orchard. He has since added to his land, until he owns four



J. R. Cramer

hundred and forty acres about one-half of which is under the plow.

When seventeen years of age he shot the thumb off his left hand while hunting.

To acquaint the reader with his earlier life let it be said that he was born in Iowa, January, 1859. He is the son of John and Mary Vogel, natives of Germany, whose five children were: Joseph, John, Otto, Lewis and William, all living in Nebraska. Joseph lived in Iowa, until seventeen years of age, went to Minnesota, remained one year, then to Wisconsin, and from there came to Nebraska.

He was married, February, 1883, to Lena Challis, the third child of a family of six children. Mr. and Mrs. Vogel have been blessed by five children.

Our subject is a believer in the Roman Catholic faith, while his wife is a Protestant. Politically, he affiliates with the Democratic party and has assessed his precinct for five years.

JOHN K. CRAMER, a farmer of Nickerson township, residing on Section 14, came to Dodge County, May 14, 1855. He first located at Fontanelle, which was then the county seat of DodgeCounty; land not yet being in the market, he took a "squatter's claim." He was a member of the colonization company, that laid out the town of Fontanelle, and at the same time improved his claim, by building a story and a half house, 14x18 feet, with the necessary out-buildings. He remained on this place about twelve years, when he sold and removed to the place he now occupies, the same being a homestead of one hundred and sixty acres. Here he turned the wild prairie sod over, erected a house, 16x24 feet, with a wing the same size, built a barn, 32x38 feet; two double cribs, 40x50 feet; a granary, 28x36 feet; cow house, 22x32 feet, and dug good wells, one of which was provided with a windmill. He also had a double tenement house 22x26 feet. He has since added to his land until he now has two hundred and eighty acres, all of which is under the plow but sixty acres, the rest in pasture and meadow land.

Mr. Cramer was born in Sommerset County, Pennsylvania, March 28, 1823. His parents, Adam and Eliza Cramer, were natives of the Keystone State and reared a family of nine children: John, Adam, Philip, Agnes, Jacob, Sarah, Isaac (deceased), Eliza J., Walter (deceased).

Our subject lived in Pennsylvania until 1843, and then went to Adams County, Illinois, where he followed shoemaking (which trade he had learned) for two years, after which he went to farming in the same county, and was a tiller of the soil in that location, until he came to Nebraska.

He was united in marriage New Year's day, 1846, to Orinda Hull, the daughter of James and Louisa Hull, natives of Ohio. This lady only lived about one year and died without issue, and May 3, 1852, he married Frances B. West, daughter of Parker West of Ohio, who had five children: Frances, Esther, Alexander, Lydia and Isaac. By Mr. Cramer's second marriage there were nine children born: Lucretia, Fulton, Metellah, Orestes, Pearly, John, Emmett, Emma and Robert L.

When our subject first came to Dodge County, he had but fifty cents, after paying for his ferrying across the Missouri River. Two men in Mr. Cramer's employ were killed by the Indians July 29, 1855, therefore in the summer of 1855, by order of the Governor, a home company was organized to protect the whites against the Indian invasions. They were enlisted for eighty-one days. At that time the settlers in this part of Nebraska were compelled to go to Glenwood, Iowa, to mill, which trip took them fifteen days. Upon one occasion our subject, John Evans, now of Omaha, and Hiram Ladd, of Washington County, made such a trip, which they will never forget. Evans drove a horse team while our subject and Ladd drove oxen. Snow was very deep and in some places they shoveled snow for a quarter of a mile.

Mr. Cramer in his political belief is a Democrat. He belongs to the Odd Fellows fraternity.

The man whose name heads this sketch, now nearly seventy years of age, was one of the few frontiersmen who wended their way from the Allegheny mountains, over the great prairie States of Indiana, Illinois and Iowa, to be ferried across the turbulent waters of the Missouri River, for the purpose of forming a new empire. They sought not distinction among men, neither did they leave the land of their nativity because they were not wanted there; they were the best blood of the Eastern States, and they came for the purpose of building for themselves homes, and let it be remembered that "the genius of American industry is our home building; take away that, and you destroy everything."

The pioneer comes to dig and delve, to plant and sow, to hew and build, the crooked paths to make straight, and the rough to make smooth. Neither the river, the lake nor the sea, nor the mountain nor wilderness has obstacles for him. He looks upon them as all God-given, out of which he may form and mould an empire. The environments of the pioneer have produced a new type of manhood. He built his cabin on the outer verge of civilization; the waves of savage warfare beat and break upon it, but it falls not, and while our subject passed through many hardships at an early day, including the blinding storms of winter, the scarcity of food, raiment and money, he finally came off conqueror and doubtless now, while seated by his own fireside, he looks back over the tract of years, and recounts many a pleasure between the camp-fires of an early day in Nebraska, which State was then a Territory extending far to the West.

Mr. Cramer has given some interesting items concerning the early Indian troubles, including the killing of Jackson Porter and George Demoree, an account of which will be referred to elsewhere in this book.

ANDREW SPENCE, JR., of section 27 Stanton precinct, Stanton County, is a native of Canada, born near Petersborough, December 3, 1858. He accompanied his parents to this county in 1874. They located on Section 35, where our subject remained until 1882. He bought the land on which he now resides—a part in 1879, and the remainder in 1884. He owns two hundred and forty acres, one hundred and seventy acres of which are under cultivation. In 1888, he erected one of the best farm houses in Stanton County. He also has good barns and out-buildings. He follows mixed husbandry, and has commenced breeding French-Canadian horses.

Of his domestic life, it may be said he was united in marriage to Mrs. Nina Dada, who is a daughter of F. Marion and Martha Stucker. Mrs. Spence had one child by her first marriage —Percy.

Politically, Mr. Spence is a Republican. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and Modern Woodmen of America.

Our subject is the son of Hamilton and Anna (Peters) Spence. The former is a native of the County of Donegal, Ireland. He came to Canada in 1842, and there remained until 1874, when he came to Nebraska. He held the office of township counselor in Petersborough, Canada, for nine years. He is now a resident of Stanton village. His wife, Mrs. Anna Spence, was born in Petersborough, Canada, and died at Stanton, Nebraska, August, 1881. Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton Spence were the parents of eleven children: Margaret (Mrs. T. Elliott), Mary (Mrs. Burtwistle), Andrew, the subject of this sketch; Ellen (Mrs. S. Burtwistle), George (deceased), John, Anna, Hamilton, Charles, Eva and Percy. Ten of this family reside in Stanton County.

WILLIAM RYAN, a farmer living on Section 20, Humbug precinct, came to Stanton County in the spring of 1883, locating on his present place, which then

consisted of a half-section of wild land, upon which he made many valuable improvements, including a good farm house sixteen feet square, a barn 56x56 feet, a granary, tool-house and other out-buildings, also provided his place with good wells and erected a wind-mill for pumping purposes. Of his present farm, one hundred and twenty-five acres are under the plow, the whole surrounded by a fence and sub-divided by cross-fences.

Mr. Ryan is a native of Ireland, born March, 1836, the son of William and Johannah Ryan, whose six children were: Michael, Mary, Thomas, Patrick, Charles and William.

He of whom we write this notice, lived in the land of his nativity until fifteen years of age, and then came to this country. He landed at Boston, from there going to Manchester, New Hampshire, where he learned the shoe-making trade, but after eight months abandoned this and for one year drove a team on the railroad. He then spent four months in New York City, and from there went to Ohio, where he followed farming four years, followed railroad work in Pennsylvania and later went to St. Louis, continuing to work at railroading until 1866, when he came to Iowa and followed railroad work until he came to Stanton County, Nebraska. When young he was not afforded a good education, the advantages then not being what they are to-day.

November, 1867, he was united in marriage to Caroline Whitler, the daughter of Frank and Barbara Whitler, natives of Germany, whose nine children were: Margaret (deceased), Frank (deceased), Caroline, George, Charles (deceased), Rosa, Joseph (deceased), Elizabeth and Lena.

Our subject and his wife have been blessed with nine children, as follows: Rosa, George, Elizabeth, Catharine, Mary, Sarah, Agnes, Joseph and William.

Mr. and Mrs. Ryan are members of the Roman Catholic Church, and politically he votes the Independent ticket.

JOHN PETERS, a farmer of Section 34, township 24, of Stanton precinct, Stanton County, was born near Petersborough, Canada, West, February 9, 1842. He came to Stanton County in the spring of 1873, when he bought his present farm of four hundred and eighty acres, paying three and one-half dollars per acre for the quarter-section upon which he resides. For four years in succession, during the seventies, his crops were materially damaged by the grasshoppers, but usually speaking he has had good crops, and one season he was enabled to pay for a quarter-section of land which cost him eleven dollars per acre. He built the third frame house in the county, drawing the lumber from Wisner, which was then the terminus of the railroad. This pioneer house served Mr. Peters until 1888, when he erected his present commodious house. He now has two hundred and sixty-five acres under cultivation, his land being nearly all enclosed by a good fence, while his barns and out-buildings are of a first-class order. He devotes special attention to stock raising. At an early day, he, in company with his brothers, ran a threshing machine for a number of seasons.

He was married October 19, 1871, to Harriet Steel, a native of Petersborough, Canada. She is the daughter of John and Mary (Elmis) Steel. The former is a native of Scotland and now lives at Billings, Montana. Mrs. Steel was born in England and died about 1883.

Mr. and Mrs. Peters have six living children: Robert, Harvey, Mary E., Elsie, Wallace and Hilliard.

Our subject is the son of George and Margaret (Neligh) Peters. The former was a native of Ireland, who came to America in 1830, and in 1873 moved to Stanton, where he resided until his death, April 28, 1881, being seventy-three years of age at the time. Mrs. Margaret Peters was also a native of Ireland, and also died at Stanton, April 25, 1892. They were the parents of nine children, five of whom lived in the Elkhorn Valley.

Politically, Mr. Peters is a Republican, believing, as he does, that of the three great parties in the field to-day, this gives the best administration of public affairs. He was reared in the Presbyterian faith, but at present is not a member of any church. He stands high in the community in which he lives, and is one of the most prosperous farmers of his county.

ALBERT LOUIS NIXON, dental surgeon, practicing at Stanton, Nebraska, was born at Richmond Hill, near Toronto, Canada, September 15, 1864, the son of Joseph Nixon, a native of England, born in 1819, and emigrated to America in 1846, locating at Richmond Hill, where he became acquainted with Miss Rebecca Rupert, a native of Canada, born in 1831. They were united in marriage and as a result of such union, sixteen children were born, fourteen of whom lived to be adults. Mrs. Nixon, our subject's mother, died in March, 1890. She was a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Her husband survived her and is now seventy three-years of age.

The subject of this notice graduated at Richmond Hill schools and then took a partial course at a university, but before graduating took up the study of dentistry, and attended one term in the dental department, and was under his uncle one and one-half years. In July, 1886, he left Canada, and first located at Birmingham, Michigan; was a short time at Detroit, traveled quite extensively, through the northwest States, and finally located at Stanton, Nebraska, November 9, 1886. He also practices in Pilger. He was united in marriage September 16, 1891, to Miss Alfie Miller, daughter of Levi Miller, who is president of the First National Bank of Stanton.

Our subject and his wife are members of the Congregational Church, and stand high in the community in which they live.

JAMES W. MACKEY, County Judge of Stanton County, Nebraska, came to the county in July, 1882; but to acquaint the reader with his earlier career, it should be stated that he was born in Lewiston, Fulton County, Illinois, June 12, 1846. The family are of Scotch ancestry. The grandfather, James Mackey, emigrated to America and located in Pennsylvania. The father of our subject was born in the Keystone State, and when twelve years of age emigrated to Muskingham County, Ohio, and settled near Zanesville, where he was married to Miss Abigal Long, a native of Pennsylvania, was reared to farm life, but afterwards took to carpentering, which trade he followed for twenty-five years. In the forties he moved to Fulton County, Illinois, and in the autumn of 1855 emigrated to Keokuk County, Iowa, where he made a claim of two hundred and forty acres of land, which he improved and lived on until 1891, he passing from the scenes of this life in the month of May of that year. He was probably the first to establish their family name in this country. The father and mother of our subject were the parents of seven children: Cyrus H., who grew to manhood in Iowa, beginning life as a carpenter with his father, but read law at Sigourney, and was admitted to the Bar by Judge Hendershot in 1858, before he was of age. In 1862 he volunteered and was made Lieutenant Colonel of the Thirty-third Iowa Infantry, and on the promotion of Colonel Samuel Rice to the Generalship, was made Colonel of his regiment, and remained with them until they were mustered out, although his right arm was broken by a gunshot wound at the battle of Jenkins' Ferry, April 3, 1864. He supported Lincoln for President both campaigns, but after the war he disagreed with the party and stood by Andrew Johnson. He represented his district as presidential elector in the Grant-Seymour campaign, and the Cleveland-Blaine campaign, and was also a delegate to the Cincinnati convention, which nominated General Hancock, and was a member of the Eighteenth Iowa General Assembly, when it

contained but twelve Democratic members in the House.

Of the remaining children in this family the following are their whereabouts: Mary J., wife of Doctor Reed Cameron, of Union County, Ohio; Abigal A., wife of Rev. George Clammer, a Methodist minister of Iowa; James W. and Emily A. (twins), the former the subject of this notice, and the latter the wife of a farmer of Keokuk County, Iowa; Zachariah T., engaged in gold and silver mining in Colorado; John M., a carpenter of Keokuk County, Iowa,

The father was prominent in the Masonic order in Iowa, he being among the oldest Masons in the State, and was buried by their impressive ceremonies. His wife is still living in Iowa with one of her daughters, and is aged eighty-one years. She was reared a Cumberland Presbyterian, and still adheres to that faith.

Judge Mackey, of whom we write, graduated at Indianola College in 1867, at the age of twenty-one years. In the summer of 1862 he enlisted in the Forty-seventh Iowa Volunteer Infantry, being a member of Company N, and was mustered in at Davenport, sent from there to Memphis, Tennessee, and from thence to Helena, Arkansas, where he remained until he was discharged. While at Helena he was detailed in the Commissary office, and was there struck down with fever and chills, nearly losing his life. He was mustered out of service at Davenport, Iowa, September, 1865. After regaining his health he worked on a farm for a time, and was married to Miss Amy C. Wilkinson, daughter of H. M. and Mary J. Wilkinson, of Montezuma, Iowa. By this union there were two children born: Nellie and Pearl L. In 1882 our subject moved to Nebraska and settled in Stanton County, where he has since resided.

Politically, the Judge is liberal in his views, but in national matters is a supporter of the Democratic party. In the autumn of 1882 he was admitted to the Bar, under Judge Barnes, and in the autumn of 1887 was elected to the office of County Judge, and re-elected in 1889 and 1891, and is now serving on his third term; he stands high in the estimation of the people of the Elkhorn Valley, and is a member of Northern Light Lodge No. 139, of the Masonic order at Stanton.

JOHN McKINSEY, of Section 19, township 23, Lincoln precinct, Stanton County, was born near Galesburg, Illinois, May, 19, 1859. He is a son of James and Mary A. (Allen) McKinsey. The father is a native of Scotland, while the mother was born in Maryland. When John was six years of age the family moved to Madison County, Iowa, and in 1868 to Stanton County, Nebraska. James A. McKinsey took a homestead on Section 18, township 23, which he sold about 1882, since which time he has lived in the village of Stanton. Our subject received but a small amount of schooling, and when nineteen years of age went to Denver, Colorado, and engaged as a freight teamster between that city and Leadville. His duty was to drive twelve yoke of oxen, attached to a wagon-train. The distance was one hundred and forty miles. He usually camped out by the wayside at night. The following September (1878) he went to Deadwood, Dakota, worked one month in the mines, and again engaged in freighting. This time he drove eight span of mules from Cheyenne, a distance of two hundred and fifty miles, with but few houses along the road. The following spring he returned to Stanton County and engaged in farming. In 1884 he bought two hundred and forty acres of land, paying seven dollars per acre. After breaking up and otherwise improving this land he was enabled to dispose of it in the spring of 1892, for twenty dollars per acre. He then bought his present farm of one hundred and ninety acres. For twelve seasons he operated a threshing machine. Thus it will be seen that but little of his time has ever been squandered.

August 22, 1880, he was united in marriage to Mary, daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth

Milligan. Mrs. McKinsey was born at Manchester, Iowa. By this union four children were born: Effie, Jessie and Bessie (twins), and Harry.

MRS. AMELIA KUHN, the widow of Robert Kuhn, whose farm house is in Kingsburgh precinct, came to Stanton County in the spring of 1872 and settled with her husband on Section 17, he taking a homestead of one hundred and sixty acres. He built a log-house, 14x20 feet, in which they lived sixteen years, when their present house was built. A grove of two acres and a small orchard graces the place. Eighty acres of the farm are under cultivation, and forty acres enclosed by a fence. Mr. Kuhn died in 1880. He was one of the pioneers of the Elkhorn Valley, and was compelled to do his trading in Omaha and Fremont, while West Point was their nearest mill. During the seventies the grasshoppers destroyed their entire crop for two years, depriving them of both seed and bread.

Mr. Kuhn was born in Germany, May, 1832, and was one of a family of seven children. He came to this country in 1860, and the following year enlisted in the Union Army, from New York, and was in the service throughout the conflict, and was slightly wounded in the side.

March, 1872, he married Amelia Luecke, daughter of Carl and Dorathy Leucke, natives of Germany, whose four children were: Louisa, John G., Charles and Amelia, all living in America. The parents both died in Germany. Our subject and her husband were blessed by the following children: Ellis, Max, Robert and Alma.

JOHN KINGSLEY, a farmer residing on Section 24, township 24, of Stanton precinct, Stanton County, was born at Percy, Northumberland County, Quebec, December 25, 1846. In January, 1880, he came to Stanton County, and bought his present farm, only sixty acres of which had been broken at the time. He now owns two hundred and forty acres, two hundred of which is under the plow. The farm is nearly all fenced and has a good class of improvements. He follows mixed farming and finds it the most profitable.

Mr. Kingsley was united in marriage, March 23, 1873, to Jane, daughter of Jane and Rebecca Barr, by whom eleven children have been born, seven still living: Paul, George, John, Della J., Andy, Rebecca and Wilson. In politics he was formerly a Democrat, but now belongs to the People's Party.

Our subject is the son of Paul and Margaret (Pickens) Kingsley. The father is a native of France, who emigrated to Canada, about 1831, and is still a resident of Northumberland County. His wife, Margaret Kingsley, was born in the County of Donegal, Ireland. She died when John was but three weeks old. Her children were: Paul, Ellen (Mrs. J. Adams) and John. The last named is the only one in the United States. After the death of our subject's mother, the father married Mary A. Irwin, by whom several children were born. He of whom we write this notice received but little schooling. When sixteen years of age, he left home, at first following farm labor, and afterwards engaged to work in the pineries, on the Gull river; also at driving logs and working in saw mills.

After his marriage he engaged in farming, in Petersborough County, Canada, until he came to Nebraska.

ODOM HOOKER, of Union Creek precinct, Stanton County, residing on Section 32, township 23, range 1, will form the subject of this notice. He was born in Indiana, March 12, 1845, and when five years of age, his parents removed to Iowa, where he stayed for twelve years and when seventeen years of age enlisted in Company K Ninth Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and served one year and one-half in the Union Army. When the war closed he was discharged, after having

been engaged in the battles of Atlanta and was with Sherman on his "March to the Sea," taking part in many engagements in that campaign. After the close of the war, he went to Saunders County, Nebraska, and took a homestead, and engaged at hewing ties for the Union Pacific railroad company. He lived on the homestead until 1883, sold out for twelve hundred dollars and went to Stanton County, purchasing his present farm, which has good improvements, including house, barn and one hundred and twenty-five acres of plow land.

Politically, Mr. Hooker affiliates with the Republican party. He takes much interest in educational affairs and has been a member of the school board.

He was united in marriage in 1872, to Sarah J. Chambers, to whom have been born seven children: Dayton (deceased), Ada L., J. D., Burt, Frank (deceased), Bertha and Fred (deceased).

Mrs. Hooker is a native of Benton County, Iowa, born in 1855. Her parents were natives of Iowa and Ohio, and are now living in Stanton County, Nebraska.

His parents were natives of Indiana. The mother is deceased, and the father is living in Missouri.

W. L. HOPKINS, of Section 5, Butterfly precinct, Stanton County, came from Indiana in 1887, worked one year in a brick yard in Stanton, and rented the farm he now occupies. He was born in Indiana, April 3, 1853, and remained in the Hoosier State until he came to Nebraska. His father, Jacob Hopkins, was a native of Georgia, but moved to Indiana, settled and lived there the remainder of his days. He married Syrene Scott; they reared a family of twelve children: Martha A., Myra, George, Francis, Jewell (deceased in the army); Elizabeth, Ellen, W. L., our subject; Sophia, Charles, Catharine and Sarah J. (deceased).

Our subject was married in April, 1878, to Cora B. Rodgers, by which union seven children were born: Chauncy B., Clara A., Carrie E., Kittie E., Dollie O., Ida E. and Mary V.

Mrs. Hopkins' parents were natives of New York and Pennsylvania and moved to Indiana at an early day. The father died in that State, and the mother is still living there. Their eight children were: Alice, Ann, Mollie, Oscar, Cora B., wife of our subject; Millie, Roxy, Bertha.

Mr. Hopkins is a supporter of the Republican party.

HERMAN E. DIERS, of Section 11, Pebble township, Dodge County, is a son of Ferdinand and Bertha Diers, born in Germany, December 22, 1859, and came to America in 1870. From New York they came direct to West Point, where the family lived one year. His father located a homestead in Cuming County, where he lived for six years, and then went to West Point and lived one year where he ran a hotel and livery barn, and then moved to a farm on Section 6, of Cuming township.

Our subject, in 1879, enlisted in the Regular Army, where he remained for five years, and then came to his present place, where the village of Crowell now stands. He bought two hundred acres of the Elkhorn Town Lot and Land Company, and built the building he now lives in. It was originally built for a hotel, and is still used for that purpose by him. He paid seventeen dollars per acre for the land, paying three thousand dollars for the land and town site.

He was married in June, 1884, to Anna Janesovsky.

Our subject and his wife are members of the Lutheran Church, and he votes the Democratic ticket.

Upon his farm there are one hundred acres under cultivation. At the village of Crowell our subject operates a general store, and also runs a livery business. He owns twenty head of horses, sixty cattle and one hundred head of hogs.

DANIEL A. BOGGS, of Union township, whose farm is situated on Section 4, came to Dodge County in March, 1877, and purchased eighty acres on Section 9, the same being railroad land upon which there had been fifty acres of breaking done, a dug-out and a frame building twelve feet square, erected there. The family lived in the dug-one year and then moved to the frame building and lived another year, when he bought the farm of one hundred and twenty acres upon which he now lives. This place had a fair frame house and twenty acres of breaking. He built an addition to the house and subsequently built a barn, 28x48 feet. His place now comprises three hundred and twenty acres of land, which is, indeed, a good showing, when it is understood that the owner possessed but ninety dollars when he came to the county, and had a family of a wife and seven children to support.

Mr. Boggs is a native of West Virginia, and was born in Greenbriar County, February 8, 1838. His parents were Stephen and Jane (Reynolds) Boggs, both natives of the Old Dominion State. Our subject was only twelve years of age, when he commenced to pilot his own craft. His father was a carpenter by trade, which provided no work at home for his son. His first work was for a stage company at Charlottesville, Virginia, with whom he was employed for nine years, after which he went to farming in Rockbridge County, continuing until he located in Nebraska, excepting the years of the Civil War, for he fought in defense of his native State. He enlisted in the Confederate Army, as a member of Company K Eleventh Virginia Infantry, on May 22, 1861, and was loyal to the cause until the close of the War. He was in the following engagements: Blackman's Ford, Virginia, July 18, 1861; Bull Run, July 21, 1861. He was detailed October 16, 1861, to the Quartermaster's department and hence was never in an engagement thereafter. Out of the hundred and four men who enlisted in his Company, only seven returned home, unmaimed.

Our subject was married in Rockbridge County, Virginia, July 28, 1859, to Miss Martha F. Black, daughter of J. L. and Cassie Moore Black, natives of Virgina, but now residents of Dodge County, Nebraska. Her father was born June 8, 1810, and the mother October 15, 1815. They were the parents of nine children, all of whom are still living and the youngest, Charles M., is thirty-five years of age. They are the grandparents of thirty-four children and only one of this number is deceased.

Mrs. Boggs was born in Rockbridge County, Virginia, February 5, 1843.

Our subject and his wife are the parents of nine children: Harry J., William H., Sadie A. (Mrs. Tyn), Walter A., Jesse G., Ella P., Lulu B., Cassie B. and Mattie J.

Mr. and Mrs. Boggs are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, he having been identified with this denomination since November 1, 1857. Seven of the children belonging to this denomination and one to the Presbyterian. Mr. Boggs is a member of the Masonic order having taken his first degree in 1865. He is now a member of the North Bend Lodge No. 119, A. F. &. A. M.

Politically, he was always identified with the Democratic party until recently, but now supports the Independent party.

ROBERT STUART HUME, a farmer of Section 27, Stanton precinct, Stanton County, is a native of Scotland, born at Strathmore, October 25, 1835. He is a son of John and Christina (Stuart) Hume, whose children were: William, Ellen (Mrs. J. Bruce), Peter, John and Robert. The last named is the only one of the family who ever came to America. His boyhood was spent in his native town, and when nineteen years of age he began to work as a slater, serving an apprenticeship of three years. In 1869 he came to America, and in September of the same year to Stanton County, Nebraska, and homesteaded his present farm. Four of his neighbors located at the

same time. After having secured his land under the homestead act, he returned to Fremont and worked on the Union Pacific Railroad until the following spring, when he bought a yoke of oxen, and after a journey of eight days landed his family upon his homestead. He had built a small cabin at Fremont, which he removed in the spring. As he had never been accustomed to farming, he did not make a very skillful teamster or plowman. However, he set to work with a right good will to build for himself and family a home. He now recalls with considerable amusement some of his first experiences as a husbandman. With the exception of the grasshopper years he has been favored each recurring harvest time with an abundant yield from his soil. His present place contains a quarter-section of land, all fenced and provided with good improvements.

July 16, 1858, Mary A. Jamison, daughter of James and Margaret (Stuart) Jamison, became his wife.

Mr. and Mrs. Hume are the parents of seven living children (three having died in childhood): Margaret (Mrs. E. Dollan), James, Robert, Johanna, William, Alexander and Charles.

Politically, he of whom we write votes the Independent ticket. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity and is one of the trustees of the Old Settlers Association.

Mr. Hume and his family endured much hardship and privation the first few years they lived in the county, but he is now one of the fore handed, prosperous agriculturists of the Elkhorn Valley. Besides his own farm he has been able to purchase several farms for his children.

JAMES PAUL, whose farm home is situated on section 31, Concord township, Dixon County, Nebraska, dates his settlement from the spring of 1884. He first located on the farm which he now occupies. He entered this land in 1870 and now possesses in Wayne, Cedar and Dixon Counties two thousand and seventy acres, five hundred and fifty acres of which are under the plow.

Mr. Paul was born in County Antrim, Ireland, January, 1825, son of John and Margaret Paul, also natives of the Emerald Isle. When twenty-two years of age, James sailed for America, landing at New York, and from there went to Philadelphia, where he was engaged ten months in the weaving of gingham. We next find him near Boston running a truck farm, which he operated about two years. In 1850 he came to Davenport, Iowa, five months later returned to Philadelphia, and the following spring again found him in Boston. A few months later he again returned to Iowa and was engaged as salesman in a lumber yard five years, after which he went onto a farm and remained until coming to Nebraska.

He was united in marriage in June, 1859, to Margaret Paul, daughter of James and Jane Paul. By this marriage union six children have been born. He and his wife are both acceptable members of the Presbyterian Church and in his political choice he is a Democrat.

He was one of the organizers of the State Bank at Concord and is to-day its heaviest stockholder. He also has large interests in two banks in Wayne, the Citizens and First National. He is considered one of the wealthiest men in Dixon County.

WILBUR F. BRYANT, now a resident of Hartington, Cedar County, Nebraska, has been a resident since September, 1876. He first located at Green Island, opposite Yankton, and commenced there as a school teacher. He was admitted to the Bar in April, 1877, and moved to St. Helena, where he commenced the practice of law, remaining seven years, and during this time was appointed County Attorney. Afterward was elected District Attorney, embracing Dakota, Dixon, Cedar, Knox, Antelope, Pierce, Wayne, Thurston, Cuming, Stanton, Dodge, Boon, Nance, Greeley, Valley, Wheeler and Holt Counties. He held this office until abolished by the Legislature. He was County Judge of Cuming County one term, Post Master at St. Helena three years.

He was born in Dolton, New Hampshire, March, 1851, son of George and Nancy M. Bryant, natives of Ireland and Vermont respectively. He was united in marriage October, 1881, to Katie Saunders. They have been blessed by a family of seven children, six of whom are living and all in Nebraska.

Mr. Bryant has figured quite prominently in his profession throughout the State and County, as well as in the journalistic field. Elsewhere in this book will be found an article describing the horrible murder of the Wiseman children, which was written by him.

JUDGE JESSE T. DAVIS one of the leading attorneys of Blair, Washington County, Nebraska, was born in Marion County, West Virginia, January 29, 1831. On his father's side of the family tree they were Welsh people and came from Wales in 1700; they settled in Delaware. On his mother's side they came from the Isle of Man and they also settled in Delaware. Subsequently both families moved to West Virginia and settled on the Monongahela River. The great-grandfather, John W. Davis, was a soldier in the Revolutionary War. His grandfather John W. Davis of the same name,

was a soldier in the War of 1812. His son Conrad C. Davis was born in 1800 in Delaware and when about one year of age went with his parents to West Virginia, where he grew to manhood and received his education at the Subscription schools. In 1820, he was united in marriage to Eliza M. Morgan, daughter of Joseph Morgan, who was a nephew of General Morgan, the great Indian warrior. They settled in West Virginia, where a family of eleven children were born; Eunice A., (wife of Thomas A. Wilcox of West Virginia); Julia A., died at the age of forty-six years. Louisa A., married H. Z. Leonard, who is now Consul at London, Canada, his wife died at the age of fifty-three years. William C., of Marietta, Ohio, clerk in a bank; Jesse T., the subject of this sketch; Silas M. died in St. Louis in 1854 with cholera; Rachel, (wife of Rev. Joseph J. Tygart of Ohio); Josina, a resident of Blair, Nebraska; Eliza A., (wife of L. A. Wilcox of Blair, Nebraska); Felix R. of the same place and one who died in infancy.

In 1870, Mr. Davis came to Blair where he died two years later, being seventy-two years of age. Mrs. Davis died at the same place aged eighty-six years.

The Judge is a self-made man, never attending school but three weeks in his life. He learned the carpenter's trade and at the age of twenty-three years, left home and was engaged on the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers as ship carpenter. February 14, 1854, he left West Virginia and came west and was on the old "Banner State" as ship carpenter and landed in Council Bluffs, April 7th, 1854, where he followed his trade.

April 8, the same year, he came across the Missouri river where he worked on claim shanties for James Mitchell at Florence and Hadley S. Johnson on land which is now occupied for Fort Omaha. He then helped to erect the first building in Omaha. November 14, 1854, he was united in marriage to Mrs. Julia A. McDonald, widow of David McDonald who died enroute to California in 1852, near Fort Kearney. April 17, 1855, he moved to a farm near De Sota, where he lived one year and then moved into the village of De Sota, where he followed his trade. Having but a limited education (and quite so, for he could neither read or write) he commenced to study for himself and in 1859, he took up the study of law and in the meantime worked at his trade. He was admitted to the Bar at the September term of court in 1863. At that time there were three judicial districts and he was appointed clerk of the third district. He was elected Probate Judge in 1863, and held the office four years. In the autumn of 1866, he was elected the first State Senator of his district and hence was a member of the First State Legislature of Nebraska which located the state buildings. He was the first coronor elected in Washington County and was considered one of the best constables of that day. In 1873, he was elected as county Judge, serving until 1878. He was deputy United States assessor from 1867 to 1871, his district comprising all of the territory in the State north of the Platte River, except Sarpy and Douglas Counties. Politically, he is a Republican, casting his first vote for Winfield Scott, in 1852, as a whig.

Mr. and Mrs. Davis are the parents of two sons and two daughters; Addie, Hortense, Abe L. and Jay Fred.

The Judge is a member of the Knight Templar degree of Masonry and Past Master of the Blue Lodge; also first High Priest of the Chapter, and first Eminent Commander of the Commandry at Blair. He has been Deputy Grand High Priest of the Grand Chapter of Nebraska.

GEORGE H. BROOKS, of Bazile Mills, Nebraska, was born in Yorkshire, England, February 27, 1813, the son of Samuel and Sarah (Heaton) Brooks, who were the parents of ten children. In 1830, the family emigrated to America and settled in Norwich, Connecticut, were he was married to Miss Caroline Lucas, who was a native of England, and came to America when eleven years of age. By this union, there are three living children—Martha, widow of William Saunders; Sarah, wife of Sanford Saunders; George A.

In early life Mr. Brooks affiliated with the Whig party, casting his first vote for William Henry Harrison. Both our subject and his wife are members of the Congregational Church.

JOHN A. TROMMERSHAUSSER, one of the pioneers of Holt County, who took a homestead near Ewing in 1883, and also opened a law office will form the subject of this notice.

He was born at Belvidere, Illinois, March 3, 1854, his parents were John and Josephine (Myers) Trommershausser, the former a native of Bavaria, who came to America in 1848, having been a participant in the German Rebellion and was formerly an attendant in the Royal Army. He came to Nebraska in 1868, and died in Otoe County, April 24, 1875. Mrs. Josephine Trommershausser now lives in Arkansas. John A. of whom we write this notice attended the public schools of Belvidere, Illinois, and accompanied his parents to Nebraska, when fourteen years of age. He worked on the farm until twenty years of age, at home, after which he took his homestead as above related. Ewing at that time consisted of but three or four buildings. Our subject had read law at intervals, while farming and keeping school in Otoe County. He was admitted to the Bar, May 27, 1885, at Neligh and has continued to practice ever since. In 1886, he engaged in the mercantile business, but sold out two years later. In January, 1892, he again purchased a stock of general merchandise, which business he is still carrying on. In June 1889, he bought the *Democrat*, which he is still publishing.

Politically, our subject is a Republican. He was united in marriage October 31, 1874, to Emma F. Hoyt of Otoe County, Nebraska; she was born in St. Lawrence County, New York. Their three children are; John Newton, Josephine and Lena. Mr. Trommershausser is a member of the Masonic and Knights of Pythias Fraternities.

DAVID W. ELLIOTT, a hardware dealer at Pierce, Nebraska, was born in Morgan County, Ohio, December 7, 1849, of English descent. His grandfather Elliott was born in Devonshire, England, and followed the Seas for many years, and finally emigrated to Ohio and became a pioneer of that locality. The father of our subject, David Elliott, was born in Noble County, Ohio, in 1825. He grew to manhood in that section and was united in marriage to Miss Pasthenia E. West, the daughter of Thomas and Sophia West of West Virginia. Four children blessed this union—David W. of whom we write this notice; Monroe N. died in 1889; Margaret, died in 1876; Annie, died in infancy. Our subject's father came to Iowa and died in 1855, and his good wife succeeded in keeping the family together. She is at present living in Pierce, and is an acceptable member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

David W. was educated in the district schools. After the death of his father, his mother returned to Ohio, but in 1869, again returned to Iowa, where David remained until 1876, working at various places. In

1881, he embarked in the mercantile business at Dedham, and was the first merchant of that place. In the spring of 1883, he came to Pierce County and engaged in the hardware and agriculture implement business. In 1881, he erected a brick building, two stories high, 22x75 feet, costing four thousand five hundred dollars. He is a stock-holder in the Pierce County State Bank, and has other property interests.

He was married in Pierce County, February, 1885. Two children have blessed this union—Raymond H. born October 4, 1887, and Vera, born July 19, 1889.

Politically, Mr. Elliott votes with the Republican party, but is in no sense an office seeker. He is an honorable member of the Masonic fraternity, and is at present Senior Warden of his lodge. He is a man of more than ordinary ability, and is so regarded by his fellow townsmen.

THOMAS OSTERGARD, of the firm of Ostergard & Co., grain, lumber and coal dealers, Neuman Grove, was born May 9, 1845, in the village of North-Uttruge, Jutland, Denmark. His parents were Neils and Christance Ostergard, both of old Jutish descent. The subject of this sketch thinks his success in life can be traced direct to the practical training he received at home while yet a boy; his father was an expert mechanic in all kinds of woodwork, also owner of the only grist mill in town (old style Dutch wind mill); also the largest farm and a brick yard. In one or the other of those places Thomas O. and his brothers were constantly kept at work, when not attending school, and thereby learned to do most any kind of work; attended the common school at the age of fourteen, then had charge of his father's mills for three years.

In 1862, he started out to see more of the world; hired out as cookboy on a merchant ship, sailed to Dautciz and Riga on the Baltic; in 1863, was advanced to sailor and spent the season on a trip past North Cape, in the land of the midnight sun, also in England and Scotland. In 1864, was enrolled in the Danish navy, during the war that country had with Germania-Austria, was on board the flagship Zealand; there had a battle with three Prussian ships off Greifswalde on the Baltic. March 17, 1864, the Danish fleet was blocking all ports on the Prussian coast line during that summer.

After the war he attended the Royal Danish Agricultural College, where his principle studies were chemistry, geometrical drawings and ornamental gardening. In the year of 1866, he started out for a trip around the globe, with the intention of earning his way and living, and be back inside of four years. He landed in New York, November 1st, and went direct to St. Joseph, Mo., the farthest west you could go with railroad at that time. His first work in America was in the shop of Louis Hax, where he worked as cabinetmaker on job work, earning from three to five dollars per day. In the spring of 1867, he went with the first steamer on the Missouri, to Omaha, where he worked as a carpenter on several buildings. In July of the same year he hired out to Uncle Sam as a mechanic, and was sent to Fort McPherson, eighteen miles from North Platte, which was then the ternimus of the Union Pacific Railroad. While at the Fort, the Indians made the raid on Plum Creek, also killed several woodchoppers west of the Fort.

In October he received a check for three months work, $225, net earnings. He then made up his mind that no country could reward labor any better than this, and he gave up his globe-trotting idea and decided to settle in Nebraska; located a homestead seven miles north of Fremont and went to work as a carpenter and builder in that town in the fall of 1867.

His first work in Fremont was building a residence for Rev. Isaac Heaton, and for several years followed the trade of contractor and builder. In 1872 he planted several acres of small fruit trees, but the grasshoppers came and destroyed it all.

In 1876 he built the Centennial Wind Mill, after the pattern of his father's mill in Denmark. In 1878 he consolidated with, and took the management of the Fremont Steam Flouring Mills. In 1881 he visited his old home in Denmark, returning the following spring, and shortly after took a trip to the mountains and Pacific coast; stopped several weeks in San Francisco, Victoria and Seattle, and four months in Portland, Oregon. Returning to Fremont in 1883, he entered into partnership with W. A. G. Cobb and G. W. E. Dorsey, as manager of their lumber and grain business. In 1887, when the Scribner-Oakdale Railroad was built he located in Neuman Grove, where he is doing a prosperous business.

Our subject was married in 1874, at Fremont, to Miss Cena Andersen, a native of Denmark, who has ever since been his constant companion on all his travels.

Politically, he has always been with the Republican party, has never aspired to office, but was elected councilman for five successive terms from the Second Ward in Fremont. At the present time he is chairman of the town board of Neuman Grove. He is also the only active member remaining of Fire Engine Company No. 1, organized February 17, 1872, in Fremont, as Neuman Grove now owns the old Fremont engine. He was foreman of that company for several years in Fremont.

Mr. Ostergard considers himself a crank on flowers and tree planting, to which statement his Fremont friends will testify, and he is now the happy owner of what many consider the finest natural park in this or any other State, adjoining Neuman Grove on Shell Creek; his object in purchasing the same was to preserve it from destruction, for the pleasure of himself and others yet to come. As a citizen of Neuman Grove he has done his share in assisting all public enterprises. He organized the Opera House Co., and built the house which is known to be the best in Northern Nebraska. He has also furnished plans for school houses, churches and all the better buildings in that wide-awake town.

GARRETT HENRY BENSON of the firm of Benson & Roll of the village of Ewing, was born at Hoboken City, New Jersey, June 7, 1848. His parents were Garrett and Sophia (Ackerman) Benson, the former a native of New Jersey and his parents were born in England, their names were John and Maria (Connelly) Benson. Mrs. Sophia Benson was also a native of New Jersey, her father was of Holland descent, while on her mother's side, they were French and Hollanders. When Garrett was seven years of age, the family removed to Newbridge, New Jersey, where he lived on a farm and attended Hackensack High School. At sixteen years of age, he left school and moved with his parents to Martinsburg, Virginia. He remained on the farm with his parents until their death—the mother passing away in 1872, and the father in 1878. In May, 1883, he came to Bennett, Lancaster County, Nebraska, and the following year found him in Holt County, where he leased a farm of six hundred and forty acres of University Land which he still holds. It is located in section 12, township 26, range 10 of Ewing township. He now has one hundred acres under cultivation, good buildings, groves, etc. In the spring of 1890, he removed to the village and carried on a General Collection Agency, which he began

a year or two previous. Since 1891, he has also been engaged in real estate business, the firm name being Benson & Roll. He has held the office of Justice of the Peace for the past seven years.

Our subject was married January 31, 1883, to Lottie B, daughter of Joseph and Margaret Parkin, of Hoboken City, New Jersey, who were natives of England. Their children are Garrett H. Jr., Edward R. and Raymond A.

Mr. Benson belongs to the Masonic Order A. F. & A. M., Ancient Order of United Workmen and Modern Woodmen of America.

HUBBARD FOWLER VAIL, of Elgin, Nebraska, was born at Schodack, Van Ransaler County, New York, January 13, 1842. His parents were John D. and Antoinette B. (Fowler) Vail. The father was born in Duchess County, New York, and was remotely of English decent. His great-grandfather settled in Duchess County as one of its pioneers. John D. now lives in Chicago. The Fowlers are of German descent, but several generations have lived in this country.

When our subject was eight years of age, the family moved to Fairbury, Livingston County, Illinois, where his father engaged in the mercantile business. Fowler received but little schooling until he had reached manhood. August 14, 1861, at the commencement of the Civil War, he enlisted in Company E, One Hundred and Twenty-ninth, Illinois Volunteer Infantry and was assigned to the army of the Cumberland. He did guard duty along the railroad, between Louisville and Nashville and was engaged in several skirmishes. About one month he was in hospital "No. 4" at Frankfort, Kentucky, and was afterwards made steward of the same hospital. He was discharged June 11, 1864, and returned to Fairbury, Illinois, and there engaged in farming. From 1877 to 1879, he farmed near Stevens Point, Wisconsin. During the last named year, he removed to Nebraska and took a homestead near Mentorville, Antelope County, where he now owns four hundred and eighty acres. In August, 1891, he moved into the village of Elgin where he has since resided.

Politically, he is a supporter of the Republican party. Through his influence, a chain of post-offices were established from Neligh to Willow Springs and he was appointed the first postmaster at Mentorville in 1883, holding the same seven years. He has been postmaster at Elgin since October 1, 1891. He has also served as County Supervisor for four years and held numerous offices.

He was united in marriage April 15, 1874, to Miss Addie E., daughter of Paleman and Olive M. Jones, of Buena Vista, Wisconsin. She was born at Machias, Cataraugus County, New York. A daughter, Nellie A. came to bless their home; born December 29, 1881. Mrs. Vail is an acceptable member of the Congregational Church.

Mr. Vail started in this county without capital, but is now one of the most prosperous and highly respected citizens. In the winter 1880 and 1881, as many well remember, snow was very deep throughout the West and for some time roads were impassable. Mrs. Vail was very sick at the time, and after using up all the available fuel, Mr. Vail with a neighbor walked to Oakdale, twenty miles, through the snow, and upon arriving there, the railroad agent told him he was not allowed to sell any coal, but said he, after learning the circumstances: "I have got to go up town and there is the coal" (pointing to the shed). On the way home, Mr. Vail became snow-blind and had to be guided to his house by his companion.

The same season, a neighbor's wife died and Mr. Vail helped her husband to build a

rude coffin and bury her, as no one else could reach the place. These incidents will serve to give the reader a faint idea of the hardships encountered by pioneers in this portion of the West.

CAPT. HENRY S. BECK, president of the First National Bank at Pierce, Nebraska, was born in Lancaster, Ohio, April 12, 1837, and is of German descent. His grandfather emigrated to America in 1808. His father, Jacob Beck was born in Germany in 1804, and when four years of age came to the United States with his parents, who settled in Lancaster at a time when it was little less than a wilderness; there he grew up among the few settlers, surrounded by the many Indians who then had possession of the country. What education he received was obtained at private schools. He was united in marriage at Lancaster, to Miss Susan Kerns, a native of Pennsylvania. By this union seven children were born—Mary, wife of Z. Peters, living on a farm near Lancaster, Ohio; George W., a farmer; Jacob K., a farmer of Ohio; H. S., the subject of this sketch; Rev. James, a minister at Columbus, Ohio; Dr. John S., a prominent physician of Dayton, Ohio, who served in the Rebellion as a member of the Ninetieth Ohio Volunteer Infantry; he was mustered out as Quarter-master's Sergeant; Clara, wife of William Hughs, a farmer of Ohio.

The father of these children was identified with the Whig party, but was opposed to the extension of slavery in the territories. He was elected treasurer of his county and served six years. Mrs. Beck died in 1884; she was a sincere Christian, a devout member of the Lutheran Church, and highly respected by all who came in contact with her.

Captain H. S. Beck was educated in the district schools of the Buckeye State, working on the farm summers and attending school during the winter. He remained at home on the farm until the breaking out of the Civil War, and at the first call of Abraham Lincoln for "three-hundred thousand men," in November, 1861, he enlisted as a member of Company "I," Forty-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He was sent to the front at New Madrid and was under General Pope, and was at Pittsburg Landing. On October 4th he was at Corinth, where the regiment lost Col. J. L. Kirby Smith and one hundred men. He also took part in the battle of Iuka, and then went to Memphis and was there stationed for a time while the siege of Vicksburg was going on. He was then sent to Tennessee, where a large portion of the regiment veteranized. After a thirty day's furlough, our subject joined his command at Decatur, Alabama, and participated in the siege and capture of Atlanta, which consumed forty-six days of an engagement. He was also with General William T. Sherman on his famous "March to the Sea." During this time he was commissioned as Captain at Goldsboro, North Carolina, and was present at the surrender of Johnson to General Sherman. He also had the honor of taking part in that grandest of all military pagents—the Grand Review at Washington, June 1, 1865, a like scene which will never again be presented on the face of the earth. Our subject was mustered out of service at Louisville, Kentucky, July, 1865, after which he returned to Columbus, Ohio.

He was united in marriage in 1868, to Miss Julia Wilson, the daughter of Robert Wilson and wife, of Lancaster, Ohio. Mrs. Beck died in 1876, leaving one daughter, Nettie, wife of W. A. Spencer, cashier of the Pierce State Bank. In 1879 Captain Beck came to Lincoln, where he engaged in mercantile

business. In 1882 he came to Pierce, where he has since been engaged in banking. Politically, he is a supporter of the Republican party, and has served as a delegate to the State convention.

HARLAN M. STOCKWELL, of Clearwater, Nebraska, was born at Nelson, Ohio, January 28, 1858. His parents were L. Carlton and Charlotte (Hopkins) Stockwell, the former a native of Vermont and the latter of Ohio.

Harlan spent his youthful days in his native town and attended the Toledo High school. At nineteen, he began teaching and afterwards followed clerking in a store and came to Nebraska in 1886 locating at Clearwater the following year. He taught school several terms and June 1, 1889, purchased the *Message* which he has since published. In the spring of 1892 he bought a hardware and furniture store which he also carries on.

Politically, he of whom we write this notice is a Republican. He has held numerous local offices, including that of Justice of the Peace. He was a candidate for County Superintendent of schools, in Antelope County in 1891.

June 26, 1889, he was united in marriage to Lillie E. daughter of J. H. Chase of Ewing, Nebraska. Our subject is an honored member of the Odd Fellows and Ancient Order of United Workmen.

SAMUEL C. FAIRCHILD, of Oakdale, Nebraska, was born at Mount Pleasant, Brant County, Ontario, February 12, 1842. His parents were Samuel Wilmot (Ogden) Fairchild, who are of English descent. Our subject's grandfather, Fairchild, was a United States Captain in the war of 1812, being a resident of New York at the time. Mrs. Wilmot Fairchild was born near Schenectady, New York, and was also of English descent.

When Samuel C. was twelve years of age, the family removed to Lee county, Illinois, where the father died in 1884. The mother still resides there. Samuel C. attended private and public schools and obtained a good education. April 21, 1861, just after Fort Sumter had been fired upon by the rebels, he enlisted in Company C, Thirteenth Illinois Infantry, under Col. John B. Wyman. Our subject participated in the following engagements: Chickasaw Bayou, Arkansas Post, the assault and siege of Visksburg, Tuscumbia, Lookout Mountain, Mission Ridge, Ringold Gap. The records of his company also show that he was twice slightly wounded at Chickasaw Bayou. At Ringold Gap he received a serious wound which kept him in the hospital four months. He was discharged June 8, 1864, and October 5, of the same year, re-enlisted in Battery I, First Illinois Artillery. His final discharge bears date July 26, 1865, when he returned to Lee county, Illinois, and took up the peaceful calling of a farmer. In 1876 he went to Swan Lake, Turner county, Dakota, where he again tilled the soil. In 1880 he came to Oakdale, Nebraska, and purchased his present farm on section 7, township 28, range 5, where he now owns three hundred and sixty-eight acres, two hundred of which is under cultivation.

Politically, he of whom we write is in full sympathy with the People's party, and is State lecturer for the Farmer's Alliance of Nebraska. He has been identified with the Alliance movement from its organization and has addressed public meetings throughout the state in the interest of political reform.

He was united in marriage March 3, 1867, to Anna M., daughter of William and Mary (Ross) Atkinson, of Melugin Grove, Illinois, her parents being the founders of that place.

Our subject and his wife are the parents of the following children: Mary, now Mrs. R.

Smithwick; Cora, now Mrs. J. F. Bowers; Jennie L., Hattie, Jesse L., Josephine, Daniel and Beatrice; one died in infancy. The family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Fairchild is a member of the Masonic and Grand Army Orders. He has always taken an active interest in public enterprise and improvements.

On his farm is a fine natural grove, bordering on the Elkhorn River, the free use of which he extends to the community for picnics and camp-meetings, and for several years it has been the popular resort for the people of the district and ministers of the church.

WILLIAM CRATTY, of Elgin, Nebraska, was born in Delaware County, Ohio, June 26, 1826. His parents were James and Christina (Carr) Cratty, the former was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, and his father, William Cratty, was of Irish descent, the family originally coming from Cork. Mrs. Christina Cratty was born near Petersburg, Virginia; her parents were natives of Germany.

Our subject lived on a farm until fourteen years of age, when his father died. Soon after he left home and went to Marysville, Ohio, where he worked in a tannery for two years. This not agreeing with his health, he went to Milford Centre, Ohio, and learned the carpenters trade, which he followed for many years. In 1855 he went to Indianapolis, Iowa, and worked at his trade until August, 1862, when he enlisted in Company E, Thirty-third Iowa Volunteer Infantry. He took part in the skirmish at Shell Mound and was in the commissary department at Helena, Arkansas, two years, receiving an honorable discharge January 1865, having been in the general hospital the last three months. His comrads took care of him some time before he went to the hospital; his weight was reduced in six months, from 205 to 130 pounds. After the war closed, he followed his trade and farmed. Two years later he moved to Oskaloosa, from which place he traveled for six years for a marble firm, coming to Antelope County, Nebraska, in 1884. He took a homestead near the present village of Elgin, which property he still owns. In the spring of 1889 he removed to the village and opened the first hardware store there, and sold the same after a few months. Since 1891 he has dealt in agricultural implements, and also has an interest in a grocery store.

Politically, our subject is in sympathy with the People's party. He has been a member of the Board of Supervisors for three years, and is at present Town Treasurer.

Mr. Cratty was united in marriage January 20, 1852, to Mary Hunter; the following are their children: Loretta, (Mrs. D. H. Woomer); James, Alice, (Mrs. J. T. Trotter); William, Ella, (Mrs. L. Goodrich), and Charles. Mrs. Mary Cratty died November 30, 1879, and for his second wife our subject married, on December 24, 1885, Mrs. Emeline Spangle, of Antelope county, Nebraska.

JUDGE PETER HAMMANG, Judge of the Probate Court, in and for Washington County, Nebraska, was born in Detroit, Michigan, September 11, 1839. He is the son of Christopher Hammang, who was born in Loraine, France, near Germany, November 4, 1800. Christopher was a thorough scholar, being educated in German, Latin and French. In about 1828 he emigrated to the United States and located at Detroit, Michigan, which was then a Territory. He was united in marriage in 1834, to Miss Mary Margaret Whittaker, a native of Switzerland, born about 1816. There Mr. Hammang engaged in the mercantile business and farming, and in 1844 moved to Walworth County, Wisconsin, where he engaged in farming unt l

1850. When the gold excitement came on in the West he went to California, overland with ox teams. Out of the seven men who started out together, only three arrived at their destination. He engaged in Placer mining with fair success; he returned to Wisconsin in the fall of 1853, and in the winter of 1854 started with teams, over a wild and desolate country, for St. Paul, Minnesota. He followed the hotel business at that point for two years, then sold out and took a claim in Dakota county, where he entered a quarter section of land and there made for himself a home. His nearest neighbors lived eight miles away, and St. Paul was their trading point. This was what is known as the "cold winter" all over the country, and the subject of this sketch went with an ox team to St. Paul, when the mercury registered forty degrees below zero.

His parents had ten children, six of whom lived to be adults—Jacob B., who went to California in 1854, and has never been heard of but once; Peter, the subject of this sketch; Sarah, wife of John Fishback on the old homestead in Northfield, Minnesota; Joseph, a farmer in Washington County, Nebraska; John, a traveling salesman and mechanical expert for the Walter A. Wood Reaping Machinery of Omaha; Anthony C., of Northfield, Minnesota, who is a blacksmith by trade.

Mrs. Hammang died near Northfield, Minnesota, in September, 1872, after which our subject's father settled up the business and Joseph became owner of the old home. In 1873 he sold the place to his brother-in-law, who still retains it. Mr. Hammang came to Washington County, Nebraska, where he died October 11, 1880. Politi ally, he was a stanch supporter of the Democratic party, though not a politician, he could have been nominated for Secretary of State of Wisconsin.

Judge Hammang (the subject proper of this notice) is a self-educated man, coming to Wisconsin when a Territory and when school facilities were the same as in all new countries. He attended school at St. Paul for eighteen months, when his father moved to his farm near Northfield, another wild, unsettled county. He has been educated by close application, observation and experience. In 1864 he started for California in search of his brother, and got as far as Fort Kearney, Nebraska, but on account of the Indian troubles the expedition was abandoned at O. P. Clark's place. He, with five others rigged up teams with the intention of going through, but the Indians were too hostile for them to attempt it. They met the parties who had buried the slaughtered Whites at Plum Creek. On a vote of the party it was decided not to go through, three voting to return and two to go on. Our subject returned to Elkhorn City, Douglas County, Nebraska, and the following week hired out to O. P. Halford, who had a hay contract at Cotton Wood Springs. He remained there until November 20, and then went to Elkhorn City where he spent the winter. The following spring he intended to go to California, but his means being quite limited, he gave the trip up and engaged at farming for one Thomas Boyer, who furnished him a team to put in thirty acres of corn. In July he went to Omaha and hired to Ruben Wood to drive mules across the plains, freighting. He made two trips—one to Cotton Wood and one to Julesburg. November 1st he gathered corn and hired out to J. P. Black as foreman of his mule teams, employed in hauling ties for the Union Pacific Railroad, then in course of construction. The next spring he purchased a team and commenced teaming across the plains. That fall he purchased a threshing machine and came to Washington County, Nebraska, where he has since resided.

February 5, 1868, he married Miss Orrella M. Earls, a native of Beaver Dam, Wisconsin. In the fall of the same year, he purchased a farm of his own, upon which he remained until 1874, when he purchased a lot and built a residence at Arlington. In 1877, during the Black Hills excitement he went to that section, and was there for the two following seasons, but finally sold out his interest. In 1882, he started a brick yard at Arlington, and in 1889 purchased a hardware business and continued to operate it until 1890, when it was burned.

Politically, our subject is a Democrat and in 1889 was elected in a county of over four hundred Republican majority, by a majority of two hundred and forty, to the office of Probate Judge and was re-elected in 1891.

Our subject and his wife are the parents of four children, two of whom are living; John C., clerk in the County Judge's office and Arthur E.

Mr. Hammang is a man of more than ordinary ability and has had the advantage of good training in the school of experience. He is a charter member of Hiram Lodge No. 52 of the Masonic Order at Arlington, was Master for three years and been a representative at the Grand Lodge.

RUFUS A. TAWNEY, county clerk and ex-officio clerk of the District Court, and Recorder of Pierce County, Nebraska, was born near Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, March 5th, 1853. On the father's side the family was of Scotch, Irish and German descent, while on the mother's they were of German. His great-grandfather, John Tawney, moved from Maryland to a point near Gettysburg in 1775, where he raised a family of thirteen children, the youngest Abraham Tawney, grandfather of our subject was married in the year 1812, to Mary Hornberger, whose father John Hornberger, moved from Northampton County, Pennsylvania, to a farm three and one-half miles south east of Gettysburg in the year 1777, upon which farm the subject of this notice was born. The title of the place remained in the family until 1877, when his father John E., removed to Saunders County, Nebraska. The grandparents reared three children, John E , father of our subject; Catherine who married George W. Lightner, who settled at Duncannon, Pennsylvania; Rev. Daniel A. Tawney of St. Paul, Minnesota. Mr. and Mrs. Abraham Tawney were both buried by the side of our subject's great grandparents, in the "White Church" burying grounds, located on the Baltimore Pike, four miles from Gettysburg.

John E., our subject's father, was born near Gettysburg in 1833, and there grew to manhood, receiving the advantages of the district schools common to that day. He married Sarah Boblitz in 1851. By this union six children were born—Rufus A., the subject of this notice; James A., an attorney of Winona, Minnesota, who was elected in 1892 to Congress on the Republican ticket; Mary E., who married Charles Bullard, and died at Fremont, Nebraska, in 1881; Daniel E., an attorney of Winona, Minnesota; Sarah B., the widow of Albert Robson, of New York City, an elocutionist who graduated at Moses True Brown's School of Oratory, Boston; Emma, wife of Charles Meservey of Rushville, Nebraska.

Our subject's mother died in Pennsylvania in 1866, after which the father married Ann McKellip by whom eight children were born, seven of whom still survive—William, Ella, a stenographer at Rushville; Adell, John, Charles, Otto, (deceased), Oliver and Paul.

John E., our subject's father, was a Free-soiler, and upon the organization of the Republican party, he espoused that cause,

being opposed to the extension of Slavery into the Territories.

At the time of the Civil War, he enlisted in the One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Volunteer Infantry, serving one year, and was mustered out as Orderly Sergeant of his company. He was a moral man and strictly temperate, never having used a profane word, it is said. By trade he was a blacksmith.

Rufus A., the subject proper of this notice, received his education at the district schools, and a partial course at Littlestown academy. After leaving the school, at the age of thirteen years, he went to work in a general store, where he remained three years, after which he connected himself with a dry goods house in Philadelphia. After one year his health failed when he returned home and worked upon the farm one year. We next find him at Williamsport, Pennsylvania, employed in the saw mill of John Du Bois, who sent him to the west side of the Allegheny mountains on a large lumber tract, giving him full charge of the work. In 1878, when his father came to Nebraska, he accompanied him; but prior to his coming West, and in the month of April, 1878, he was united in marriage to Miss Edna B. Storey, of Brooksville, Pennsylvania. Upon coming to Neraska he rented a farm in Saunders county for two years. In 1879 he located a timber claim in, and in 1881, he removed to Pierce county and claimed a homestead, which he developed; also, a timber claim. He has added to his land until he has six hundred acres—two hundred and sixty acres of which is under cultivation, and two hundred and ten acres of the balance surrounded by good fence. In 1883 he was elected as one of the county commissioners and served for three years. He was appointed deputy county clerk in 1888, serving two years, and in the autumn of 1891, elected to the office of county clerk, which position he still holds.

Mr. and Mrs. Tawney are the parents of five children, born in the following order: Kate, December 25, 1879; Mary E., May 13, 1882; Ruth A., March 16, 1886; Willma, March 1, 1889 and Agnes, January 7, 1893.

Our subject is a member of Evergreen Lodge, No. 153, of the A. F. and A. M., also of Pierce Lodge, No. 40, of Knights of Pythias, and belongs to the Farmers' Alliance Organization.

JOHN CARBERRY, of Atkinson, Holt County, Nebraska, will form the subject of this notice, as his interests have been identical with those of the county since 1876.

Mr. Carberry's parents, Thomas and Bridget (Kallen) Carberry, were natives of Dublin, Ireland. While John was yet a small boy, the family removed to Edinburgh, Scotland. His father dealt extensively in cattle, and as soon as old enough, our subject assisted him and finally carried on the business. His educational advantages were limited. At seventeen years of age, he learned the trade of a glass-blower at Leet. Later on he bought the "Baltic Hotel" at that place, and conducted it for several years. In 1867, he came to America, having joined the "Fenians," he was obliged to leave the kingdom. The next year he located near Hastings, New York, where he became a street paving contractor. The next year he was at Salem, Harrison County, Ohio, where he farmed and dealt in live stock. In 1876, he came with General O'Neill's expedition to Holt County, Nebraska. He located at Atkinson and pre-empted the town and also took a tree claim near the town. He was the third settler in that locality. The following year, he homesteaded the present site of Stuart and removed his family to that point. He platted the original site of Stuart. In 1878, he built a log house, broke about twenty acres of

land and made other improvements. Upon coming to the country he brought a heard of cattle with him, and a band of Indians, under "Black Crow" and "Turning Bear" passed by, and shot one of his cattle, which they wanted for food; aside from this, they never made him any trouble. However the Sioux and Pawnees had several battles within few miles of him. He owned four hundred and eighty acres at one time, but subsequently sold off a portion of it. He holds equities in about three thousand acres in Holt, Brown, Rock and Keya Paha Counties. He is now breeding thoroughbred Polled Angus cattle and Clydesdale horses. At one time he owned the Stuart Roller Mills.

Politically, he of whom we write is a supporter of the Democratic party, and takes an active part in politics, he having been a Gladstonian Democrat in the Old Country. He has always declined to hold public, elective office in this country, but served as the first postmaster at Atkinson; also at Stuart. The last named office was named in honor of his father-in-law, Peter Stuart; the same was established April 4, 1880.

Mr. Carberry was united in marriage, May 18, 1863, to Mary Stuart, a native of Aberdeen, Scotland. By this union eleven children were born:—Helen, (deceased); Peter C. (now of Chicago); Thomas S.; Minnie, (now Mrs. A. D. McNulty); Maggie J.; Lizzie, (deceased); Theresa, who was the first child born at Atkinson; Anna, first child born at Stuart; Agnes, John J. and Charles C. The family are members of the Roman Catholic Church, the father being a member of the Clan-Na-Gal Hibernians, in Scotland.

On his first trip to Nebraska, Mr. Carberry accompanied the Gordon expedition, which was enroute for the Black Hills. He only came as far as Stuart, however. The expedition was captured and destroyed by the United States troops, before reaching the Hills. For several years his ranch was a hotel, or stopping-place for travelers passing to and from the Black Hills. Among his guests were horse thieves, desperadoes, etc. From time to time he had horses stolen from him, numbering in all fourteen head. The cattle and horse thieves having heard that he was coming for their capture (in the name of the United States government), decided to kill him, but were not successful in their attempt. The gang were killed by the Indians shortly afterwards. Many of the detectives employed by the government were of little better character, and between both classes Mr. Carberry experienced some very exciting adventures. Many settlers were murdered during those days, and about the only law known, was the one executed by "Vigilantes," many of whom were themselves outlaws and fugitives from justice. On one occasion a band of outlaws attempted to take the town of Stuart, but were thwarted in their plans by the loyal citizens of the place. Our subject has seen pioneer life in all of its phases.

MARTIN N. VANZANDT, of Ewing, Nebraska, was born at Blawenburg, Somerset County, New Jersey, August 14, 1852. His parents were James and Catherine (Nevious) Vanzandt, the former was a native of Blawenburg, (where he still lives), and was the grandson of Benardus Vanzandt, who came from Germany about 1780. His son, John, was grandfather of our subject. Mrs. Catherine Vanzandt was also a native of the same place. Our subject attended the public school in his native town and later at the Seminary at Hightstown and Clavrick High School, in New York. When twenty-four years of age, he began farm life at Hopewell, New Jersey, and 1884, came to Ewing, Nebraska, establishing the Bank of Ewing, conducted by Cortelyon Ege and

Mr. Vanzandt until May 2, 1892, when it was reorganized as a State Bank, our subject becoming its President.

Politically, Mr. Vanzandt is a Republican, and takes much interest in all public affairs. He was united in marriage, October 10, 1876, to Mariana, daughter of Andrew Ege, of Hopewell, New Jersey. Their four children are, Claude, Dora, Ege and Herbert. Mr. and Mrs. Vanzandt are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and he is one of the prominent business men, and highly respected citizens of Holt County.

FRED THORNTON, a contractor and builder, residing at Neligh, Nebraska, was born at Quebec, Canada, April 26, 1860. His parents were Bowler and Hannah (Blackburn) Thornton. The former died at Rockford, Illinois, in 1874; Mrs. Thornton still resides there. In 1845, the family came to America, from Hull, England, and first settled at Quebec, Canada, but 22 years later moved to Rockford, Illinois, where Fred attended Lownsbury Academy, graduating at seventeen. In the meantime, he began the study of architecture under an experienced architect, he also learned the carpenter's trade which he followed until 1883, which year he came to Neligh and engaged in business as a builder and architect, which he still follows. He has erected all of the brick buildings in the place, besides many more out side, and is frequently called upon to draw plans and make specifications for buildings in neighboring towns.

Mr. Thornton was united in marriage September 5, 1883, to Mary S., daughter of John Wilcox of Rockford, Illinois. Their children are—Herbert, Wilbur, (deceased) Mildred and Wallace.

Politically, he of whom we write this notice believes in the general principles of the Democratic party and has held several local offices. In a social way, it may be said of him that he is an honored member of Foresters, Knights of Pythias and Modern Woodmen of America Orders.

GEORGE W. RAPP, a furniture dealer at Neligh, Nebraska, is a native of New Jersey; he was born at Milford, September 12, 1848. His parents were John and Mary (Robbins) Rapp, the former was born in New Jersey, and his grandfather (our subjec's great-grandfather) was a native of Germany and affected his settlement about the time of the Revolutionary War. Mrs. Mary Rapp was born near Milford, New Jersey, of German descent.

George W., the subject of this biographical notice, accompanied his parents to Carpenterville, New Jersey, when about nine years old. He lived on a farm and also worked in his father's saw mill until 1870, when he began working on the New Jersey Central Railroad, breaking and firing, after which he resumed farm labor again In 1872, he went to Catasauqua, Pennsylvania, where he was engaged in a saw mill becoming an expert sawyer. The next year he went to Bloomsburg, New Jersey, and learned foundry facing. In 1876, he again worked as a sawyer at Holland, New Jersey, the following year coming to Neligh where he was employed both in a store and a mill. In 1878, he began in the furniture business in Antelope County, and still continues in that line at Neligh. He does a general furniture business; also undertaking. He brought the first ready made caskets to Antelope County.

Politically, he of whom we write this notice is a Republican. He has been assessor for the past three years.

Mr. Rapp was united in marriage in 1880 to Effie, daughter of Hon. David D. Coe, who became a pioneer of Antelope County, Nebraska. Mrs. Rapp was born at Hazel-

ton, Iowa, and is now the mother of four children; Josie, George C. (deceased), Kenneth L. and Mary A.

Our subject is a member of the Odd Fellows, and Ancient Order of United Workmen Orders.

LIEUT. LORENZO D. WELLMAN, postmaster at Niobrara, Nebraska, was born in Geauga County, Ohio, March 23, 1836. He is the son of Obed and Rachel (Williams) Wellman, the former of Vermont and the latter of Massachusetts. After their marriage, they settled in New York State for a short period, but in 1835, moved to Ohio, first settling in Geauga County, but two years later moved to Porter County, Indiana, and in 1852, to Buchanan County, Iowa, being pioneers in three states. Where the beautiful city of Independence now stands only a few shanties then marked the spot. There they purchased land and made a home, rearing a family of eight children with our subject, named as follows: Chester, of Buchanan County; Eli W. a resident of San Bernideno, California; Catherine L., wife of Beniah Stoner, a resident of Otterville, Iowa; Betsy M., deceased; Sophiona H., deceased; Mercy C., deceased; and Emily A., deceased.

Mr. and Mrs. Wellman were highly respected people by virtue of their many excellent traits of character. Mrs. Wellman died in 1859, her husband surviving until 1864.

The subject (proper) of this sketch was educated as most of the young men of his times were, in a new country, by working on a farm and attending school three or four months during the winter. In 1852, he came West with his parents to Buchanan County, Iowa, and remained on the farm until the breaking out of the Civil War, when he enlisted (September, 1861), in the Fourth Iowa Volunteer Cavalry as a member of Company "B." He was mustered in at Mount Pleasant and there remained in camp until March, 1862, when the regiment was sent South, joining General Curtis command near Pea Ridge, and from there was sent to Helena, Arkansas, and from that point to Vicksburg, where they joined General Grant's command, being stationed a large portion of the time near Black River Bridge. After the fall of Vicksburg, they went to Jackson, where they joined General Sherman's army and made headquarters at Memphis for some time. He participated in Wilson's raid, was also on the Guntown expedition under General Sturgis. He was mustered out of service as Second Lieutenant for meritorious service, having worked his way from a private in the ranks. The date of his discharge was August, 1865.

He was united in marriage in 1856, to Miss Caroline M. Roberts, by whom three children were born—Agnes L; Henry W; and James C. Mrs. Wellman died in 1887, and in 1889, for his second wife, Mr. Wellman married Miss Elizabeth Haunschild, by whom one child has been born—Elizabeth M.

Politically, he of whom we write, is a stanch Republican, and a member of the Grand Army of the Republic. In 1887, he removed to Niobrara from his original homestead upon which he settled in 1879. After serving in the Land Office at Niobrara for a time, he served as Deputy County Treasurer for two years, and October 22, 1889, received the appointment of postmaster at that point, which position he still holds.

CHARLES CROCKETT, Sheriff of Knox County, Nebraska, was born in Luzerne County, Pennsylvania, January 19, 1840, the son of George A. Crockett, who was born in the same county. He was

the second cousin of the renowned David Crockett. His mother was Ann Crockett. They were united in marriage in Luzerne County, where they reared a family of seven children—James, now of Luzerne County, Pennsylvania; Robert P., who enlisted in the One Hundred and Forty-third Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, serving during the Civil War, as first Lieutenant. He was wounded in front of Petersburg, and reported dead; Hannah, widow of Jesse Shaw, he was also a soldier in the same war; Esther, wife of Charles Rumage, of Pennsylvania; Mattie, Mrs. Woolfinger, of Luzerne; Sallie, wife of Asa Wandle of Pennsylvania.

Mr. and Mrs. Crockett are still living, and have been companions together for over half a century.

Charles, of whom we write this sketch, received his education at the common schools. In the spring of 1858, he visited Denver, Colorado, and was engaged in trade with the Indians, and followed freighting to Pike's Peak two years. In 1864, he returned to Johnson County, Iowa, and attended school one winter. In the autumn of 1864, he was united in marriage to Miss Johanna Funk, a native of Pennsylvania. Soon after they removed to Sioux County, Iowa, and in 1885 he took a homstead on the wild prairies of Nebraska, also a timber claim which he has under cultivation. At first he erected a small frame house which has been relpaced by a good, substantial farm-house.

Mr. and Mrs. Crockett are the parents of six living children; Ada, wife of Frank Coryell, of Knox County; Annetta; James B.; Belle; Davie and Carrie.

Mr. Crockett was a Republican, casting his first vote at a Presidential election for Abraham Lincoln, in 1860, however, he voted a mixed ticket for a time, but in 1891 the straight Independent ticket. He was a candidate for Sheriff, and elected by a majority of two-hundred and five over either of the old parties.

Our subject is a member of the Masonic and Odd Fellows fraternities and also belongs to the Farmers' Alliance, of which he has been Secretary for a number of years. He was elected twice as a member of the County Board of Commissioners.

ALBERT D. HOLBROOK, a lumber dealer of Creighton, was born in Orwell, Addison County, Vermont, February 19, 1841, of New England stock, of English descent, coming down in the line of ancestry from King George the Second. The family came to America at an early date and was prominent in the early settlement of the country. His grandfather, Eleasier Holbrook, emigrated from Massachusetts to Vermont when sixteen years of age, and was among the pioneers who developed Addison County. He married a Miss Rice by whom two children were born: Daniel, the father of our sketch, and Abigal. Mrs. Holbrook died, after which he married Miss Mary Wells. By this union two daughters were born, Sarah and Lucinda.

Daniel, the father of our subject, was born in Shoreham, Vermont, in 1800. He married Jane Foot, who was born in Burlington, Vermont, in 1803. They first settled at Shoreham, subsequently moving to Orwell, where four children were born; Sophronia, married Herman Hemenway, who died in Whitewater; Ellen E., wife of C. M. Clark of Whitewater, Wisconsin; Irvin D., died at the age of seven years, and Albert D., the subject of this notice.

In 1869, Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Holbrook, with their son Albert D. emigrated to Whitewater, Wisconsin, where the former died in 1879, and Mrs. Holbrook in 1881, having lived together for more than half a century. Mrs. Holbrook was a devout member of the

Congregational Church, where the family always worshiped. Albert D., the only son who lived to maturity in four generations was educated in Newton Academy at Shoreham, Vermont, and there remained until he grew to manhood, and in 1869 went to Whitewater, Wisconson, where he embarked in the grocery business. In the fall of 1871, he went to Williamsburg, Virginia, where he engaged in the manufacture of lumber, and followed farming. He remained there seven years, sold out and went back to Whitewater, Wisconsin, and engaged as a traveling agent for the Beloit paper mill company. January 1st, 1880, he came to Republican City, Nebraska, where he was in the employ of Birge and Frees, locating lumber yards in the Republican Valley on the B. & M. Railroad. He continued this for one year, when a new organization was formed known as Frees, Hocknell & Co., of which he became a member, and operated with them for one year, when he withdrew and came to Creighton, where he founded yards at Creighton and Plainview, under the firm name of Holbrook & Frees. In 1890, our subject purchased the interest held by Mr. Frees at Creighton, and still conducts the business.

Mr. Holbrook was united in marriage July 12, 1881, to Miss Ellie M. Sunderland, a native of Westfield, New York. By this marriage union two children have been born: Harry L., born June 10, 1882; Ida May, born March 22, 1889.

Politically, he of whom we write this notice, is a stanch supporter of the Republican party. He has held several local offices, and been Chairman of the County Central Committee two years, as well as Chairman of the Eighth Senatorial District for four years. He was president of the Knox County Agricultural Society for five years; helped organize the same and was its first treasurer. He has always taken an active interest in all of the moral and educational interests of his town. When he first came to the place there were but a few scattering houses, but now the population has reached about twelve hundred. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and belongs to the Chapter at Norfolk. His residence is one of the finest in Creighton, and is presided over by one that knows how to make a home pleasant and attractive.

FREDRICK E. WHITE, cashier of the First National Bank of Creighton, was born at Charlton, Massachusetts, July 16, 1856, the son of Hosea White, who was born in Connecticut in 1820. Our subject's mother's name before marriage was Ann E. Seagrave, of Uxbridge, Worcester County, Massachusetts, born in 1829. Hosea White was a wheel-wright by trade.

The subject of this notice, received his education at the public schools of Brookfield, Massachusetts, graduating at a business college in Poughkeepsie, New York. In 1876 he went to Boston where he took a position as book-keeper, and from there went to North Brookfield where he remained five years, and then came to Creighton, Nebraska.

He was united in marriage at East Brookfield in 1886, to Miss Ada F. Corliss, the daughter of James Corliss. By this union three children were born: Corrinne, Corliss and Leon H.

Politically, Mr. White affiliates with the Democratic party, and in 1885 was elected as a State Representative. Two years later he was nominated for State Senator and refused to accept on account of business matters.

JOSEPH A. BRUCE, (deceased), the founder of Bruce, (now Creighton), Nebraska, was born in Vermont, in 1813. He was of Scotch parentage, his ancestors coming to this country prior to the Revolutionary War and settled in the New

England States. When a young man, Joseph A. went to Boston. He was united in marriage at Lowell, Massachusetts, to Rozina Young, the daughter of John Young of Farmington Falls, Maine, who was the father of thirteen children, all of whom lived to be adults. Mr. Bruce settled in Charlestown, Massachusetts, engaged in the mercantile business in Boston, continuing for several years. He was the father of six children, four of whom lived to be adults—Joseph H., now in the real estate business in Chicago; Everlyn, wife of George Burgess a Stockman of Montana; Miner W. of Alaska, engaged in Reindeer enterprise, and Orin H. of Creighton.

In 1864, Mr. Bruce emigrated West, first locating in Chicago, where he was engaged in jewelry and silver-plated ware business. In 1866, he moved to Madison, Wisconsin, and a year later came to Omaha, Nebraska. In 1871, he formed a colony and came to Knox County, Nebraska, where he, together with his sons, took up thirteen huudred acres of land where the town of Creighton now stands. and there died in 1875.

Politically, he was formerly a Whig, and in religious belief a Baptist. His widow, now eighty-four years of age, still resides at Creighton.

ORIN A. H. BRUCE, the earliest merchant at Creighton, was born in Summerville, Massachusetts, in 1853, where he attended school until eleven years of age, and then accompanied his parents to Chicago, where he attended school and took a partial course at Cornell College, Mt. Vernon, Iowa. Four years later he came with his parents to Creighton, Nebraska, and in 1871, engaged in business, having to haul his first goods from West Point and Yankton. The country was very thinly settled at that time, houses being from fifteen to twenty-five miles apart in many cases. The nearest store was at Niobrara, twenty-five miles away. Our subject continued in business for eight years, and was appointed postmaster under President Hayes. In 1881, he laid out "Bruce's First Addition to Creighton." and two years later another addition.

He was united in marriage in October, 1879, to Miss Elizabeth Emmerson, daughter of Rev. C. H. Emmerson. Mrs. Bruce died at Creighton, January, 1886. He is now engaged in journalistic work.

NATHANIEL CORBY of Neligh, Nebraska, was born in Empingham, Rutland County, England, February 24, 1833. His parents were Charles and Anne (East) Corby. Nathaniel spent his boyhood on a farm, and when nineteen years of age, left home, came to America and settled near Burlington, Wisconsin, at which place he arrived with a capital of *five dollars*. He worked at farm labor until the Civil War broke out. September 10, 1861, he enlisted in Company C, First Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry and was assigned to the Army of the Cumberland. He took part in the engagements at Perryville, Stone River, Mission Ridge, Chickamauga, Siege of Atlanta, Jonesboro and numerous skirmishes. He escaped with no serious wounds. He was in the hospital at Murfreesboro and at Nashville about six months with the typhoid fever. He was discharged October, 1864, and in 1868, moved from Burlington, Wisconsin, to a point near Princeton, Missouri, where he followed farming until 1871, when he came to Antelope County, Nebraska, moving in the good, old fashioned overland way. He claimed a homestead two miles from the present city of Neligh, and only had one neighbor, who was a half mile away. On the north there were no neighbors within fourteen miles, and his nearest railroad station was Wisner, but most of his crops

were hauled to Columbus, which required a five days' trip. Indians were numerous, but gave him no trouble. He built a log house and began to make other improvements. The grasshoppers destroyed his first corn crop and kept up their annual hostility for five years. He brought seven head of horses and colts to the country with him, and by disposing of some of these animals, managed to support his family. Hail storms also damaged his crops two years, but since 1876, he has usually had good crops. He now has a well improved farm, upon which is a pleasant residence erected in 1885; the same is surrounded by a beautiful, artificial grove, planted by his own hands. He is breeding Poland China swine; he also has some fine grade Polled Angus cattle and grade Norman horses. He is considerably interested in fruit culture and has about five acres devoted to that purpose.

Our subject was united in marriage January 1, 1869, to Frances Addie, daughter of F. H. Trowbridge. She was born at Pekin, Niagara County, New York. By this marriage union the following children were born: Charles F., Arthur N., Grace L. M., Minnie M., (deceased).

Politically, our subject is a supporter of the Republican party, and like most of the old soldiers of the Civil War, who fought on the Union side, he is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic.

March 21, 1893, marked a new era with his second son, Arthur; for it was upon that date he was united in marriage to Miss Marguerite L. Becher of Neligh; they now reside one mile north of his father, on one of the first homesteads taken in that neighborhood.

URIAH M. GABLE, real estate, loan and insurance broker, of the firm of Gable & Son, residing at Plainview, Nebraska, was born in Washington County, Ohio, April 6th, 1841, although known as Pennsylvania Germans, he is such by ancestry only, as both his paternal and maternal grandfathers were soldiers in the Revolutionary War. His father Solomon Gable, with his wife Elizabeth Dull, mother of our subject, emigrated from Pennsylvania to Washington County, Ohio, at an early day, and afterwards emigrated to Iowa, when that State was still a Territory, settling in Van Buren County, and later moved to Appanoose County, where the father died in 1847. Mrs. Gable died in Davis County, Iowa, in 1863. They had a family of twelve children, nine of whom lived to be adults. Andrew moved to Iowa with the family, and afterwards went to Texas; Franey, widow of Eli Hodgson, is now a resident of Marion, Lynn County, Iowa; Susan married Vincent Cheadle, and died in Carthage, Missouri; Eliza married Lorenzo Ellis, in Van Buren County, where she died; Dennis died in Van Buren County; Levi S. is now a resident of Crawford County, Iowa; Amos. W. and Harvey Clinton, are now residents of Woodland, California; Charles died in Appanoose County; Aaron S. now resides in California; George died in Van Buren County: Uriah Marion the subject of our sketch was the youngest of the family. The educational advantages afforded upon the frontier were not of the highest order, however he managed through the agency of the old proverbial "log school house," furnished with "slab seats and McGuffey's text books" to acquire the rudiments which he afterwards developed into a good business education. In the spring of 1858 he accompanied his brother, Levi S. to Crawford County, Iowa, where he worked on a farm by the month, until he caught the early Pikes Peak gold excitement in the spring of 1859, and after engineering an ox-team across the plains for forty-one days he reached his destination, and engaged in mining and pros-

pecting until the fall of 1861 when he returned to Crawford County, Iowa, where he enlisted in the state militia and did guard duty, during the Indian scare. He was afterwards a member of Company H, of 11th Iowa Infantry, which he joined near Atlanta, and was with Sherman on his "March to the Sea," he took part in the Grand Review at Washington, June, 1865, was discharged at Camp McClellan, Davenport, Iowa, and returned to Crawford County, Iowa, where in 1867 he married Miss Eliza A. Golden, he was engaged in farming in that locality until 1880, when he moved to Antelope County, Nebraska, where he took a half section of government land, and followed stock raising and feeding until May, 1892, when he engaged in his present business.

Mr. and Mrs. Gable, are the parents of six children, Addie May, wife of W. A. Porter of Antelope County, Nebraska; Charles Pliny, a member of the firm of Gable & Son; Bertha June; Henry Allen; Andrew Joy and George.

Mr. Gable is an adherent of the Republican party, although he is liberal in his views, and does not consider it always necessary to cast his ballot strictly upon party distinctions. He has been a pioneer of two States going into Iowa when it was still a Territory and has watched with interest the vast changes in both Iowa and Nebraska. He started out in life with no capital save his two hands, but with industry and good management he has accumulated a good property and made himself one of the substantial business men of his County.

SAMUEL GALLEY, one of the leading merchants of Creighton, was born in Cheshire, England, August 6, 1834, the son of James and Ann Galley, who emigrated to the United States in 1853, and located in Utah. While in England, Mr. Galley was in the mercantile business and a teacher. He followed teaching in this country for some time. Mr. and Mrs. James Galley were the parents of seven children, five of whom still survive—George W. of Columbus, a retired farmer; Martha, wife of John Barrow (deceased). She is a resident of Utah; Samuel, the subject of this sketch; James H., a merchant at Columbus, Nebraska; Sarah A., wife of J. Rickley of Creighton. The parents of these children both died at Columbus, Nebraska.

The subject of this sketch was educated in his native country, and in 1859, he commenced business at Columbus, Nebraska, as a member of the firm of J. H. Galley & Brother, and continued in business until the firm dissolved, our subject coming to Creighton, where he started the first general store of the place. He carries a general stock, and enjoys a large trade.

He was united in marriage at Columbus, Nebraska, in 1868, to Lettuce Brindler, a native of England. They are the parents of two children—Amy B. and Martha.

At the time Mr. Galley came to Nebraska it was a wild, unsettled country. He has lived to see school houses and churches dot the prairies here and there, while railroads and flourishing towns are found on every hand.

Politically, he of whom we write this notice, votes for the best men, regardless of party lines. He is a member of the Red Men of America, and stands high in a social and business way in the town where he had the honor of being a pioneer.

GEORGE P. HAVERLAND, Sheriff of Antelope County, residing at Neligh, was born near Elgin, Illinois, January 12, 1849. His parents were William and Sarah (Bassett) Haverland, the former was a native of Michigan. Mrs. Sarah Haverland

was born in New York State, her parents coming from New England. When our subject was about seven years of age, the family removed to Bridge Creek, Wisconsin, and later to Menomonee, of the same State, where he grew to manhood upon a farm. His father often during the winter season was engaged in supplying logging camps. At seventeen, George secured work in a saw mill and afterwards in the pineries. At twenty-one he engaged in farming near Lancaster, Wisconsin, coming to Antelope County in 1872. He took a homestead near the present village of Elgin, and made the move from Wisconsin by team, the journey requiring six weeks' time. At that day Columbus was his nearest railroad point, that being sixty-five miles distant. Our subject built a sod house and began to improve his place; six years later he built a frame house and was more comfortably situated. He now owns a well improved quarter section of land near the village of Elgin. In the fall of 1889 he was elected Sheriff and removed to Neligh, where he still resides. He was engaged in business and lived in the village of Elgin for about five months previous to his election.

Politically, he is Independent. He has held the office of Sheriff of Antelope County since January first, 1890, being re-elected in the fall of 1891 to a second term.

Our subject was married December 29, 1869. Their children are—Leroy, Roy and Claude. Mr. Haverland is a member of the Knights of Pythias, Ancient Order of United Workmen and Modern Woodmen of America.

JOHN T. LINDSAY, JR., Clerk of the District Court of Knox County, Nebraska, was born in Peoria, Illinois, March 23, 1851. The family are of Scotch-Irish extraction; the great-grandfather emigrated to America prior to the Revolutionary War. His grandfather was Andrew Lindsay, a soldier of that great conflict. His father was John T. Lindsay, Sr., born in Connellsbury, Pennsylvania, in 1818. He remained there until he was eighteen years of age and then located in Peoria, Illinois, where he worked on a farm and the same time turned his attention to the study of Law. He removed to the city of Peoria and entered the office of Judge Bryant; was admitted to the Bar, and soon commenced the practice of his chosen profession. He afterwards formed a partnership with Robert G. Ingersoll of the firm of "Lindsay & Ingersoll," which was continued for several years. He represented his district in the Legislature several terms, and in 1864, was a member of the State Senate, serving the three terms in that body. Upon the construction of the Peoria, Atlanta and Decatur Railroad, he was made its first president; the road is now known as the "Midland." He was a man of more than ordinary talent, and by his own industry and business sagacity accumulated a handsome property.

He was married in Peoria to Miss Sarah E. Patton, by whom six children were born, five of whom lived to be adults—Margaret, wife of George W. Updyke. She died in St. Louis; Jane E., wife of Rev. Josiah Moore of Lake Forest, Illinois; James A., of Knox County, Nebraska; William P., a farmer of Knox County; Columbus, who died at the age of three years; John T., the subject of this notice, was the youngest child in his father's family.

Our subject's mother died in 1885, a life long member of the Presbyterian Church.

John T. was educated at the High schools, and engaged in the drug business at Princeville, Illinois, continuing seven years. In 1872, he graduated at Ann Arbor, Michigan, from the pharmacy department. After leaving the drug business, he followed farming until 1881, when he came to Knox County

and there followed the same occupation until 1891, when he was elected Clerk of the District Court. He served as school director and township assessor for five years. In 1872 he was united in marriage to Miss Julia A. Hitchcock, the daughter of George W. Hitchcock, of Princeville, Illinois, one of the early settlers of Peoria County.

Mr. and Mrs. Lindsay are the parents of five children, three of whom are still living—Jessie H., Sarah B. and Marcus E.

NIEL M. NELSON, a hardware merchant of Plainview, Nebraska, was born in Denmark, March 18, 1855, the son of James and Anna (Paulson) Nelson, who emigrated to America in 1862. They were the first to establish their family name in this country. Mr. Nelson came with a band of Mormons as far as Omaha, when he became tired of that peculiar religious sect and left them, settling at the last named place, which was then but a small village. He was a wagon maker by trade, and worked for Henry Grebe for six years. In the fall of 1868 he removed to Dakota County, Nebraska, where he claimed a homestead, but finally [illegible] moved to Stanton County, where he purchased a quarter section of government land, paying one dollar and a quarter per acre. He moved into a sod house in which he lived for several years. At present he has a comfortable home, and is the possessor of four hundred and eighty acres of land well improved.

Mr. and Mrs. Nelson were the parents of three children—Niel M., of this notice; Paul, of Stanton County; Elsie, who died at the age of six months.

In politics our subject is Independent. Both Mr. and Mrs. Nelson are highly respected people, and have lived together as man and wife for over forty years.

Niel M. was educated in the district schools and attended school kept in a sod house, which was in great contrast to the well furnished school rooms of today. He has learned more, perhaps, by observation and experience in the great school of life than he ever did in school houses. He remained at home with his parents until he was twenty-six years of age, during which time he taught several terms of school. In 1881 he came to Plainview and took charge of a grain and lumber concern for William Ragan, some time after which his employer established a business at Creighton, and he operated there for him, and sold the first lumber and unloaded the first car at that point. Soon after this he returned to Plainview and entered the employ of Holbrook & Frees.

In 1885 he embarked in the hardware business, which he has since followed; first as a member of the firm of Nelson & Baxter for a year and a half, after which he, with his father, bought his partner out. In 1891 he erected in company with the I. O. O. F. and others a brick block, of which he owns a salesroom 25x67 feet with a basement; he carries the largest stock of any in the place. Mr. Nelson was married in 1882 to Miss Lydia Howell, a native of Illinois. By this union two sons and two daughters were born: Lottie, September 21, 1883; Chester A., December 21, 1885; Edith, December 21, 1887; and Benjamin, April 12, 1891.

At the time Mr. Nelson came to Nebraska it was yet a Territory, and all was new and undeveloped, and the whole domain presented one grand prairie landscape, but he has lived to see the land all taken up, while school houses and churches adorn the once "green, glad solitude," and railroads cross and re-cross nearly every township, and Nebraska has come to rank high in the scale of wealth and prosperity.

Politically, Mr. Nelson is a supporter of the Republican party. Among the local offices

he has held may be mentioned that of Justice of the Peace, School District Treasurer, a member of the Town Board and other like positions. In 1888 he was a delegate to the State Convention at Omaha to elect delegates to the National Convention. He was elected Councilman of his village, receiving every vote within the incorporation, except his own. He is a member of Plainview Lodge No. 157, of the I. O. O. F., and has represented his lodge at the Grand Lodge at different times.

DANIEL ROBINSON, JR., of Plainview, Nebraska, will form the subject of this biographical notice. He was born in Delaware County, New York, December 18, 1804, the son of Daniel and Mary (Miller) Robinson, who emigrated from Orange County to Delaware County and became pioneers at the foot-hills of the Catskill Mountains. They reared a family of five sons and two daughters: John, a soldier of the War of 1812, who followed the Sea for many years, enlisting as a Marine. He labored on the Susquehanna River near Middletown, Pennsylvania; William, married a Miss Ross, in Delaware County; Israel, rode a horse to haul the cannon to Sacketts Harbor. He married Miss Catherine Tracy and settled in Broome County, New York, where he followed blacksmithing until his death. Lewis married Betsy Wilds and settled on a farm in Broome County, where he died. Daniel, Jr., the subject of this notice; Mary, married James Martin and settled in New York where she died; Charlotte, married Bennett Rummer, now deceased, she is now a resident of Broome County.

Daniel Robinson, Sr., was a Baptist Minister and a Chaplain in the war of 1812, stationed at Sacketts Harbor. He followed the ministry for many years, finally laying down the burden of life, after ninty-four eventful years, in Broome County, New York; he was a man of more than ordinary ability and was a true christian man of which the world has none too many. His wife died in the same county and was also a devout christian lady.

The subject of this notice received his education in the District schools of Delaware County, New York. When he was thirteen years of age, he accompanied his parents to the Susquehanna River in Delaware County, and five years later left home to battle in life alone. He went to Huntsville, Otsego County, where he was apprenticed to learn the hatters trade, serving four years. The first year he received twenty-five dollars and his board. We next find him in Bradford County, Pennsylvania, where he embarked in business for himself.

1829 marked a new era in his life, for it was during that year he married Miss Electa Bosworth by whom he had one child. Mrs. Robinson died after a year and a half of married life. Her daughter's name was Helen M., the widow of Mr. Black. Soon after the wife's death Mr. Robinson removed to Broome County, where he engaged at farming with his father. He was again married in 1832, to Delia Ruggles, a native of Broome County, by whom five children were born. Amelia, who married Orrin Rice, she died in California; Jane A., died at the age of sixteen years; Emma, wife of Harrison Hammond of Plainview, Nebraska; Althea, wife of E. C. Cass, a hardware merchant of Plainview, Nebraska, and Mary who died in infancy.

In 1837, Mr. Robinson removed to Knox County, Illinois, and soon after was elected Justice of the Peace which office he held many years. About 1848 he removed to Paw Paw, De Kalb County, Illinois, where he held the same office for four years. In 1855 he removed to Waupaca County, Wisconsin, where he was again elected Justice of

the Peace and served four years. He was also engaged in a loan and real estate business. In 1869, he purchased a farm which he cultivated until 1874, and then removed to Glenwood, Iowa, and was there elected to the office of Justice of the Peace. Coming to Plainview, Nebraska, in 1887. He cast his first presidential vote for Andrew Jackson, but in 1840, voted for William Henry Harrison remaining with the party up to the organization of the Republican party; he voted for John C. Fremont, in 1856, and for every Republican president to the present time.

July 11, 1887, Mrs. Daniel Robinson passed from the scenes of this life; she was a sincere christian and a member of the Baptist Church, having been connected with that denomination nearly fifty years. She was a loving wife, a kind mother and a friend of all. Mr. Robinson is now living on borrowed time as he is now about eighty-eight years of age; he is Deacon of the Baptist Church and has always manifested much interest in the Church work.

OSCAR WALLACE, of Ewing, Nebraska, was born at Steubenville, Ohio, May 25, 1854. His parents were James and Amanda (McClancthan) Wallace, the former a native of Pennsylvania. The grandfather came from Scotland at the close of the Seventeenth century; his wife, whose maiden name was Rogers, came from Ireland. Mrs. Amanda Wallace was born near Boston, Massachusetts, of English parentage; she now resides at Ewing, Nebraska. James Wallace died at Steubenville, Ohio, August 8, 1871. He carried on a woolen factory at that place, and was also president of the Steubenville Coal and Mining Company for many years, and had the honor of sinking the first shaft west of the Allegheny mountains that produced coal, that would work iron. He helped to establish the Commercial College at Cincinnati.

Oscar attended the public schools until fifteen years of age, when he entered his father's office as office boy, and later on attended a night school. When twenty-one years of age he became a partner in the business with his brother. March, 1878, the woolen mill burned, and soon after he came to Neligh, Nebraska, and from there to Holt County. He took a homestead in what is now Ewing Township, and in 1885 removed to the village of Ewing, where he still resides. He carried on a general store for about three months, since which time he has been engaged in real estate business.

Politically, he is a radical Republican, and has filled the office of Township Treasurer several times. He belongs to the Knights of Pythias Order, and is an enterprising, public spirited man.

DAVID C. HORTON, an important business factor of Ewing, now engaged in general merchandising, will form the subject of this notice.

He was born at Conquest, Cayuga County, New York, September 2, 1842. His parents were David and Jane (McCollum) Horton. The Horton family descended from Barnabas Horton, who came from England and settled on Long Island. The house which he built at Southhold in 1660, was occupied by his descendants in 1876. He was born at Leicestershire, England, July 13, 1600, and came to Massachusetts about 1635, and five years later to Long Island, where his descendants are still numerous.

David C. grew to manhood on a farm, receiving a common school education. At twenty-one he left home and went to Helena, Montana, near which city he mined for four years with fair success. In 1867 he returned to Conquest, New York, and engaged in the mercantile business. In 1877 he embarked

in the same business at Marshall, Michigan, and in 1884, came to Table Rock, Nebraska, and soon after purchased a large ranch at Fullerton, the same State. After carrying this on two years, he bought a general merchandise store at Nebraska City. In the spring of 1887, he came to Holt County and bought a large ranch, comprising over seventeen hundred acres, twelve miles west of Ewing, where he usually keeps three hundred head of cattle and fifty head of draft horses. He is now breeding Polled Angus cattle. In 1888 he removed to Ewing and opened a general merchandise store, which he continued to operate until April, 1892. He has also bought and sold live stock extensively.

Politically, he votes with the Democratic party, and has filled numerous offices, but takes no active interest in politics.

He was united in marriage April 19, 1871, to Emma A., daughter of Joseph and Nancy (Crowell) Slayton of Conquest, New York. To them has been born one son, Wilber E. Mr. and Mrs. Horton are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and he is an honored member of the Masonic Fraternity.

JUDGE JAMES W. PRIMMER, president of the Neuman Grove State Bank, was born in Herkimer County, New York, July 6, 1825. Originally the Primmer family were of the "Mohawk Dutch" stock. His great-grandfather coming from Germany and settling in north-eastern New York. His father, William Primmer, was born in the Empire State in 1798, and married Martha Simons, a native of Connecticut, born in 1797; they were married and settled in the Mohawk Valley, and were the parents of seven children—Betsey, (married John Spohn and settled on a farm in the Town of Columbia); Permilia, (married Richard Rhodes, and died when about eighteen years old); Mary A., (married M. T. Serles, who came to Nebraska in 1870); James W., of this sketch; Lewis, a resident of Fleming County, Kentucky; Martha, died at the age of about sixteen. Mr. Primmer was a great admirer of Jefferson and Jackson, and both he and his wife were members of the Methodist Church. Mrs. Primmer died in 1836, and he passed away in 1873.

The Judge was reared on a farm, receiving his education at the district school, and prepared for college at Oxford, Chenango County, New York, which he attended two years, but as his means was limited he left and went to Kentucky and taught school for means to go through college and in the meantime studied law in Judge C. C. Cole's office, (now of Des Moines, Iowa.) In the winter of 1854–5 he went to Marion County, Illinois, where he bought a town site, that of Sandoval, which proved a financial success to him. He was admitted so the Bar at Mount Vernon, Illinois, being examined by Silas L. Bryan, then Circuit Judge and the father of Hon. W. J. Bryan of Nebraska.

Politically, Judge Primmer was a Republican in Illinois, when there was but a "Corporal's Guard" in the whole county. He was elected as County Judge in 1867; he was also County Superintendent of Schools of Marion County for four years. In 1883 he came to Platte County, Nebraska, and purchased a farm, and upon the organization of the Neuman Grove State Bank, he was elected as vice-president and later as its president.

He was united in marriage in Herkimer County, New York, in 1852, to Miss Emily Eckler. He was married to his present wife, whose maiden name was Josephine Zick, in Marion County, Illinois, in 1883. By this union the following children were born—Martha W., born July 4, 1884; Henry, March 1, 1886; Emily A., December 12, 1888; and James W. Jr., July 25, 1889.

The Judge is a member of the Masonic Fraternity, joining in Marion County Illinois.

Of the Neuman Grove State Bank, it may be said in this connection, that it was established in 1886, with an authorized capital of $50,000, with a paid up capital of $13,000. At first William T. Serles was president and A. S. Burrows cashier, but in 1887, Chris. Schavland was made cashier. In 1891 J. W. Primmer was made president. In 1889 they erected a bank building at a cost of twenty-five hundred dollars. The present directors are Alexander Gunther, R. A. Stewart, C. B. Burrows, D. A. Hale, J. W. Primmer, W. L. Berry, H. Saare, Edward Johnson and Iver Berg. The paid up capital of the bank at the present time is $25,000.

VACLAV BOLESLAV TOMEK, an enterprising hardware merchant of Verdigre, Knox County, Nebraska, first saw the light of day in Bohemia, April 16, 1862. He is the son of Vaclav and Anna (Horacek) Tomek, who emigrated to America in 1867, locating in Chicago, where they remained until 1870, and then came to Knox County, Nebraska, by the way of Sioux City, Iowa, by rail, and by boat from that point to Niobrara, after which they took teams and came to their destination near Verdigre. The father took a homestead upon which he lives to the present time. Our subject's parents had three children—Vaclav B. of this sketch; Mary, wife of Vaclav Vlasnik, of Niobrara; Anna, wife of Fred Opocensky, a resident of Niobrara.

Vaclav B. of whom we write this notice, was educated in the schools of Chicago, and in Knox County, Nebraska. He remained on his father's farm until 1886, during which year he was united in marriage to Jennie Bartak, of Knox County. In 1890 he came to Verdigre, where he purchased a hardware store, and has operated the same ever since. Our subject and his wife are the parents of two children—Fred, born August 14, 1887; Helen, born May 23, 1891.

In politics, Mr. Tomek is a Republican, and has held numerous local offices, including that of township trustee and treasurer. When our subject and his parents came to Nebraska the prairies and valleys abounded with deer, antelope, elk and other wild game. At first they had to go to Niobrara to vote, and their principle trading post was Yankton, while their milling was done at Norfolk, Nebraska.

CHRISTOPHER SCHAVLAND, cashier of the Neuman Grove State Bank, was born August 27, 1866, on Finnoe, at Stavanger, Norway, the son of Ole and Olene Louise (Olson) Schavland. They are the parents of seven living children—Christopher, the subject of this notice, Olaf of Neuman Grove; Sigvald of Neuman Grove; Martha, of Norway; Elizabeth, of Norway; Laurenze of Neuman Grove; Laura, of Norway. Mr. Ole Schavland died March 17, 1887, his wife having passed away in 1882.

The subject of this sketch was educated in his native country, attending Kongsgaard College, at Stavanger, Norway. In June, 1886, he emigrated to America, locating at Neuman Grove, Nebraska, first accepting a position as clerk and later as book-keeper in the State Bank, of which he was made cashier in 1889. He was but twenty years of age when he came to this country, and was the first to establish his family name in America. He is a young man of more than ordinary ability and bears the respect of the community in which he lives and operates, as a business man.

He was united in marriage August 4, 1888, to Miss Bolette Carine Thompson, born at Utsire, Norway, April 4, 1865. One son has blessed this union, Oscar, born September 10, 1889.

Mr. Schavland is a member of Neuman Grove Lodge No. 196, Independent Order of Odd Fellows and is its present secretary. In politics he is a stanch Republican and has held local offices including township and school treasurer. At the last municipal election he was elected a trustee for the village. He was one of the founders of the Neuman Grove Improvement Society, which was organized in1888, as a building and loan association, and has been its secretary since its organization.

SYLVESTER B. LYTLE, one of the business factors of Neligh, Nebraska, was born at Lisbon, New York, March 6, 1829. His parents were William D. and Harriet (Flack) Lytle, the former was also born at the same place. The grandparents of our subject, on his paternal side were John and Betsey Lytle, the former of Irish and the latter of German descent. John Lytle was a United States captain, in the War of 1812. Mrs. Harriet Lytle was born at Hebron, New York; her father was of Irish descent and her mother was born in Vermont.

Our subject spent his youthful days on his father's farm and when twenty years of age began to learn the carpenter's trade which he followed most of his life. In 1859 he removed to Royalton, Wisconsin, where he carried on a carpenter, contractor and builder's occupation. In 1877 he came to Neligh where he followed the same until 1889. The business is still continued by his son. Before our subject had retired from the business, he had built about one half of the houses in the place. Since 1889 he has dealt in agricultural implements; also handles insurance. He owns a farm of four hundred acres in Elgin township.

Politically, Mr. Lytle is in full sympathy with the Independent party.

He was united in marriage February 21, 1855, to Mary M., daughter of Ransom Sheldon, a native of Lisbon, New York. By this marriage union seven children have been born: Serepta, (Mrs. S. T. Ritchie,) Silas, Judson, Philo, William, Linna L, (Mrs. F. Lobdel) and Herbert. Mr. and Mrs. Lytle are members of the Congregational Church and exemplary christians. Mr. Lytle is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic. Of his army life, it may be said that he was a soldier in the Union cause during the Civil War. He enlisted February 28, 1864, as a member of Company D, Fifty-first Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, receiving an honorable discharge August 26, 1865. Soon after enlisting he was appointed Regimental Commissary Sergeant and was acting Quartermaster part of the time. He was in charge of the Post at Pleasant Hill, Missouri.

LEROY S. BUTLER, proprietor of the Butler House, at Ewing, was born in Wellsboro, Tioga County, Pennsylvania, March 19, 1847. His parents were Welman S. and Eliza (Catlin) Butler, the former born in Keene, New Hampshire, and came to Tioga county with his parents in 1825; his grandfather became one of the pioneers in that county. The Butlers are of Irish descent, and settled in America about 1750. Allan Butler's father was named Nathan. Of the three original brothers, one settled in Massachusetts (from whom our subject descended); one in Lake county, New York, and one in Eastern Pennsylvania. Mrs. Eliza A. Butler was born in Cooperstown, New York. The Catlins are of an old New York family. Mr. and Mrs. Welman S. Butler now reside at Ewing, Nebraska.

Leroy spent his boyhood days upon a farm and attended country school four or five terms. In February, 1864, he enlisted in Company A, One Hundred and Eighty-

seventh Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry. He was in the Army of the Potomac, and was discharged August 6, 1865. At Weldon Roads he was wounded in the right side and was in the hospital about five months, after which he rejoined his regiment at Philadelphia, where he was employed on provost duty until the close of the war, after which he worked on a farm and at lumbering. In March, 1869, he removed to Vinton, Iowa, where he worked at farming. In 1878 he made a trip to Northern Nebraska, and decided to locate in Holt County, so the next year he brought his family by team to this section, and took a homestead on the south side of the river, about one mile below the present village of Ewing. At that time there were but four houses, between his place and O'Neill, which at that time consisted of but log cabins. The first year our subject built a sod house and broke a few acres of prairie. The following year he took a timber claim and now owns three hundred and sixty acres in Holt and Antelope counties. In June, 1883, he came to the village of Ewing and erected the Butler House, which house he still carries on, in connection with a livery stable, he runs. He and his sons still carry on farms, devoted chiefly to stock raising. He usually keeps about one hundred head of cattle and thirty-five head of horses.

He was united in marriage October 3, 1867, to Mary E., daughter of Lasell Kimball, of Wellsboro, Tioga County, Pennsylvania; her father was of Scotch descent. Four children bless this marriage union—Cora B., now Mrs. L. E. Skidmore; Wilbur L; Ralph L, and George E.

Politically, our subject affiliates with the Republican party, and has held numerous local offices; he was the first Justice of the Peace at Ewing, as well as the first school director. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic and Ancient Order of United Workmen.

During the hard winter of 1880-81 Mr. Butler lost more stock and other property, than he brought to the county with him, necessitating a new start from that date; but he is now one of the most successful men of Holt County.

FREDERICK ROMAINE BIGNOLD, an extensive land owner and breeder of Shorthorn cattle, of Holt County, was born at Long Stratton, Norfolk, England, February 28, 1859. His father was the Rev. Samuel F. Bignold, M. A. J. P., who was for twenty-five years rector of the parishes of Tivetshall, St. Mary and St. Margaret, Norfolk, England, and his mother was a daughter of Henry d'Esterre Hemsworth, Esq., of Shropham Hall, Suffolk, England, who married Miss Campbell, of Lochiel, Scotland, and was a Captain in the British Army at the Battle of Waterloo. Sir Samuel Bignold, Knight, D. C. L., grandfather of our subject, was secretary of the Norwich Union Fire and Life Insurance Company for more than fifty years, and was Member of Parliament for Norwich in the Conservative interest. At the close of the Crimean War the Queen conferred the honor of Knighthood upon him.

Frederick R. Bignold, our subject, attended a private school in London with a view of entering the army. In 1874 he came to America, remained ten months, and then returned to his native country, completed his education and received a commission in the militia. In 1878 he returned to America and located at Seward, Nebraska. On arriving at his majority he established a ranch in Wheeler County, near Bartlett.

Politically, he is a Republican, and in religious matters he was reared in the Episcopal Church. He is a member of the Masonic Fraternity, and stands high in the community.

JAMES EWING, (deceased), the founder of the village of Ewing, was born in Knoxville, Tennessee, June 14, 1817, and died February 16, 1886. His parents were John and Elizabeth (Campbell) Ewing. The Ewing family are of English descent. Mrs. Elizabeth Ewing was of Scotch descent. James received an education at a theological school, his parents designing him for the Presbyterian ministry. After leaving the school room he was employed as a traveling agent and other occupations for a few years; later on he engaged in farming. About 1845 he removed to Appanoose County, Iowa, and bought a farm on which the town of Unionville was afterwards platted. He platted that town and opened the first store, also the first hotel. Later on he removed to Centerville, Iowa, where he also kept a store and hotel. He served as Sheriff for Appanoose County for some time. In 1861 he went to Pike's Peak, also visited California, Idaho and other points in the West, spending four or five years traveling for his health. In 1867 he removed to Mills County, Iowa, where he operated a saw mill. Six months later he moved the mill to Maple Landing, Monona County, Iowa. In 1871 he moved to Holt County, Nebraska, and squatted upon a quarter section of land, which he entered as a homestead, as soon as land came into the market. This claim was about a mile and a half below the present village and lies on either side of the river. Mr. Ewing and his family were accompanied by one neighbor, a Mr. Gunter; these are now the oldest families in Holt County. Mr. Ewing built a log house, the roof of which was made of "Nebraska shingles" (prairie sod). He was appointed the first postmaster in Holt County, the mail being brought from Norfolk, the nearest railroad station, once a week. The first two months Mr. Ewing had to bring the mail from Frenchtown himself. After the route was extended to O'Neill, the stage drivers made this a station for changing horses. This office was called Ford Post Office and was kept on the north side of the river, where the family have lived since 1875.

When the Fremont, Elkhorn and Missouri Valley Railroad reached Holt County, the stage route was abandoned, the station of Ewing established and Ford's postoffice was discontinued.

In politics, Mr. Ewing was a stanch Republican, he served three years as County Commissioner, being one of the first in the county.

He of whom we write was united in marriage (the first time) September 14, 1837, to Matilda M. Stinson, of Giles County, Tennessee, by this union seven children were born: Salemuel E,, Statira C., (Mrs. W. E. Bailey,) Mellisa M. E., (Mrs. H. P. Towle,) Evander A., (deceased), Erastus T., Mary J., (Mrs. W. H. McKillip) and James S.

Mrs. Matilda Ewing died September 20, 1853, at Unionville, Iowa, and for his second wife our subject married, December 31, 1854, Sabina Clemens, born near Dayton, Ohio, daughter of John and Catherine Clemens, of German descent. By this marriage four children were born: Annie E., (Mrs. I. M. Davidson,) Clara E., (deceased), Clo E. (Mrs. F. D. Kendall) and Will P.

Mr. Ewing was a prominent member of the Masonic Fraternity, belonging to the Knight Templar degree and was Grand Master of the State Lodge of Colorado. One of his grandchildren, Guy Davidson was the first child born in Holt County, the date being February 21, 1872. For several years prior to his death, Mr. Ewing was in poor health. Mrs. Sabina Ewing still resides on the old homestead with her daughter, Mrs. Kendall, the latter was married May 12, 1885, and is now the mother of two children, Cliff Ewing and Hazel.

ROBERT M. PEYTON, president and cashier of the State Bank of Creighton, was born in Adams County, Ohio, December 3, 1853, the son of Lacy L. Peyton, a native of Virginia, and Catherine (Monroe) Peyton, a native of Baltimore, Maryland. They first settled at North Liberty, Ohio. In 1869 they came to Harrison County, Iowa, where he embarked in farming and milling, and where he still resides; his wife having passed from the scenes of this life in 1890.

The subject of this notice was educated in the common schools and came to Iowa in 1869. The year following he left home and worked out at whatever he could get to do. He went to Mondamin, Iowa, where he worked up to a position paying him sixty-five dollars per month. In 1872 he went to work for the railroad company, and in the meantime learned telegraphy and was sent as an operator on the F. E. & M. V. R. R., stationed at Nickerson. In 1876 he went to Hooper, took charge of that station, remaining five years. June 3, 1881, he opened up the station at Creighton, and in 1886 commenced the loan and real estate business, and from that engaged in banking.

Mr. Peyton commenced life with nothing but his hands for his capital, but by hard work and good management has accumulated a competency, and today ranks among the well-to-do business men of northeastern Nebraska.

Our subject was married at Little Sioux, Iowa, in 1876, to Miss Alice G. Long, the daughter of Peter R. Long. By this union one child was born—Robert Guy. Mr. Peyton is a Royal Arch Mason, and for several years has held the position of Master of the Lodge, and represented his lodge at the Grand Lodge. He is a man deserving of much credit for the success he has achieved, purely by his own exertions. He is a stanch supporter of the Republican party, and highly respected in the community in which he lives.

RUFUS PRYER, the subject of this sketch, now residing at Neuman Grove, Madison County, Nebraska, was born in Noble County, Ohio, November 30, 1844. His father, Thomas Pryer, was a native of Virginia, and his mother, Samantha (Merry) Pryer, a native of Ohio. They were married in the Buckeye State, the wife living but one year after marriage; our subject was but four days old at the time of her death, and was reared by his grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Merry, remaining with them on a farm until sixteen years of age, receiving a good common school education.

About that time the Civil War broke out, and in September, 1861, he enlisted in Company D, Forty-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry, known as "Garfield's Regiment," as it was organized and commanded by him, until he was made Brigadier General, and chief of Rosencrans' staff, in 1862; young Pryer was with the regiment during its entire three years service, except the last two months, when he became the victim of that dreaded army disease, Chronic Diarrhœa, and was sent home on a sick furlow, reduced to ninety pounds in weight; but recruited sufficient strength to return to the regiment in Louisiana, in time to return and be mustered out with it at Camp Chase, Ohio, after serving three years and fifteen days.

He participated with his regiment in the Big Sandy River campaign in Kentucky, under General Garfield, during the winter of 1861 and 1862, fighting in the battles of Middlecreek and Pound Gap, in both of which the Union forces were victorious. That spring the regiment was assigned to General George Morgan's command, and marched across the state of Kentucky, took part in the

capture of Cumberland Gap, where Morgan's command was besieged and starved out. They cut their way out, and made one of the most memorable and skillful marches of the war, across the entire state of Kentucky, harassed on all sides during the entire march, and living entirely off of the country, already devastated by the Rebels in the winter of 1862; went on an expedition under Colonel D'Coursey up the Kanawha River, West Virginia, capturing Charleston; returning was assigned to the army of the Mississippi, and was in the disastrous battle of Chickasau Bayou, under Sherman, the first and second days of January, 1863; they next took part in the battle and capture of Arkansas Post, and then the memorable campaign and siege of Vicksburg, fighting in the battles of Thompson's Hill, Raymond, Champion Hill, Black River, Vicksburg and Jackson; was then transferred to the department of the Gulf, and was in General Grant's grand review at New Orleans; they were also in the Berwick Bay, and the famous Red River expedition, completing the term of the regiment's enlistment, with the total loss of nineteen officers killed and wounded, and three hundred and forty-five enlisted men.

After the close of the war our subject attended Sharon College one year, and in 1866 came west and located in Guthrie County, Iowa, where he followed teaching for seven years.

He was united in marriage in Guthrie County, in 1867, to Miss Alice J. Coleman, the daughter of Lemuel P. Coleman, a native of North Carolina; in 1872 he came to Madison County, Nebraska, where he claimed a homestead. His first three years in the state was at the time when the grasshoppers were very destructive. The County was partially settled, and if it had not been for good friends in Iowa he would have been obliged to leave the country. Columbus was the nearest market point, and from that place all the lumber and provisions had to come.

Politically, Mr. Pryer is a Republican, and has held several local offices of trust. At present he is Justice of the Peace, and connected with the *Neuman Grove Advertiser* as one of its editors. At an early day in Madison County he was tendered the office of County Judge, but refused to accept.

Mr. and Mrs. Pryer are the parents of four living children:—Maud, wife of H. R. Werick; Don A. (deceased) at the age of nineteen; Lee, junior editor of the *Neuman Grove Advertizer*, who graduated from Rathburn business college in 1892; Italia and Nellie.

Mr. Pryer is a member of the Odd Fellows Fraternity, belonging to Neuman Grove Lodge No. 196. In his religious belief he is a Universalist.

Besides owning a comfortable home in Neuman's Grove, he is the possessor of four hundred and twenty acres in Madison County, three miles from his town.

WILLIAM H. MAST, president of the Farmers' State Bank at Plainview, Nebraska, was born in Davenport, Iowa, February 6th, 1860. He is the son of August and Hannah (White) Mast, who emigrated to America in 1834. They settled in Ohio and after a few years removed to Memphis, Tennesee, where the father was engaged in steam-boating. In about 1845 he located permanently in Davenport, Iowa, engaging in mercantile business which he still follows.

Politically, he is a stanch supporter of the Democratic party, and was postmaster for a number of years under Democratic administration. Mr. and Mrs. August Mast were the parents of eight children: Ferdinand E., clerk in the establishment of J. H. C. Peterson & Son, of Davenport, Iowa; Charles A., president of the Citizens National Bank of

Norfolk; Frank P., traveling salesman from Detroit, Michigan; Clarence S., a resident of St. Joseph, in the employ of C., R. I. & P. R. R. company; Lee B., chief day operator for the Western Union Telegraph Company, at Davenport, Iowa; Amelia C., wife of H. Schomberg, of Chicago; Julia, single.

The subject of this sketch, William H., was educated in the high school of Davenport, Iowa. For nine years he was employed by the Rock Island Railroad Company, in their land department. In August, 1889, he came to Plainview, Nebraska, where he was made president of the Farmers' State Bank.

He was united in marriage at Davenport, to Miss Lulu Altman, the daughter of James S. Altman. To them has been born one son: Burdette Pond, the date of his birth being September 12, 1890. Mr. and Mrs. Mast are members of the Episcopal Church and worship in Trinity Church at Norfolk.

HON. CHRISTIAN RATHMANN, Clerk of Washington County, Nebraska, was born in Nortorfin, Holstein, Germany, December 17, 1832. He is the son of Hans D. and Catharina (Rohwer) Rathmann, both natives of the same place. They were the parents of nine sons, three of whom are living—George D., a farmer of Washington County, Nebraska; John of Grand Island, Nebraska, and Christian, the subject of this sketch.

Christian emigrated to America in 1853, landing in New York City, and was the first to establish the family name in this country. He spent his youthful days in his native country, receiving a liberal education. After coming to America he spent one year in New York City, then went to Burlington, Vermont. We next find him engaged in a woolen factory at Winoosky Falls, Cheshire County, New Hampshire. He received word of his father's death in 1856, and returned to his native land, remaining until March, 1857, and then came to Nebraska, locating at Fort Calhoun, where he purchased a claim of a Mr. Sawyer. He developed and lived upon this claim sixteen years.

In early life he was a stanch Republican, casting his first presidential vote for Abraham Lincoln in 1860. In 1872 he voted for Horace Greeley, since which time he has been an Independent. In 1867 he was elected to the State Legislature, that being the first session held at Lincoln. In 1872 he was a candidate for Secretary of State on the Liberal ticket.

He left the farm and for one year was engaged in the milling business on the Elkhorn River, near Arlington; was cashier and bookkeeper in the bank of A Castetter in Blair four years. On account of ill health, he left the bank and went to buying live stock. In the fall of 1887 he was elected County Clerk, and re-elected in 1889 and 1891, which office he has filled with credit to himself and to the citizens of Washington County.

Mr. Rathmann was united in marriage in 1874 to Miss Sophia Horstmann, a native of Itzehoe, Holstein, Germany, born July 23, 1853. She accompanied her parents to the United States in 1853 when a mere child. By this union six children were born—John Ulrich, September 28, 1875; Frank Christian, August 12, 1877; Darwin Arthur, December 21, 1879; Catherine Elizabeth, December 9, 1881; Anna Margaretha, January 13, 1886; Anton Frederick, October 31, 1887.

At the time Mr. Rathmann came to Nebraska it was yet wild and new, and even a prophet could not have told what a great Commonwealth Nebraska would come to be within a quarter of a century. Year by year she has made rapid strides, and now takes front rank among the stars within the galaxy of States. When he came to the Territory, Omaha was but a small village, with not more

than one thousand inhabitants, and Washington County's inhabitants were very few, located only along the timbered creeks and next to the Missouri and Elkhorn Rivers. The open prairie was left vacant until after the homestead law was passed, when it was partly taken up by homesteaders, and the balance later by the Union Pacific and Sioux City & Pacific Railroad Companies as vacant land, donated to them by the United States Government.

HON. PERRY SELDEN, editor of the "*Pilot*" at Blair, Nebraska, was born in Canandaigua, New York, May 2, 1842, of English descent: the early ancestors settled in Connecticut, while another branch of the family settled in South Carolina. The grandfather, Jonathan Selden, settled in western New York at a very early day, where Oscar B., our subjects father was born, he being one of a family of ten children. He was married in Canandaigua to Miss Sarah Walker. In the summer of 1844 they moved to Oakland County, Michigan, where he followed the trade of blacksmithing. He arrived at Omaha, Nebraska, in the autumn of 1854, the same year he removed his family which he had left in Iowa City, Iowa. At that time there was not to exceed three families in Omaha, two of which was old Esquire Lindly, who erected the "Douglas House" the first in the city, and William Snowden, the other families name not being known at this time. It is claimed that Mr. Selden was the first man to bring a team of horses into the Territory of Nebraska. He was the first blacksmith and first livery stable keeper.

Mr. and Mrs. Selden were the parents of two children—Marilla, wife of W. A. Brown, and Perry, the subject of this sketch. Mr. Selden, our subject's father, was accidently killed in Wyoming, having been shot in August, 1887. His good wife is still living with her son at Blair.

Perry was twelve years of age when he came to Omaha, and when nineteen years of age he crossed the Plains to the West of the Rocky Mountains, where he remained six years, and in the autumn of 1867 returned and attended Cornell College at Mount Vernon, Iowa, where he spent one year. In the spring of 1869 he was united in marriage to Miss Lidia M. Newell, the daughter of Samuel A. Newell, a native of Massachusetts. The same year our subject settled on a homestead in Washington County, fifteen miles northwest of Blair, where he developed a good farm, but subsequently moved into town and commenced the study of Law, being admitted to the Bar in the fall of 1880. Just prior to being admitted to the Bar he commenced work on the "*Pilot*" for L. F. Hilton, with whom he remained four years. In the spring of 1885 he received a government appointment as Superintendent of the Indian Industrial Boarding School at Yankton Indian Agency, and his wife was also appointed as matron of the same. They spent three years there, and in the fall of 1888 he, in company with Mr. Denna Allerby, purchased the "*Pilot*," of which he has since been the editor.

Mr. Selden is a charter member of Garfield Lodge No. 6, Knights of Pythias, and is a member of Blair Lodge No. 14, Independent Order of Odd Fellows at Blair, Nebraska.

Mr. and Mrs. Selden have had four children—Minnie A., born April 28, 1870; James W., born February 8, 1872; Fannie Louise, born January 6, 1877, died 1878; and Burt, born July 29, 1880.

Politically, our subject affiliates with the Republican party, and has been a Justice of the Peace for ten years; in the fall of 1876 he was elected to the State Legislature. He delivered the county historical address upon

the Centennial occasion in 1876. In the spring of 1882 he was elected Mayor at Blair, holding the office for one year. In the spring of 1883 he was elected Police Judge, and held the position two years, lacking six weeks, at which time he resigned. In the spring of 1883 while holding the office as Police Judge he was appointed to fill the office of County Judge, which position he held one year. He has always taken much interest in educational matters, and is at present president of the Blair Board of Education.

JAMES S. STEWART, one of the pioneers of Washington County, Nebraska, was born in Louisville, Kentucky, May 14, 1823, and is of Scotch descent. He is the son of George and Eliza (Smiley) Stewart. The former was born in Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, in 1799, and the latter in Scotland, about 1801, and came to America when a child, and was reared in Washington County, Pennsylvania. They were married in Pennsylvania, and emigrated to Kentucky when young people in 1822, locating at Louisville, where they resided for several years. They were the parents of seven children: James S., subject of this notice; Mary J., wife of John M. Wright, a prominent farmer of Washington County, Indiana; Washington, of Jefferson County, Nebraska; Margaret, single; Martha, wife of James F. Wiseman, lumber dealer at Blair, Nebraska; Amanda, wife of William Kimball of Barber County, Kansas, and Ann Eliza deceased.

George Stewart, father of our subject, in his early life was a Jacksonian Democrat, but in 1840 he joined the Whig party and voted for William Henry Harrison, affiliating with the Whig party up to 1856, being opposed to the extension of Slavery into the Territories. He held the same political views until his death in 1884, he being eighty-five years of age. Mrs. Stewart died in 1848, and for his second wife Mr. Stewart married Rebecca Lee, who is still living.

The subject of this notice, James S., was educated in the subscription schools of Louisville, Kentucky, and attented a partial course in a Seminary. When twelve years of age, he entered upon the duties of a clerk in a store, which he followed for several years. In the "forties" he went to Salem, Indiana, where he embarked in the mercantile business, continuing until 1856 and then removed to the Territory of Nebraska, and settled on a farm a mile and a half from Blair. In the autum of 1857, when government land came into the market, he secured fifteen hundred acres, one thousand acres of which he now has under the highest state of cultivation and all well stocked.

At that time there was not an acre of land under the plow; ox teams were used by everyone and but few horses were to be seen in the country, and the only timber to be found was along the streams.

Mr. Stewart was united in marriage at Salem, Indiana, to Miss Mary A. Hungate, a native of Kentucky, born March 23, 1824. After their marriage they immediately came to Washington County, Nebraska. Their first house was constructed of logs cut on the Missouri River. It was 14x16 feet, all of which was in one room. Their furniture was of the rudest kind, their seats being made of nail kegs, and their first bed was grass thrown upon the floor. Mr. Stewart soon purchased eight hundred acres of land upon which a part of the town of Blair now stands; he sold to the railroad company in 1868.

Mr. and Mrs Stewart are the parents of seven children: James H., a hardware merchant of Blair; Amanda, wife of Samuel Worrick, a farmer of Washington County; Edgar A., of the firm of J. H. Stewart & Company, of Blair; Grant, a farmer of Washington County; Kermott, farmer.

Mrs. Stewart died in 1890, a life long member of the Baptist Church, and highly esteemed by all of her acquaintances.

Politically, Mr. Stewart affiliates with the Republican party, and in 1856-7 he was a member of the Territorial Legislature, also in the next two sessions. He served as County Commissioner from 1860-69. While he has held a number of prominent positions he is not an office seeker or a professional politician, and it is said has never attended a convention or paid out a dollar for political purposes in his own behalf, he being radically opposed to anything of the kind. He is greatly opposed to liquor traffic, and always uses his influence on the side of prohibition. He has been a charter member of several secret societies, including the Odd Fellows Order. He is also a master Mason and is in good standing in that fraternity. He is a member of the Baptist Church.

At the time Mr. and Mrs. Stewart came to Nebraska, it was wild and unsettled. They have lived to see school houses dot the prairies here and there, with many a church spire pointing skyward, as an index to religion and morality. Railroads and telegraphs cross and re-cross each portion of the Commonwealth, which at that time, was but an unsettled Territory. Surely, the age of wonder is upon us, and to be an eye witness to these great changes is an honor, but to be more than an eye witness, even a participator, is not accorded to all; but among this number may be enrolled the name of James S. Stewart.

JOSEPH L. STEVENS, Postmaster at Plainview, Nebraska, and a member of the firm of J. L. Stevens & Co., loan and real estate dealers, was born in Almoral, Delaware County, Iowa, April 12, 1859, the son of Levi O. and Jannette (Lease) Stevens, of Vermont, who emigrated west and first located in Illinois about 1850, but permanently, in Delaware County, Iowa. They were the parents of eight children, six of whom are living—Laura, wife of E. B. Kenyon of Norfolk, Nebraska; Joseph L.; Sarah P., wife of James Adams of Blair, Nebraska; Charles A., of St. Louis, a graduate of Iowa College, and an architect by profession; Thadius F., of Clarkson, Nebraska, engaged in the lumber business; Phillip H., a student at Blair, Nebraska. The subject of this notice was educated in the district schools, and attended a partial course in an academy of Iowa. In the spring of 1880 he came to Pierce County, Nebraska, and took a homestead and tree claim of two hundred and forty acres, which he proved up. In 1885 he came to Plainview, where he embarked in the real estate business, and was also proprietor of the "*Plainview Gazette*" for four years.

Politically, he is a Republican, and in the spring of 1889 was appointed Postmaster. His name was among the first to receive consideration in Nebraska. He belongs to the Masonic lodge at Plainview, and has held the office of Treasurer and Tyler.

He was united in marriage in the autumn of 1881 to Miss Minnie Holly, the daughter of Henry Holly, one of the early settlers of Pierce County, and a native of New York. They have three living children—Otho, born July 7, 1883; Roxie, July 15, 1889; Rella, May 4, 1892.

Mr. Stevens is a young man who has made his own way, having nothing to speak of, but his own hard work and close attention to business, to produce what he possesses. Himself and family are highly respected in the community in which they live. They are members of the Baptist Church.

ARTHUR A. LOGAN, editor of the "*Creighton Courier*," was born in Kankakee County, Illinois, January 8, 1868, the son of Albert C. and Mary (Fessenden) Logan. Arthur A. grew to manhood in his native county and was educated at the High schools at Momence, Illinois, and in 1884 came to Creighton, where, soon after, he learned the printer's trade. In 1889 the *Courier* was established by A. C. Logan & Co., and January, 1890, the subject of this sketch purchased a half interest, when the firm was known as Lucas & Logan. January, 1892, he purchased Mr. Lucas' interest in the plant, and is now the sole proprietor. He publishes a very creditable, clean paper, conducted in the interest of his town and county, and also supports the Republican party.

Mr. Logan was united in marriage in 1890 to Miss Loucetta I. Robison, the daughter of R. D. Robison, of Lincoln, Nebraska.

DE WITT L. CRAMER, of Ewing, an attorney and prominent business man of Holt County, was born at Fairbanks, Buchanan County, Iowa, December 4, 1857. His parents were Simon P. and Sarah L. (Soper) Cramer, the former being born near Montreal, Canada, and *his* grandfather, John Cramer, was a native of Holland, and came to America about the middle of the eighteenth century, settling in Herkimer County, New York. His son, Peter Cramer, was born in that locality. He served in the Continental Army under General Schuyler, and was on the transports of the Hudson River. About 1827 he removed to Pembroke, Dundas County, Canada, where his son, Simon P., was born. When Simon P. was one year old, the family returned to New York, where he grew to manhood. In 1850 he was living in Illinois, but later settled in Michigan, coming to Iowa in 1854, settling near Fairbanks on a farm. In 1880 he came to Orchard, Antelope County, Nebraska, and six years later to Ewing. In 1888 he bought a drug store, which business he still conducts. Peter Cramer married Mary Polly, the daughter of John Polly, a native of Massachusetts, and of Welch descent. By occupation, John Polly was a Sea-captain. Simon P. Cramer in 1854, married Sarah L. Soper, who was born in Franklin County, New York; her father, Joseph Soper, was born at Rutland, Vermont, and served in the War of 1812 and was at the Battle of Lake Champlain. Simon P. Cramer's children are—Mary E. (Mrs. E. B. Rogers); De Witt L., the subject of this notice; Simon S.; Julia E. (Mrs. R. Howard); Elmer E. (deceased); William E. and Birdie M.

De Witt L. attended the Upper Iowa University, at Fayette, completing a business course, and spent three years in a classical course. In the meantime he taught at intervals at Waterloo, Oelwine, and Maynard, Iowa. In the spring of 1878 he went to Leadville, Colorado, on a prospecting trip and in the autumn of that year came to Neligh, Nebraska, locating the first homestead in township 27, range 8, west; Antelope County. He built the first house in the township, of prairie sod, drawing lumber from Niobrara, a distance of fifty miles, with which to make a roof and floor. He continued to live on his homestead until 1882. In 1882 he came to Ewing, taught school one winter, and in the spring of 1883 opened up the first drug store in the place, afterwards adding general merchandise. He sold his drug department in 1884. About 1885 he began studying law, and was admitted to the Bar March 13, 1891.

Politically, our subject is a Republican, and was a candidate for County Judge in 1891. He has served as Justice of the Peace several years; was chairman of the first

Village Board, and is also the present chairman.

Mr. Cramer was united in marriage August 30, 1884, to Miss Christina A. Anderson, a native of Sweden, born near Stockholm. By this union two children were born, Arthur W. and Christina E. Our subject was a charter member of the Masonic Lodge A. F. & A. M., at Ewing, also of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and Knights of Pythias.

He has always taken an active interest in all public enterprises, and in business seldom refused credit to any worthy customer, and in this way helped many early settlers to get a start. Owing to a failure of crops in 1886, and being unable to collect many outstanding accounts, he became financially embarassed and was obliged to suspend business for a time. In 1883 Mrs. Cramer came to Ewing and engaged in the millinery business, which she still carries on.

ALEXANDER BELMER, of Neligh, and one of the early settlers of Antelope County, was born in New York, November 26, 1823. He is the son of Anthony and Mary A. (Landree) Belmer who were born near Sorel, Canada. The paternal grandfather, Charles Belmer was a native of France. The grandfather, Landree was also a Frenchman. When Alexander was about eleven years of age the family moved to Lewistown, New York, where they lived on a farm. At twenty-one years of age he left home and went to Battle Creek, Michigan,and in 1848 moved to Cairo, Michigan, where he followed farming and lumbering. One month after Fort Sumter had been fired upon and in May, 1861, he enlisted as a member of Company E, Seventh Michigan Volunteer Infantry and re-enlisted in December, 1863,in the same company, receiving his final discharge December, 1864. He was assigned to the Army of the Potomac and took part in the principle engagements, until the Siege of Petersburg, where he was wounded in the back and right hip, August 6, 1864. He was sent to a hospital, but never recovered and was discharged leaving him a cripple for life and is now totally blind. He had also been slightly wounded in the Battle of the Wilderness. After the war he returned to Michigan and in the spring of 1870, came to Antelope County, Nebraska, driving through with a team. He located a homestead on the southwest quarter of section fifteen, township twenty-five, range six. Their nearest neighbors were five miles below them and the next settlement was at Frenchtown, twelve miles above. Settlers there had been driven away shortly before by the Indians but returned that fall. In December, 1870, he and ten others went in pursuit of the Indians and overtook them near the present site of O'Neill and after killing six of the red skins the others were dispersed; one or two white men were wounded. This little company of men included about all the able bodied men in the county.

Mr. Belmer built a log house and stable immediately east and near the site of the present town of Neligh, and there broke five acres, the first year. He had only *forty-eight cents* in cash when he arrived in Nebraska and himself and sons worked in harvest at West Point and earned some money upon which to live. Their nearest store and mill was at Norfolk. They also worked on the railroad and made some money by making ox yokes for sale. After improving his farm he sold out and in 1880 moved to the village of Neligh, where he now resides. He also planted five acres of timber on his timber claim, which are now large trees.

Politically, Mr. Belmer is an enthusiastic Republican. He has served as contstable and deputy sheriff of Antelope County.

He was united in marriage October 5, 1848, to Sarah E., daughter of Frederick Sheldon, of Dearborn, Michigan. Mrs. Belmer was born at Mercellis, New York. By this union eight children were born:. Mary Isabell, (Mrs. Brooks); Nancy J., (Mrs. N. Broman); Charles D.; Albert D.; Lydia, (Mrs. L. Warren); Clara, (Mrs. S. Sanders); Frederick A. and Frank A.

Mr. Belmer is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, an organization in which he has earned the right to be a member of; he is a patriotic veteran, and a highly respected citizen, and no one but the *blind* can in any sense appreciate what his sacrifice has been in order that the Union of States might be preserved.

HASON TURNER, County Superintendent of Schools of Pierce County, Nebraska, was born in St. Lawrence County, New York, April 14, 1847. His grandfather, Jonathan Turner, was of Massachusetts, and followed the occupation of cod fishing. His father was Elisha R. Turner, who was born in Phillipstown, Massachusetts, who married Julia Hydron, a native of Troy, New York, of German descent. They were married at Troy, New York, where the father carried on the shoe making business, and subsequently removed to St. Lawrence County, where he engaged in farming. They were the parents of eleven children—Vincent, a farmer of St. Lawrence County; Hosea B., a famer of the same county; Jefferson, a wheelwright of Clifton, Kansas. He was a soldier, enlisting from Michigan, and served through the Civil War with honor; William, a farmer of St. Lawrence County, who was a soldier in the One Hundred and Sixth New York Infantry, who was wounded, being in every engagement that his regiment took part in; Martha, wife of David L. Walker, of St. Lawrence County; Elisha R., inspector of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and a resident of St. Lawrence County. He enlisted in the Sixtieth New York Volunteer Infantry, and was with General Sherman on his memorable "March to the Sea." He was wounded in the thigh, and mustered out as Orderly Sergeant. Denny, a soldier of the Sixteenth New York Infantry, who was discharged on account of disability, he is now a resident of Pierce County, Nebraska; Lydia, wife of Daniel Fleetham, of St. Lawrence County, New York; Dr. Jason and Hason, twins, located in St. Lawrence County, both of whom were in the employ of the Government at City Point, and were in the city of Petersburg the morning after it was captured; Julia A., wife of J. R. Humphrey, of St. Lawrence County.

Elisha R. was a great admirer of Abraham Lincoln, and was a stanch Republican. He died in St. Lawrence County in 1874. His wife survived him until 1881, and then died in the same county. They were members of the Universalist Church.

He of whom we write this notice, was educated at the common and high schools, and graduated at Bryant & Stratton's Business College at Ogdensburg, New York, and took a partial course at the State Normal School at Albany. He taught one term at Clifton, New York, after that he was employed as book salesman. For many years he was in the employ of Appleton & Co., of New York, and afterwards for Brown & Co. He traveled extensively throughout the country. In 1882 he came to Pierce County, Nebraska, purchased a homestead and proved up on the same. There was a frame building and a sod barn upon the place at the time, but today he is the owner of a well improved farm.

He was united in marriage in St. Lawrence County, New York, in 1882, to Miss Nena Bell, daughter of James Bell. Our subject brought his young wife to the wilds of Ne-

braska where he remained until he proved up on his lands, after which he returned to St. Lawrence County, lived two years, and then returned to Nebraska. In the autumn of 1891 he was elected to his present office.

Of our subject's domestic life it may be said, that their home is blessed by the advent of three children—Belle Ann, born July 9, 1883; Marshall, January 13, 1886, and Laura, January 21, 1893. In politics Mr. Turner is identified with the People's Party movement.

GEORGE H. McGEE, of Clearwater, one of the busy, enterprising citizens of Antelope County, was born near Farley, Iowa, September 30, 1848. His parents were James and Martha A. (Anderson) McGee, the former was born near Armagh, Ireland. He came to America in 1831 and in 1836 settled at Dubuque, Iowa, and was one of the pioneers of that county, where he still resides.

Mrs. Martha A. McGee was born near the Mammoth Cave, Kentucky. Her parents were John and Elizabeth (Haggard) Anderson, natives of Virginia and North Carolina, respectively, and were originally of Irish and Welsh descent. The Andersons took part in the Revolutionary War and the War of 1812.

Our subject attended the public schools and also Cornell College at Mount Vernon, Iowa. He taught school when nineteen years of age and three years later came to Nebraska, May, 1871. He built a saw mill near the mouth of Clearwater Creek, a half mile east of the present village. This he carried on for about six years, when the supply of timber became exhausted. He served as surveyor of Antelope County for ten years and has surveyed a large portion of the county, as well as at many other points throughout the northern part of the State. For a time he was engaged as a surveyor of the B. & M. R. R. Co. He laid out the town of Neligh and a portion of O'Neill. In 1886 he built a grist mill two miles above the mouth of Clearwater Creek, which plant he still operates. It has a capacity of twenty-five barrels per day. He also carries on a six hundred and eighty acre farm devoted to stock raising, usually keeping about one hundred and twenty-five head of cattle. Besides his home farm he also has a three hundred and twenty acre tract in Blain township, which he rents. For a number of years our subject carried on bridge building and other contract work.

Politically, he is a Republican; he has served as county supervisor for two years, being chairman of the Board.

He was united in marriage, July 9, 1881, to Adelaide, daughter of George E. Van Osterand of Clearwater. She was born at Newark, New York. By this union six children have been born: Emma L.: Stella E.: Georginia,; Edward C.; Susan M.; Minnie.

Mr. McGee is a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and no man stands higher in the community for integrity, uprightness and industry than does he.

ALBERT STEINKRAUS, Treasurer of Pierce County, Nebraska, will form the subject of this biography. He was born in Pommerania, Germany, September 8, 1853. He received a liberal education in his native country. His parents were Frederick and Sophia (Marten) Steinkraus, who emigrated to the United States in the autumn of 1870, arriving in December, and spent the first winter at Omaha, Nebraska. The following March they moved to Madison County and settled on a homestead north of Norfolk, where they erected a cabin in which the family lived until a more commodious house could be built. The sons carried on the place, while the father worked at the tailor's trade. In 1874 he erected a building

in which he followed his trade for several years, he being the first one in his line to locate at Norfolk. He is now living a retired life in Pierce County. Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Steinkraus had four children—Albert Herman, a farmer in Pierce County, Charles of Denver, Colorado, and Fred, Jr., clerking in Treasurer's office for his brother Albert.

The subject of this biography came to America when seventeen years of age, and followed farming up to January, 1884, when he was elected to the office of Treasurer of Pierce County, and re-elected in 1885. In the autumn of 1887 he was elected County Clerk and ex-Officio Clerk of the District Court and Register of Deeds. In 1890 he engaged in the real estate business under the firm name of Pohlman & Steinkraus. In December, 1890 he was appointed to fill a vacancy in the County Treasurer's office, and the following year was again elected to that position which he still holds. Politically, he is a stanch supporter of the Democratic party.

Mr. Steinkraus was married March 18, 1878 to Miss Mary Ruehlow, a native of Wisconsin. They are the parents of five children—Ernest, Rhienhold, Lena, Martha and Albert, Jr. Mr. and Mrs. Steinkraus are consistent members of the Lutheran Church.

At the time Mr. Steinkraus came to Madison County, it was wild and unsettled, and its brightness could never have been dreamed of, and much less realized. He has lived to see school houses scattered over the prairies, with churches by their side, and a well educated and contented people. He has lived to see countless manufactories spring up all over the great State, while railroads cross and re-cross each other, penetrating every nook and corner. Telegraph and telephone wires can scarcely be numbered, and man is permitted to carry on conversation one with another, a hundred miles away. Surely the age of wonder is upon us, and to be an eye witness to these changes is an honor; but to be more than an eye witness, even a participant, is not accorded to all, but among this number may be enrolled the name of Albert Steinkraus, one of the pioneers of Nebraska.

JOHN W. WERTZ, editor and postmaster at Stuart, Nebraska, was born in Wayne County, Ohio, January 2, 1852, the son of Levi and Margaret J. (McGregor) Wertz, the former a native of Quincy, Franklin County, Pennsylvania, who decended from Jacob Wertz a native of Switzerland; he came to America in 1732 landing at Philadelphia. He settled in York County, Pennsylvania about 1747. He was the great-great-grandfather of Levi Wertz. Mrs. Margaret J. Wertz was born in Bedford County, Pennsylvania; her father, Alexander and her grandfather, Alexander McGregor came from Dundee, Scotland, and claims to have been a member of the famous legion of fighters, known as the Scottish Highland Clans. Levi Wertz now resides at White Pigeon, Keokuk County, Iowa, where Mrs. M. J. Wertz died.

When John W. was four years of age, the family removed to Iowa County, Iowa, and six years later to Keokuk County and he attended the Western College now located at Toledo, Iowa, teaching school at intervals to earn money to pursue his studies. He continued to teach for ten years. In 1880 he came to Holt County, Nebraska and claimed a homestead near Hainesville. In 1883 he was made deputy postmaster at O'Neill and local editor of the *Frontier*. In December, 1883, he accepted a position as manager for the Chicago Lumber Company at Stuart, which he held until the autumn of 1885. In 1886 he purchased an interest in the Stuart

Ledger and a few months later became the sole proprietor and has published the same ever since.

Politically, our subject is a Republican; he has been postmaster since June 15, 1892. In 1883 he was a candidate for county clerk on the Republican ticket, and has held the office of the Justice of the Peace for the last six years. He taught three terms of school in Holt County. The first term in Willowdale township was taught at his own house. He was instrumental in the organization of that township.

JOHN F. HECHT, president of the Plainview State Bank and a real estate dealer, is a native of Will County, Illinois, born at Joliet, November 3, 1854. He is the son of Christian Hecht, who was born in Germany, emigrating to America in 1852, he being the first to establish his family name in the United States. Christian Hecht was married in Will County, Illinois, to Miss Elizabeth Deerson, who was also a native of Germany. In 1861 they removed to a point near Grant Park, Kankakee County, Illinois, which at that time was a very new country. They were obliged to go to Chicago, a distance of forty-three miles for flour and provisions. In 1884 Mr. Hecht came to Pierce County, Nebraska, where he claimed a homestead which he still owns. Mr. and Mrs. Christian Hecht were the parents of five children who are living—John F.; George H.; Alice, (wife of Albert Herbert, of Grant Park, Illinois, a hardware merchant); Herman J., (a farmer of Pierce County, Nebraska); and Charles C. at home.

The father of our subject is a stanch Republican, and in the fall of 1884 was nominated as county treasurer, and carried his precinct by a large majority. By good management and much hard work he has accumulated a large property, there being about one thousand acres of land in his family.

John F., of whom we write this notice, was educated in the district schools which he attended during the winter, working on the farm during the summer season. In 1876 he attended the Normal School of Northern Indiana at Valparaiso, from which he graduated. In the autumn of 1876 he came to Saunders County, Nebraska, where he was employed as a clerk and book-keeper for the firm of Henry Fuhrman, with whom he remained six years. In 1882 he was united in marriage to Miss Jessie Stocking, a daughter of the late Moses Stocking, her mother's maiden name being Anna Loomis; her father was the first county commissioner of Saunders County, and president of the State Agricultural Society. He also represented the State of Nebraska at the Centennial Exhibition in 1876; he was awarded the first premium on wool, and also received a gold medal as one of the Commissioners. He was a Republican, but never an office seeker, however he was talked of for Governor at one time. He was of a literary turn of mind and made many valuable contributions to the newspapers.

After the marriage of Mr. Hecht he soon came to Plainview, where he established the first bank of the place, and since which time he has been extensively engaged in banking and real estate business. Politically, he is a supporter of the Republican party; he was a candidate for county treasurer in 1891, but was defeated by a small majority, by the coming out of the People's Party.

Mr. and Mrs. Hecht are the parents of three daughters—Inez, born June 20, 1885; Serene, born October 23, 1886; Freda, born June 25, 1889. Mrs. Hecht was born in Cass County, Nebraska, November 26, 1859, and was educated at the State Normal School at Peru, graduating in 1880.

Mr. Hecht belongs to the Masonic Fraternity, being a member of Plainview Lodge,

A. F. & A. M. No. 204, and is at present Worthy Master of the Lodge, of which he is a charter member. He has represented his lodge three years at the Grand Lodge. He also belongs to the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

JAMES H. SMITH, of Madison, who is engaged in the furniture and undertaking business, was born near Allentown, Lehigh County, Pennsylvania, March 1, 1832. His great-grandfather Abraham Smith, came from Germany, prior to the Revolutionary War, and served in that conflict. His grandfather, also named Abraham was a soldier in the War of 1812. He was married in Massachusetts, to Catharine Barker, by which union a family of eight children were born: Elizabeth, Abraham, John, Daniel, Sophia, Betsy, Bevie and Christian. The father of our sketch was Abraham Smith, born in Pennsylvania, in 1800 or in 1801, and married Amelia Serberling, born in Lehigh County, Pennsylvania, in 1808. They were the parents of eight children: Jane, who married Gideon Mayer, now a resident of Allentown, Pennsylvania; James H., the subject of this notice; William, for many years was a wholesale grocer in Philadelphia, he died in 1888; Abraham, died in Pennsylvania, in 1872; Sarah, of Eastern Pennsylvania; Thomas E., of Allentown Pennsylvania and two who died in infancy.

Mr. Smith affiliates with the Congregational Church, while the mother is a Lutheran, and is still living at Allentown, aged seventy-eight years. Her husband passing from the scenes of this life in 1859.

He of whom we write this notice was educated at the common schools and when eighteen years of age took up the carpenters trade and followed the same for several years. He was married in 1855. In 1876, he emigrated with his family to Madison, Nebraska, and followed his trade until 1888, and then engaged in his present business. When he came to Madison County, the village contained but thirteen houses and the farmers nearly all lived in dug-outs, and their nearest railroad point was Columbus. Behold, what a transformation has taken place. The unbroken prairies of the county have become well tilled, finely improved farms, yielding their annual harvest of golden wealth.

Mr. and Mrs. Smith are the parents of five living children: Monroe, a general merchandise dealer at Madison, Nebraska; Albert, a merchant; Clinton, life insurance and real estate agent; Charles, assistant cashier in the Elkhorn Valley Bank at Tilden; Elmer, a clerk in a store.

Politically, Mr. Smith is an old time Republican, casting his first vote for General John C. Fremont, in 1856, and was greatly opposed to the extension of slavery in the Territories. He is a friend of all educational institutions. Both he and his estimable wife are members of the Evangelical Church and has done much toward the upbuilding of the same.

THOMAS KRYGER, a real estate dealer of Neligh, Antelope County, was born in Dunkirk, New York, July 17, 1851, the son of Peter and Thressa (Karbael) Kryger. Peter Kryger came from Holland when a young man, settling at Buffalo, New York, about 1847. Mrs. Kryger, formerly Mrs. Squiner, was also a native of Holland, and died at Dunkirk about 1875. Mr. Peter Kryger now resides at Lyons, Nebraska. When fifteen years of age, Thomas, of whom we write this notice, left home and went to Holland City, Michigan, where he attended Hopehaven University, graduating in 1871. The same year he came to West Point, Nebraska, taught school seven months, and in the spring of 1872 took charge of a stock of

merchandise and a grist mill at Oakdale, Nebraska. In 1877 he engaged in general merchandising for himself, and in 1884 moved to Neligh, where he engaged in the abstract and real estate business, and has carried on the latter branch of business ever since. He also has charge of a livery business, and is Secretary of the Antelope Agricultural Society. Politically, he is a Republican. He was postmaster of Oakdale four years, and has held numerous local offices. He was married August 23, 1873, to Mary L., daughter of Thomas Harden, of Raritan, Illinois. Mrs. Kryger was born in Utica, New York. Their children are Marvin T., Elsie L. and Ogden E.

Mr. and Mrs. Kryger are members of the Episcopal Church, and he is a public spirited intelligent citizen.

HON. BENJAMIN F. ROBERTS, of O'Neill, came to Holt County in July 1882, and located in the north-west part of the County, where he took a homestead and tree claim. Among his improvements on this land may be mentioned a twelve hundred dollar residence, with accompanying outbuildings. He remained on this land two years, and was elected to the office of County Judge, moved to O'Neill and held the office two years, after which he engaged in other business, and is still a resident of the place. When he came to the County the terminus of the F. E. & M. V. Railway was at Stuart, and O'Neill had a population of three hundred, and only contained two stores and a hotel. In January, 1888, a destructive storm swept over the country, causing the loss of many lives as well as property, including large herds of cattle that perished.

He of whom we write this notice was born in Genesee County, New York, August 1819, son of Benjamin F. and Electa Roberts, natives of New York and Connecticut respectively, whose children were: Benjamin F., Almira, Warren, Ebenezer, Elizabeth, Abigal, Electa and Albert.

Our subject when six months of age, accompanied his parents to Southern Ohio, and when ten years old, they moved to the Northern part of the same State, where he attended school, went through with an academic course and taught school. He also read law, and was admitted to the Bar in Cincinnati, and followed his profession in the Buckeye State. He remained there until 1854, when he moved to Madison County, Iowa, where he bought a farm of three hundred and sixty acres, upon which he put good improvements, including a six thousand dollar residence. Four years later he was elected to the House of Representatives, and was then elected to the State Senate, and received the appointment of railroad committeeman, holding the office one term. He was also attorney for the Des Moines Railway for three years, and also general agent. He moved to Des Moines and engaged as a railroad contractor. He had a farm of one thousand acres in Polk County, Iowa, and remained in that State until 1882.

He was married January, 1843, to Marietta Jennings, whose parents were natives of Connecticut. Their children were: Marietta, John, Gustavius and Augusta. Mrs. Roberts died October, 1882, and for his second wife, he married in 1884, Maria C., daughter of Isaac and Sarah Wagers, natives of Pennsylvania and Ohio.

Our subject and his second wife have no children, but by his former wife, five were born—J. F., Augusta, M. W., Electa and Ettie.

Mr. Roberts is Independent in politics and temperate in his habits: neither chews, smokes or drinks. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, belongs to the Masonic Order and is a Knight Templar. He is also an honored member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

WILLIAM D. MATHEWS, editor of the *Frontier* at O'Neill, Holt County, has been a resident since the spring of 1880. He first took a homestead thirty miles north of O'Neill, remaining a short time and moved to O'Neill where he established a local paper known as the *Frontier*, the second paper in Holt County, the first being the *Record*, which was only operated a few months. Fifty people would cover the population of O'Neill, at that time, while that of the county and territory attached was 3,100. The town of O'Neill has grown to a population of about 1,500, and now has three newspapers besides the *Frontier*. Its first circulation was about one hundred, which has grown to about four thousand. In addition to his newspaper work, our subject has also been engaged in the banking and land business, and built a number of residences in O'Neill.

Mr. Mathews was born in Stevenson County, Illinois, October 1855, the son of Samuel and Celia Mathews, who were natives of Ohio, whose four children were: Charles, William D., Harry and Ada. The parents are both deceased. Our subject remained in Illinois until twelve years of age. He then went to Wisconsin, and from there to Iowa, and from that state moved to Nebraska. He obtained his education, by his own exertions, entering college at the age of sixteen, at Carthage, Illinois, remaining there one year. He came to Holt County, Nebraska, eleven hundred dollars in debt.

He was united in marriage in 1876, to Emaline, daughter of Bowler and Anna Thornton, natives of England, whose eleven children were: Thomas, Anna, Almyria, Adalade, John, (deceased); George, (deceased); Emaline, John, (deceased); George, Fred and Mattie.

Our subject and his wife are the parents of six children.

Politically, Mr. Mathews is a stanch Republican. He is a member of the Masonic Fraternity, Lodge No. 95, also of the Odd Fellow and Knights of Pythias Orders.

HENSON J. COLE, Dental Surgeon, practicing at Norfolk, was born near Morganstown, West Virginia, July 26, 1855. His parents were John H. and Sabina (Shirly) Cole, of old Virginia stock. Politically, the father was a Democrat, and held several offices of importance, and was a member of the Constitutional Convention.

He of whom we write this notice was educated at the district schools, and graduated at the State Normal School. In 1874 he came West, and located at Cambridge, Henry County, Illinois, where he studied his profession, under Doctor G. A. Vawter. In 1882 he came to Norfolk, Nebraska, where he has been in active practice, he being the oldest dental surgeon in Madison County, where he has secured a large and lucrative practice. He is a member of the Nebraska Dental Society, and has filled all the positions from President down. He is also a member of the American Dental Association.

The Doctor was united in marriage at Norfolk, in 1883, to Miss Mary Harrison, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. B. Harrison, a retired farmer of Cambridge, Illinois. Two children bless this union—Rosella, born October 2, 1887, and Nadine, born April 16, 1892.

Doctor Cole takes all of the leading dental journals, is thoroughly posted regarding the modern school of dentistry, and is in the possession of almost every known instrument and appliance known to science, and hence is remarkably successful in his profession.

HERBERT HENRY HAKE, of Norfolk, an extensive stock dealer, and one of the directors of the National State Bank, of that city, was born in Princeton, Green Lake County, Wisconsin, June 30, 1852. He is the son of Seymour Hake, who was born in Warren County, Ohio, in 1812, of "Pennsylvania German" stock. His grandfather settled in Warren County, at an early day. His mother was Mary Reed, a native of Virginia, the daughter of Austin Reed, a foundryman, the predecessor of James Reed & Son, stove and grate business. They were married at Hakes Corner, and in 1850, removed to Green Lake County, Wisconsin. By this union were born—Celia, wife of W. J. Frank, of Princeton, Wisconsin, who was a soldier in the Civil War, being a member of the Eleventh Wisconsin Regiment; Cynthia, widow of A. C. Nye, of Norfolk; Cornelia, of Denver, Colorado; James A., a live stock commission dealer of South Omaha; Benjamin, a cattle dealer of Omaha; H. H., subject of this sketch. The mother of the above family died at Princeton, Wisconsin, in 1880, a devout member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

The subject of this notice was educated in the common schools and took a partial course at Tabor College. He remained at home until he came West in 1875. He was a traveling salesman from Council Bluffs for two years. He then embarked in the stock business at Harlan, Avoca and Shelby, Iowa, under the firm of Hake Brothers. He then went to Utah, where they purchased large droves of cattle, of from five hundred to one thousand head, which they sold for feeding purposes in Iowa and Wyoming. In 1880 they formed a Ranch Company in Rock County, Colorado, and kept three thousand cattle and one thousand horses. In 1883, he sold his interest to Chicago parties. He then settled at Omaha, where he engaged in real estate business, also established a horse market. In April, 1889, he settled at Norfolk. He has a pasture of eight hundred acres, and now keeps twenty-seven hundred head of three year old steers.

Mr. Hake is yet a young man, and has by his own enterprise, accumulated a handsome property. He was united in marriage in 1882, to Miss M. Clough, who was born in Newport, Vermont, August 27, 1854. She is the daughter of Charles R. Clough, born in Washington County, New York, in 1827. He married Miss Eliza E. Moore, now living in Lennox, Canada. He was a man of more than ordinary business ability, and during the Civil War purchased large droves of horses and did an extensive flour and grain business. Mr. and Mrs. Clough were the parents of two children—Sydney L. and our subject's wife. Mr. and Mrs. Hake are the parents of three children.

GEORGE WILLIAM WILKINSON, physician and surgeon, practicing at Norfolk, was born in Park County, Indiana, February 20, 1831. The family were of English descent and of Quaker stock. The family settled in Loudoun County, Virginia. His father, Joseph Wilkinson, was born in that county, and when fourteen years of age went to Warren County, Ohio, where he married Miss Eliza Harlan, a relative of Senator Harlan of Mt. Pleasant, Iowa. They were the parents of eight children; Dr. Justin H., a physician who graduated from Green Castle University, Indiana, and also from the Medical College, at Louisville, Kentucky. He settled in Peoria County, Illinois, where he was in active practice for nearly forty years. He died in that county. Emaline, who married Joseph McFarland, and settled in Terra Haute, Indiana, where they both died. Mahalon, an attorney, who settled in Dakota County, Nebraska, in 1856.

He was afterwards connected with the Indian service and died in Washington D. C. in 1880; Minerva, widow of D. Kirkpatrick, (deceased). She resides in Park County, Indiana; George W., the subject of this notice; Olinda, wife of E. Kirby, of Kansas; Cornelia, of Montana; Clara, died at the age of twenty years; Mary A., married Frederick Robins, who is now deceased, she is a resident of Terra Haute, Indiana; Lisle, married Frank Snyder, and died at Mt. Pleasant, Iowa.

Mr. Snyder was a brother-in-law of Frank Hatton, assistant Post Master General at one time. Mr. Wilkinson the Senior, was a well informed man, took much interest in politics and the living issues of the day, but was in no sense a political office seeker. He died in 1852. Mrs. Wilkinson died in 1850.

When George W , of whom we write this notice was a boy he attended the district schools, and received an academic education at Greencastle. He taught school in order to pay his tuition at Greencastle. When twenty-three years old he commenced reading medicine with his brother Justin, of Peoria, Illinois. In 1857 he graduated at Rush Medical College at Chicago. He practiced one year and in May 1858, came to Dakota County, Nebraska. He was appointed Surgeon of the First Nebraska Volunteer Cavalry. He went to the front and was engaged at Fort Donaldson and Shiloh. Then went to Missouri and was under Colonel Thayer. At the time the regiment veteranized, he still remained with them and was mustered out at Kearney, Nebraska. At the close of the War he returned to Dakota County, remained until 1889, continuing in active practice. In May 1889, he was appointed by Governor Thayer as Superintendent of the Insane Asylum, at Norfolk, whereupon he removed to that city, but subsequently he was relieved by Governor Boyd, who was declared the Governor in fact.

The Doctor was united in marriage in 1874. Mrs. Wilkinson was born August 3, 1849, in Connecticut. By this union two children were born. In 1870 our subject was Register of the Dakota Land Office, holding such position untit 1875. In 1881 he was agent for the Omaha and Winnebago Indians, holding the place until 1885, receiving his appointment under President Garfield. He has been a Free Mason for thirty-seven years and has been Grand Warden in the Grand Lodge.

Politically, the Doctor is a Republican, and held the office of County Treasurer for eight years.

LIEUT. JAMES H. KIERSTEAD, one of the leading merchants of Tilden, Nebraska, and a highly respected citizen of Madison County, was born in Thompkins County, New York, August 10, 1842, the son of James F. Kierstead, a native of New Jersey, and Orrissa (Wardsworth) Kierstead, of New England stock. By this union there were nine children born, five of whom still survive: Nancy, of Holland, Michigan; James H., the subject of this notice; Rosetta J., wife of Walter Powell, of Norfolk, Nebraska; George A., a resident of Tilden; Myron, a resident of Antelope County, Nebraska. James F. Kierstead affiliated with the Democratic party, and was a great admirer of Stephen A. Douglas. He died in 1861, his good wife surviving until the spring of 1892.

James H. was educated in the high schools of La Porte, Indiana, and in 1862 enlisted as a member of Company B, Seventy-third Volunteer Infantry. He was mustered into service at South Bend, and after a short time the regiment was sent to Louisville, Kentucky. There they drew their arms and received orders to march to Richmond River, but

while enroute received word that our troops had been defeated, and fell back to Louisville again, where they remained until Hood made his raid north; they intercepted him, followed on south and fought the Battle of Stone River. The following spring the regiment was made an independent command, and they were on Straight's raid through Rome, Georgia, where our subject was taken prisoner by General Forest, and sent to Richmond; remained two weeks and was paroled; sent to Indianapolis, where he remained three months. He was then exchanged and sent South, where he was in active service until the close of the war. May 4, 1864, he was commissioned as Second Lieutenant at Nashville, Tennessee, and soon promoted to First Lieutenant. He finally received a Captain's commission, but was never sworn into office. He was mustered out of Union service July 1, 1865.

Soon after his return home he was united in marriage to Miss Cordelia, daughter of N. Shipper, a native of Ohio. In 1870 our subject removed to Seneca, Kansas, where he followed the carpenter and joiners trade until the autumn of 1873, when he removed to Antelope County, Nebraska, and there purchased a quarter-section of land. But wishing to better his circumstances, in 1876 he came to Madison County and secured a homestead, upon which he remained until 1883, and then moved into the village of Tilden, where he has since been engaged in the mercantile business.

Mr. and Mrs. Kierstead are the parents of six children, as follows: George (deceased); Delia Dell; Elsie E.; Henry J.; Guy and Daisy.

Socially, Mr. Kierstead belongs to "Governor Harvey Post," No. 182 of the Grand Army of the Republic; was one of the charter members, as well as Commander. He belongs to Tilden Lodge of the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

He of whom we write this sketch has always taken an active part in educational matters, as well as to anything calculated to advance the interests of his community. Politically, he is a stanch supporter of the Republican party. Both he and his estimable lady are welcome in every circle of society, and enjoy the confidence and esteem of the entire community.

JOHN F. NEWHALL, a druggist of Tilden, Madison County, Nebraska, was born in Middlesex County, Massachusetts, at the city of Waltham, September 24, 1839. The family are of English descent; his father, Chauncy Newhall, was born in Stratton, Vermont, 1801, and when a child went to Athal, and later to Waltham, where he married Charlotte Parker. He was employed in the cotton mill for many years. Mr. and Mrs. Chauncy Newhall were the parents of eight children, all of whom lived to be adults.

Joseph, a machinist in the North Platte Union Pacific shops; George, died in Rio Janeiro, the mate of a vessel; Charles; Josephine, wife of Harrison W. Childs, of West Point, Nebraska; John F., the subject of this sketch; Marcus, died in 1861; Clara, married Wesley Frost, and died in 1869; Harrison H., now retired.

Chauncy Newhall died in Waltham in 1872, but his good wife still survives.

John F., of whom we write this notice, was educated in the public schools of Waltham, and was apprenticed when fourteen years of age to the Boston Manufacturing Company, serving three and a half years, receiving three dollars per month, boarding himself, which was considered good wages at that time. After several years he went with the Baker

& Grover Sewing Machine Company, and later returned to the Boston Manufacturing Company and became their chief machinist.

He was united in marriage at Waltham, Massachusetts, in 1860, to Miss Sophia Hill, daughter of Robert Hill, of Londonderry, Nova Scotia. In 1877, on account of his health he came west, stopping in Butler County, Iowa, where he engaged in farming until 1879, and then came to Madison County, Nebraska, and purchased a quarter section of land of the Railroad Company, paying $2.75 per acre on ten years' time at three per cent interest.

The lumber with which he built his first house he hauled from Columbus, a distance of sixty miles. The country was wild and new at that time, and wild game, including deer, antelope and prairie chickens were very abundant. He made some improvements upon his place, remained two years, sold out, or rather traded, for another place having more breaking upon it but no house. On account of the grasshoppers devastating the country he was compelled to follow railroading at Grand Island for three years, after which he returned to his place, erected a house and made other substantial improvements. In 1885 he removed to Tilden (then called Burnett) and engaged in the drug business. He started in on a small scale, but in 1890 he erected a comfortable building and now enjoys a good trade.

Mr. and Mrs. Newhall are the parents of three children:—Clara, wife of John Scott, of Tilden; William, a traveling salesman from Chicago; and Florence, now attending school.

Politically, Mr. Newhall is in full sympathy with the Republican party, believing as he does, that this party gives the country the best possible administration.

WILLIAM E. BAILEY, one of the leading merchants of Ewing, Nebraska, was born at Mechanicsville, Iowa, March 9, 1851. He is the son of Lyman and Maria (Intson) Bailey, the father was born in Elmira, New York, his grandfather being a native of Scotland. Mrs. Maria Bailey was born near Columbus, Ohio, while their parents were natives of Vermont. Mr. and Mrs. Lyman Bailey came to Neligh in 1873, and built the second house in the place, drawing lumber from Wisner. When William was four years of age the family removed to Franklin County, Iowa, and preempted land near Hamption.

Our subject received no schooling until eleven years of age, and the first term he attended there were only three scholars. He accompanied his parents to Neligh in 1873, and the following year took a homestead near that place. The grasshoppers destroyed his crops two years, when he sold his claim for one hundred dollars and returned to Sheffield, Iowa. In 1877 he returned to Nebraska and three years later preempted land, took a timber claim two miles southwest of the present village of Ewing; his nearest neighbor being four miles distant, while Wisner was his nearest railroad point. He built a sod house and commenced to improve his place. From time to time he added to his land, until he owns thirteen hundred and sixty acres of deeded land which he devotes to the raising and dealing of live stock—horses and cattle. In December, 1891, he removed to the village of Ewing and the following August sold his farm, taking in payment a stock of merchandise; a half section of land in Cherry County and other property. This was the largest transfer of real estate in one body made in Holt County up to that date. He owned the third quarter section of land ever deeded in the county. Since August, 1892, he has been dealing in

general merchandise; he also owns several valuable horses, some of the best in the country. Politically, he is a supporter of the Republican party and has held several local offices.

Our subject was united in marriage, March 15, 1874, to Phoebe J., daughter of Thomas Stolp of Neligh, she was born near Chicago, Illinois. By this marriage union seven children were born: Loren D., Frank E., Otto V., Jessie M., Alma M., Gail V. and Ollie M.

When Mr. Bailey came to this section of Nebraska, deer, elk and antelope were very plentiful and they often fed among the domestic cattle. Our subject shot thirty-nine deer during one winter and perhaps has shot as many as any one man in Holt County.

JAMES H. BROWN, a real estate dealer and attorney, residing at Pierce, Nebraska, was born in New Orleans, Louisiana, June, 1845, of English origin. S. Brown, the grandfather of our subject, was a native of Pittsfield, where he followed the tanning business. He married and was the father of four children: George, who was a wholesale merchant in Boston; Nelson, the founder of Pittsfield Medical College at Pittsfield; Mary Ann, who married Judge Holster of Buffalo, New York; James H., the father of our subject, who married Mahitable Barker, who was born in Bangor, Maine, and by this union there were three children born: Mary, who married J. C. Burns, clerk of the District Court in Iowa; James H., of whom we write this notice; Ella A., who married a clergyman of Colorado. Our subject's father died in Mercer, Pennsylvania, in 1850, his wife surviving until 1873. Mrs. Brown, however, married for her second husband Edward Conley, by whom three children were born: Emma, Edward and George B.

Our subject received his education in Pennsylvania and Iowa, and attended Harvard College for some time. He read Law with Edmunds & Ransom, at Iowa City, Iowa, and practiced in St. Louis, but on account of his health came to Nebraska, locating in Pierce County, in the spring of 1870. He organized the county and laid out the county seat, and is known as the "Father of Pierce County." Politically, he is a Republican. In 1870 he was elected county clerk and clerk of the District Courts. He was county judge in 1874-75, and was elected the first atttorney of Pierce County, but as the years passed by, he kept accumulating real estate until this line demanded his whole attention. He now has from four to five thousand acres of land.

1887 marked a new era in this man's career, for it was during that year that he was united in marriage to Miss Katie E. Wood, a native of Lancaster, Wisconsin. Three children bless this union: Myron W.; Jessie H. and James H. Jr.

EBED N. BURKE, of Oakdale, Nebraska, was born at Lancaster, Erie County, New York, December 26, 1837. His parents were Ebed M. and Priscilla C. (Briggs). The former was born in Vermont and was of Irish descent, while the latter was born in Massachusetts and traces her ancestor to Scotland. Mr. and Mrs. E. N. Burke, Sr., died in Marshall County, Iowa.

Our subject spent his boyhood days in his native town, attending an academy at Alexandria, New York, and later on at Waterford, Pennsylvania, also at Gowanda, New York, graduating at the last named place when nineteen years of age. He then spent two years in Kenosha, Wisconsin, and returned to his old home. September 7, 1861, enlisted in Company A, Sixty-fourth New York Infantry, serving until the end of the Civil War. He participated in engagements at Fair Oaks.

McClellan's retreat to Harrison's Landing, the seven days' fight in the Wilderness, Antietam, the first and second battles of Fredrickburg, Gettysburg, Chancellorsville, Siege of Petersburg and Richmond. He took part in the Grand Review at Washington. He was slightly wounded at Fair Oaks. During the raid on the Weldon Railroad, his company was detached for picket duty, and after three days of constant duty all of the company were taken prisoners except himself. He enlisted as a private, but was promoted to Lieutenant Breviet Captain. He was discharged June 22, 1865. After the war he went to Illinois Grove, Iowa, where he engaged in farming and dairying. In 1880 he came to Antelope County, Nebraska, and claimed a homestead on Section 9, township 23, range 8. Two years later he sold out and removed to Oakdale, where he has since resided. Since 1883 he has been a dealer in agricultural implements, from which business he is about to retire. He owns a farm of one hundred and sixty acres near the village.

Our subject was united in marriage June 22, 1861, to Emeline, daughter of Lewis Stewart, of Cataraugus County, New York. She was born in Erie County, New York. Our subject and his wife are the parents of the following children: Pearl, (Mrs. William Mills), deceased; Sadie, (Mrs. E. C. Morgan); Ella, a graduate of the Iowa Falls, Iowa, High School, and at present a teacher near that place; Mary, (deceased); Mossie. Mr. and Mrs. Burke have also reared a grandson, Harold Mills.

In his political belief, Mr. Burke is a Republican. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and had an eventful as well as an honorable military record. In addition to his business at Oakdale, he has carried on a branch implement house at Clearwater, Elgin and Tilden.

LIEUT. LYFORD R. CRAIG, Superintendent of the Pierce Mill Company, at Pierce, Nebraska, is a native of Illinois. He was born in Bureau County, February 24, 1845. The family is of Scotch descent, but came from Ireland to this country. The father, Rufus L., was born in Massachusetts and came to Illinois about 1832, and located in Bureau County, where he was a pioneer; took up government land, and made a home for himself. He was united in marriage in 1843, to Miss Caroline Lyford, a native of New Hampshire. By this union three children were born—Lyford R., of whom we write this notice; Ella, wife of L. J. Griffith, of Walnut, Iowa; James W., of Walnut, Iowa.

When our subject's parents started out in life to make a home for themselves, Chicago was their nearest market, and that one hundred and forty miles away. Mrs. Craig was a life-long member of the Congregational Church, and was a favorite in every community in which she lived.

Lyford R. Craig was educated in the schools of his native State, remaining on the farm until June 15, 1862, which was during the Civil War period, when he enlisted as a member of Company "H," Sixty-ninth Illinois Infantry. He was mustered into service at Princeton, and sent to Camp Douglas, Chicago, where they received clothing and were placed upon guard duty over rebel prisoners. After eleven months' service he was mustered out at Chicago, June 15, 1864, and re-enlisted in Company "H," One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Illinois Infantry, being mustered in at Peoria and immediately sent to St. Louis. He was on several raids through Missouri and Tennessee. He was commissioned as First Lieutenant of Company "H," and mustered out with the same commission. After the war he embarked in mercantile business with his father

at Sheffield, Illinois. In the spring of 1871 he engaged in farming, and later on bought grain. In the spring of 1881 he came to Pierce County, Nebraska; located on a ranch and engaged in stock raising, but after two years he went to Mindon, where he again embarked in the grain business.

He was united in marriage to Miss Jennie M. Bach, and has been a resident of the village of Pierce since 1885. Mr. and Mrs. Craig have two children—Grace L. and Leo W. He is a member of the Masonic Fraternity, belonging to the Chapter at Kewanee, Illinois. In politics he is a Republican, but he never aspires to any office.

GEORGE G. BAYHA, treasurer of Knox County, Nebraska, was born at Wheeling, West Virginia, August 11, 1849. He is the son of Louis J. Bayha, a native of Germany, who emigrated to America in 1832, and settled in West Virginia, where he was married to Elizabeth Eckhart. He was the first to establish the name in this country. By this marriage union seven children were born: of these Louis J., is in Wheeling, Virginia; John P., a resident of Colby, Kansas; Charles F., of Neligh, engaged in law and land office work; Louisa, wife of Adam Hainer, of Newcastle, Pennsylvania; Benjamin D., deputy county treasurer of Knox County, Nebraska; George G., our subject, treasurer of Knox County.

Elizabeth (Eckhart) Bayha died at Wheeling in 1854, and Mr. Bayha subsequently married Catherine Nichols, by whom four children were born: Henry of Wheeling, Virginia; Katie, of Wheeling, Virginia; William, of Bridgeport, Ohio; and Andrew of the same place.

Mr. Louis J. Bayha died in 1889.

The subject of this sketch was educated in the public schools of West Virginia, and in 1869 emigrated West, locating at Dakota City, Nebraska. Before leaving Virginia he was apprenticed to the trade of a carpenter and joiner, and after coming West he followed it for a livelihood. In 1879 he came to Niobrara, Knox County, Nebraska, where he followed his trade up to 1889, when he was elected treasurer of the county, and re-elected in the fall of 1891, on the Democratic ticket. Mr. Bayha is a man who stands high in his community, and it may truly be said of him that he is a self-made, self-educated and self-sustained man, having accumulated all he possesses by his own industry.

ELIAS H. CLARK, an attorney at law, residing at Blair, was born at Richland, Wayne County, Indiana, September 13, 1828, the son of William Clark of Scotch descent, who was a native of North Carolina, born in 1789. His mother was Esther (Jones) Clark of Irish descent, but born in Tennessee in 1791. When young people they removed to Wayne County, Indiana. In 1830, Mr. Clarke removed to La Porte, Indiana. He was in the governments employ as a surveyor and accumulated a handsome property, mostly in lands. Later in life he engaged in the banking business and was president of the bank of Michigan City. By this union nine children were born, eight of whom lived to be adults: Elwood, died at the age of fourteen years; Cyntha, now the widow of B. Stanton, who now resides at La Porte, Indiana; Elam, died in Washington County, Missouri, where he settled in 1858, among the earliest settlers; Hannah, who married Doctor Vaughan, died in Indiana about 1849; Sarah, married Mr. Elam Brown who settled at Des Moines, Iowa, where he died in 1857; Emily, married Taylor Bradley, and settled at Beatrice, Nebraska, where she died in 1891; Elias J. married John K. Tompkins, and settled at Ft. Calhoun, Nebraska, where she died in 1869; Newton,

married and settled at Ft. Calhoun. The father of these children died during the cholera epidemic of 1852, at La Porte, Indiana, and the mother died in 1860.

The subject of this notice went to La Porte County, Indiana, with his parents when he was two years of age, and there grew to manhood and received his education, attending Mishawaka University of Indiana. When nineteen years of age he entered the office of Judge Bradley, one of the first judges of Nebraska. He remained with him two years, was admitted to the bar, and went to Kankakee City, Illinois, where he embarked in the mercantile business, practicing Law at the same time. He finally sold his business and returned to La Porte, where in 1853, he was united in marriage to Miss Phoebe H. Andrew, daughter of Dr. Jacob P. Andrew. Soon after the marriage of our subject, his father died, and after settling up his estate in February 1855, he left for Nebraska, and located at Ft. Calhoun, where he followed his chosen profession. In 1862 he enlisted in the Second Nebraska Cavalry, and was in the Indian War in Yellowstone County, serving one year. He suffered much from exposure and was finally mustered out at Omaha, October, 1863. He returned to Ft. Calhoun where he practiced law a short time, and then abandoned the profession on account of rheumatism caused by the above exposure. In 1880 he came to Blair where he has since resided, and been practicing law since 1885 at that point.

Politically, he is a stanch Democrat, casting his first vote for Franklin Pierce, and has voted for every Democratic candidate since. In 1865-66 he represented Washington County in the Nebraska Legislature. He has held the office of Chairman of the Democratic Central Committee, and has been a delegate to all the Territorial and State conventions, with few exceptions.

Mr. Clark has seen many changes since he came to Nebraska, which was then a Territory. He built the first hotel at Ft. Calhoun, the same being a log building, 14x24 feet. A few persons met and laid off the town plat of Ft. Calhoun, and a claim jumper came along and located on the town site, which caused a fight in which one man was killed, his name being John Goss, his being the first death in Washington County. The hotel was opened by Col. George Sternes, and became a celebrated hotel for the land seekers of that day. His own home was 14x14 feet, to which he brought his lady, who had been reared in a comfortable home. Their first table was a dry good box and a couple of smaller boxes served as chairs. Omaha was then but a small hamlet.

During the memorable great snow winter of 1856-57, provisions got very scarce, and they had to go far over into Iowa to procure the necessaries of life.

Mr. and Mrs. Clark are the parents of five children: Fannie M., wife of Phillip Potter, secretary of the American Loan and Trust Company at Omaha; Caradora, who was assistant post mistress under President Cleveland at Blair, Nebraska, and now cashier of the queensware store of Samuel Burns, of Omaha; Cora B., a teacher in Brownell Hall at Omaha; Jessie M., at home; Andrew, at home.

Mr. Clark is a member of the Masonic Fraternity, is now Master of the Lodge, and has been a representative in the Grand Lodge for many years. Both our subject and his wife are members of the Episcopal Church.

JAMES CRUM, of Clearwater, Nebraska, is a native of New York City, born April 14, 1822. His parents were Joseph and Phœbe (Coe) Crum. The Crum family descended from James Crum, a native of Holland, who came to America as a

British soldier, being one of the "Hessians," during the Revolutionary War. He was captured at Trenton, and was paroled by General Washington, after which he settled in Rockland County, New York. He afterwards enlisted as a soldier in the War of 1812, in General Wilkinson's Division, and died in Canada during that expedition. He has a brother who was also paroled by General Washington, after which they became separated and never met. Joseph Crum was a grandson of James Crum. Joseph died in Akron, Ohio, in 1877.

Mrs. Phœbe Crum was also a resident of Rockland County, New York, and died at Bennington Centre, Wyoming County, New York, about 1867. Members of the Coe, Conklin and Crum families are still numerous in Rockland County, New York. Joseph Crum was a son of James and Mehitable (Conklin) Crum.

Our subject received a limited education. His father was engaged in the wholesale grocery business on Chatham street. In 1842, the family moved to a farm in Wyoming County, and at the age of twenty-five, our subject began his active life. In 1847 he was found in Boone County, Illinois, and three years later in Buchanan County, Iowa, farming near Independence. In 1871 he came to Antelope County, Nebraska, and claimed a homestead in Ord township. He broke sixty acres, built a frame house, sixteen by twenty feet, which was the first house with a shingled roof, (except one), west of Norfolk. He returned to Independence that fall, and the following spring brought his family hither, moving by team, bringing sixteen head of cattle and six horses with him. The spring was very pleasant, and after sowing the land he had broken the previous season, he was surprised by a very severe snow storm, April 14th to 16th. He succeeded in getting to the stable and saved the lives of his animals, but many of his neighbors were less fortunate in this regard. This storm will be remembered by all the early settlers of the Elkhorn Valley. Our subject lived on this homestead for ten years, during which time it became a well improved farm. In 1882 he purchased his present farm of eight hundred and forty acres in the same township. He has about seven miles of wire fence upon his place. His present commodious farm-house was built in 1890. His farm is devoted to stock raising, and he has begun breeding Polled Angus cattle.

Our subject was first married about 1843 to Nancy, daughter of Edward Hedges, of Wyoming County, New York, by whom six children were born—Eugene; Louise (Mrs. F. Spencer, deceased); Florence (Mrs F. Bellows); Frank, Elroy and Charles.

Mrs. Nancy Crum died at Independence, Iowa, September 8, 1868. For his second wife, our subject married (June 12, 1869), Mrs. Margaret Wilson, the daughter of Robert Sharp; she was born in Scotland. By this marriage union, three children were born—Louise, Mattie and Dermot. They also have an adopted son—Marion.

Mr. Crum is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic. He enlisted September 25, 1861, as a member of Company B, Fourth Iowa Cavalry, and was discharged September 29, 1862, having served under General Curtis, and was engaged in several skirmishes. While scouting in Missouri, he had two horses shot from under him, and the last time, the falling horse injured him so that he had to be sent to the hospital at Keokuk, Iowa, where he was discharged for total disability; he has never recovered.

Mr. and Mrs. Crum are widely known for their hospitality and good cheer.

BENJAMIN F. CHAMBERS, County Judge of Knox County, Nebraska, was born in Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, May 26, 1832. His grandfather, George Chambers, was born in Scotland, and on account of his belief was driven out and located in the North of Ireland, where he married Miss Mary Roytston. He emigrated to Pennsylvania, and they were the parents of a large family, all of whom were of large stature. The family was of the old Scotch Presbyterian religious faith. His father was Benjamin Chambers, who was born in Pennsylvania, and was a soldier in the Blackhawk War.

In politics our subject's father was a Jacksonian Democrat, and held the office of township treasurer for many years. He died in Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, November 1844, and his good wife survived him until 1879, when she died at Marshalltown, Iowa. Both herself and husband were life-long members of the Presbyterian Church.

Judge Benjamin F. Chambers was educated in the common schools of the Keystone State, leaving the same when he was fourteen years of age, and a year later he left home, since which time he has made his own way in the world. In 1854 he emigrated West and settled in Grinnell, Iowa; but in March 1856, came to Dakota County, Nebraska, then a wild and unsettled country, with but a half dozen families living in the county. He built the first house in what is now Dakota City, the first lumber he used came from St. Louis, *via* Missouri River. His first house, however, was of logs and poles covered with slough grass and earth.

In 1854 our subject was united in marriage in Pennsylvania, to Miss Nancy McCartney, who died in Grinnell, Iowa, August 1855, leaving one daughter, Elizabeth, now the wife of David Florence, of Boulder City, Colorado. For his second wife he married Miss Sarah A. Hull, of Pennsylvania. The date of their marriage was March 1857, and by this union seven children were born:—Mary B., wife of John W. Wood, of Calliope, Iowa; Edwin H., a resident of Columbus, Nebraska; William Lincoln, died in Dakota City in 1867; George W., cashier of the Niobrara Valley Bank; Allie B., wife of John L. Turner, of Springfield, South Dakota; Harry G., died in Niobrara in 1888, having been accidently shot through the arm; Sarah M., at home.

In 1862 our subject enlisted as a member of Company "I," Second Nebraska Volunteer Infantry, and took part in the Indian Warfare, being under Colonel Furnas; he was in the battle of Whitestone Hill. He was mustered out as Duty Sergeant at Dakota City, Nebraska. He then came to Niobrara as Register of the United States Land Office, holding the position until July 1884. From that date until 1889 he was engaged in real estate business.

Politically, the Judge is a Republican. In 1874 he was elected to a seat in the State Legislature, and in 1889 as Judge of his county. From 1867 to 1873 he was sheriff of Dakota County; also deputy U. S. Marshal for the same years. He has represented his district in the state convention, and was State Land Commissioner, and had charge of two hundred thousand acres.

Great has been the change in Northeastern Nebraska since the Judge first looked out upon this fair and fertile domain. He came in advance of railroads, telegraphs, and real civilization itself. It will be remembered that this was before the Civil War period, but he has lived to see a prairie wilderness turned into an ideal garden spot. Countless manufacturers have sprung up, while railroads cross and re-cross each other, penetrating every nook and corner of the great and prosperous commonwealth.

E. H. HOUSTON, an Attorney-at-law, practicing at Niobrara, Nebraska, was born in Marion, Linn County, Iowa, August 26, 1857. The grandfather of our subject was a cousin of Samuel Houston, of Texas, well known in political history. Alexander P. Houston, in 1823, when a young man came West to Indiana, and was educated in the High Schools of Indianapolis. In 1842 he came to Marion, Iowa, where he embarked in agriculture, opening up a small farm, which he sold, and afterward purchased land in Jackson township, Linn County. He was married during the latter part of 1855 to Miss Catherine Beckiner, a native of Pennsylvania, but of German descent. The date of her birth was 1825. By this union seven children were born—Ida May, wife of Emory Courtney, of Central City, Iowa; Ross B., a builder and contractor of Iowa; Elizabeth, wife of Will Sharp, Portland, Oregon; Silas, a resident of Portland, Oregon; Maggie, single; and Perry, at home.

In early life our subject's father was a Whig and a Free-soil advocate. He was often tendered public office, but would not accept. He was a successful man and accumulated considerable property.

The subject of this sketch attended Cornell College at Mt. Vernon, Iowa, where he finished his education, after which he taught school in Cherokee County, Iowa, one year, and then entered an office at Aurelia, where he was engaged two years, and was then admitted to the Bar under Judge Lewis, and commenced the practice of law at Marcus, Iowa. In the fall of 1884 he came to Niobrara, where he entered into partnership with Judge Spargner, continuing one year, since which time he has practiced alone. In the fall of 1890 he was elected County Attorney.

December 29, 1886, he was united in marriage in Niobrara, to Miss Sarah A. Culla, of Buffalo, New York, who was born in 1859. One child blesses this union.

Mr. Houston makes law his special work, and has worked up a large and lucrative practice. He began life with no means save a determination to gain a good education, and finally became well versed in law, and in this he has succeeded remarkably well.

CHARLES GATES, present postmaster of Pierce, Pierce County, Nebraska, was born in Gallia County, Ohio, January 8, 1840, of English descent, and traces back to Gen. Gates. The grandfather of our subject was Stephen Gates, who emigrated to Ohio at an early day. He married Mary Merrick of Puratanic stock.

His father, Jacob M. Gates, was born in Muskingum County, Ohio, about 1803. He received his education in the old log cabin with a puncheon floor with slabs for seats. He married Catherine Odell, a native of Virginia. By this marriage six children were born: Junius, who was among the first to enlist from Gallia County, Ohio at the time of the Civil War. He served his time and was mustered out a Lieutenant. He assisted in raising a company of the Thirty-fifth regiment, and was made First Lieutenant of it. He was promoted to captain of the company, and died after the war in Ohio; David, who was also a soldier in the Rebellion, and last heard of was living in the Southern States. Charles, of this sketch; John, who was also a soldier from Ohio, who was taken prisoner, but soon exchanged; James, a resident of Indiana, engaged in railroading.

Mrs. Gates, the mother of our subject, laid down the burdens of life in Ohio, after which Mr. Gates again married, and was the parent of the following children: Mary L., Sarah C., William W., Perry M. and Irene. Mr. Gates was for many years a pilot on the river to New Orleans, but after marrying he quit the river. In politics he was a Whig.

The subject of this notice was educated in his native State, at the district and the high school, receiving a liberal education. He remained at home until the breaking out of the War for the Union.

He enlisted September 20, 1861, as a member of Company F, Thirty-third Ohio Infantry. In November was put on board of a steamship and sent to Maysville, Kentucky, and from there up to the Big Sandy. He was in the army of the Cumberland, under Gen. Anderson. Anderson died when Gen. Buel took command. The regiment went into winter quarters and in the spring the regiment was sent to Bowling Green, Missouri, and from there they went to Nashville and Huntsville. Finally they were under the command of Gen. Bragg, and later on under Rosencrans.

At Buzzard's Roost he was wounded and sent to the field hospital, where he remained until after the battle of Atlanta, and was mustered out October 10, 1864, when he returned to Ohio. Soon after the war he came to Champaign County, Illinois, where he followed farming and teaching. He was engaged in the lumber business in Ohio, West Virginia and Kentucky for nine years, coming to Pierce County, Nebraska, in the spring of 1881 and took a homestead. In the fall of 1881 he was elected as the Superintendent of Schools, serving until 1892. In February, 1892, he was appointed postmaster at Pierce, under Benjamin Harrison's administration. He is a charter member of the Knights of Pythias Order, and is a member of Evergreen Lodge, No. 153 of the Masonic Order, of which he is Master. In politics he is a Republican.

JOSEPH KALAL, proprietor of the Central House at Verdigre, Nebraska, is a native of Bohemia, born August 14, 1851. He grew to manhood in his native country, receiving his education in the common schools. In 1870 he left Bohemia, crossed the ocean, landing at Baltimore, Maryland, he being the first to establish the family name in this country. He went to Chicago and there located. His father's family joined him, and in 1873 they came by rail to Sioux City, Iowa, that being the first year after railway communication was established between Sioux City and Yankton. From the last named place they came to Knox County by team. He took a homestead adjoining what is now Verdigre, also a tree claim of eighty acres. At first he erected a log house, 14x18 feet, which was covered with wild grass and earth. In this primitive abode he lived several years, until a good substantial frame house was built. He started out with a yoke of oxen, one cow and a plow. He now has ninety acres of land under cultivation, beside pasture and hay land. When he first came to the country he hauled his grain to Yankton; also bought his lumber at that point. He was in the country through the grasshopper plague, and endured all the hardships co-incident with those times.

He was united in marriage at Chicago in 1871. By this marriage two children were born:—Frank, born in Chicago, September 20, 1872, a graduate of the Omaha Business College; Mary, born in Nebraska, September 14, 1874, at home.

Mr. Kalal owns two hundred and forty acres of land, and is well surrounded with the comforts of life. In the fall of 1888 he moved into the town of Verdigre and erected a building in which he opened up a meat market. In 1891 he took down the old building and erected the Central House, where he still lives. In connection with his hotel business he still operates a meat market.

Politically, he of whom we write this notice, is an Independent Democrat. While on the farm he was school treasurer for six

years. He is a member of the Roman Catholic Church, and stands high in the community in which he lives. When Mr. Kalal first came to Nebraska, roving bands of Indians were no unfrequent sight, and wild game was very plentiful; but a score of years has made a great transformation, for now he is in the heart of a thickly settled, prosperous farming community, with schools, churches, railroads, and thriving towns on every hand.

JOHN MAYBURY, one of the enterprising citizens and business men of Neligh, Nebraska, was born in Ireland, February 9, 1849. His parents were Richard and Annora (Sullivan) Maybury. John received a common school education. His father was an extensive agriculturist, and died in Ireland in 1887. At the age of nineteen, John, of whom we write, left home and came to New York, and was there misled by an "Intelligence Office," which purported to send him to California, but shipped him to London, and on his return he went to Yonkers, New York, and there engaged as a clerk in a dry goods store. The following spring however, he began work at the carpenters trade, following it for several years. In the fall of 1869 he went to St. Louis, and the next spring came up the Missouri River on a steamboat to Helena, Montana. The next season he went to Deer Lodge, and later to Bitter Root Valley, prospecting in the mines. Not meeting with good success, in 1873, he went to Bismark, Dakota, then the terminus of the Northern Pacific Railroad, and that fall began work as a carpenter for the United States government at Fort Rice and Standing Rock Agency. About nine thousand Indians were kept at that agency at that time. Our subject was employed in making coffins, the Indian agent having persuaded the Indians to bury their dead, according to civilized customs. The next spring however, they concluded to exhume the bodies and place them on poles and trees, according to their ancient custom. In the spring of 1874 our subject went down the Missouri River to Niobrara, thence to O'Neill. The following fall he came to Neligh and worked at his trade. In 1878 he took a homestead in Holt County, near the present Stafford's Station. In 1882 he sold out and returned to Neligh, and there became a dealer in grain and live stock; later he carried on a meat market for several years. In the spring of 1892 he built a refrigerator and cold storage building, which he now operates.

June, 1876, he was united in marriage to Francis, daughter of Captain John Topham. Francis was born in Ireland. By this marriage the following children were born: Maggie, Herbert, Gladstone, Lottie, and three others who died in infancy.

Politically, our subject is a Republican. For three years he has been a member of the City Council. He belongs to the Masonic Fraternity, being a member of the Blue Lodge.

ELMER C. MILLION, of Elgin, Nebraska, was born at Argyle, Wisconsin, May 8, 1866. His parents were Alfred N. and Agnes (Patterson) Million, the former of French descent, born in Lafayette County, Wisconsin. His father, Washington Million, was one of the pioneers of that county. He and two of his sons served in the Black Hawk War. At that time they were in Grant County, Wisconsin, opposite Dubuque, Iowa. Mrs. Million, grandmother of our subject, once swam across the Mississippi River to escape the Indians. Alfred N. Million enlisted at the first call for volunteers to put down the Rebellion in 1861. He served three years, and was with Sherman on his campaigns: was at

Chattanooga, Atlanta, and Savannah. He was employed as a scout and was wounded at Cedar Mountain and left on the fields for dead. His brother obtained permission to hunt up his body, and succeeded in finding him alive. After several months in the hospital at Washington, he rejoined the scouts, although rejected from regular service, on account of physical debility. He was three times taken prisoner, but each time made good his escape; on one occasion he spent three days in the woods without food. In 1869 he accidently shot himself at Argyle, Wisconsin. He had been unfit for business ever since the war, and spent much of his time in hunting.

The Patterson family originally came from Scotland, and settled in Connecticut, where Mrs. Million was born. She is now a resident of Argyle, Wisconsin. Her father, Alexandria Patterson, was a Scotchman. When he landed at Tarrytown with his family, he had but *one shilling*. During the "forties" he went to Wisconsin, and became one of the most prosperous citizens of Lafayette County.

Elmer C. left home at thirteen years of age, and after spending a year in the pineries of Wisconsin, he returned home. When fifteen years of age, he went to Monona County, Iowa, and worked on a ranch and clerked in a store. We next find him at the Western Normal College of Shenandoah, Iowa, from which institution he received a first grade certificate, averaging ninety-three per cent. He began teaching at seventeen; taught one year, then went to Holton, Kansas, and attended Campbell Normal University, from which he took a business course; also a German course. In 1884 he came to Neligh and was appointed Deputy County Treasurer, serving six years, and spent about eighteen months in an abstract office. In May, 1892, he became cashier of the Bank of Elgin, of which he is a stockholder.

He of whom we write was united in marriage September 5, 1887, to Winnie M., daughter of John A. Stephens, now of Des Moines, Iowa. Mrs. Million was born in that city. One child blesses this union—Beatrice Anne. Mrs. Million is a member of the Episcopal Church. Our subject is a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and has represented his lodge in the Grand Lodge of Nebraska for three years. He also has been City Clerk at Neligh for several years. In 1888 he lived for a few months at Petersburg, Nebraska, and was the first clerk at that village.

WILLIAM W. QUIVEY, an attorney at law, residing at Pierce, Nebraska, was born in Coles County, Illinois, July 19, 1843, of Scotch descent. His grandfather, Nathan Quivey, was born in Scotland and emigrated to America after the Revolutionary War, and settled near Buffalo, New York. He married Catherine Hart, by whom nine children were born: Nicholas; Joseph; John; Erastus; William; Addison M.; Amanda; Mary J.; and Catherine.

Nathan, the grandfather, was a soldier in the War of 1812, holding a Lieutenant's commission. In 1815 he went to Ohio, with what is known as the "Putman Settlement," where he cut out from the big timber an excellent farm, upon which he lived and died. The father of our subject was Addison M., born near Buffalo, New York, in 1806. In 1815 he accompanied his parents to Ohio, where he grew to manhood. In 1832 he went to Coles County, Illinois, and there enlisted and served as Sergeant in Abraham Lincoln's company, and was at the surrender of the Indians at Bad Axe, Wisconsin, in the Black Hawk War. Soon after that trouble

ended, he was united in marriage to Miss Theresa Olmstead, daughter of Moses E. Olmstead, one of the pioneers of that county. By this union ten children were born: Alvira, wife of Rev. Robert Randall, of Todd County, Minnesota; Almyra, married Herman Tebbitts of West Union, Iowa, where she died in 1863, leaving three children: Catherine, wife of E. M. Eastman of South Dakota; Daniel, who was a member of the Eighteenth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, died from wounds received at the battle of Prairie Grove; William W., subject of this sketch; John C., who was a member of the Twelfth Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and was taken prisoner at the battle of Shilo, and died while incarcerated in prison at Macon, Georgia. The date of his death being October 3, 1862; Ellen M., wife of James Eastman of Alpina, South Dakota; Amanda, wife of Joseph Norrison of Tama County, Iowa; Cassie D., wife of Charles Eastman of Eugene City, Oregon; Nicholas, died at the age of eighteen months in Wisconsin.

In 1845, Mr. Quivey moved to Dane County, Wisconsin, and in 1851, to West Union, Fayette County, Iowa, where he died in 1870, age sixty-four years. His wife passed from the scenes of this life at Alpine, South Dakota, in 1882, aged sixty-nine years. She had been an acceptable member of the Methodist Church for fifty years.

William W., the subject of this notice, was educated in the city schools of West Union, and when the Civil War came on, he had just entered the Upper Iowa University, at Fayette, Iowa. He abandoned his school and enlisted in the Twelfth Iowa Volunteer Infantry, as a member of Company C, and was mustered into services at Dubuque, Iowa, and from there sent to St. Louis, and from there to Paducah, Kentucky. The following February he was sent to Fort Henry and was present at its capture by the fleet. February 14th, 1862, he was wounded in the neck and sent home where he remained until July and then returned to his regiment at Corinth, Mississippi. The Twelfth Iowa, Eighth Iowa, Fourteenth Iowa, and the Fifty-eighth Illinois regiments, lost heavily in the battle of Shiloh, and were consolidated into what was known as The Union Brigade. Our subject participated in the two battles of Corinth. October 20th, 1862, he was transferred to Battery K, First Missouri Light Artillery. This Battery was sent to Memphis, and there went into winter quarters, and in the early spring of 1863, was sent to Helena, Arkansas. In the latter part of July, he went with Gen. Steel to Little Rock, which was captured in August, and our subject remained th re until the close of the war. He was mustered out at St. Louis, August 4, 1865, when he returned to West Union, Iowa, where he was married the same year to Miss Mary J. Eastman, a native of Canada. She died February, 1866. Our subject attended school two years at West Union, and then took charge of a school one year, reading Law in the meantime. He followed teaching ten years, and held the office of Superintendent of the schools for some years. In 1879 he was admitted to the Bar, and commenced the practice of law at Humboldt, Iowa, where he remained five years. In April, 1885, he removed to Neligh, Nebraska, where he preempted a piece of land, and afterwards located in Pierce, where he has since practiced law. In 1886 he was elected county attorney and served two terms. He is a member of the Masonic Fraternity, also of the Grand Army of the Republic.

For his second wife he married Miss Jennie C. Babcock at West Union, in the autumn of 1868. She is the daughter of Rev. Amos and Elma (Cornell) Babcock, the latter a distant relative of Gov. Cornell of New York. They are the parents of three children now

living: Arthur L., born March 28, 1870, a student at the State Normal School; Grace G., born March 28, 1872, a teacher in Pennsylvania, who graduated at the State Normal School: Claud, born May 16, 1875, and died April 14th 1879; Zoe M., born March 16, 1883.

JOHN BERAN, of the firm of Pavlik & Beran of Verdigre, Knox County, Nebraska, was born in Bohemia, October 12, 1849. He came to America in 1868, locating in Chicago, being the first of his family to establish the name in America. In September 1870 he came to Knox County, Nebraska, where he located a homestead near what is now Verdigre. He first claimed one hundred and sixty acres for a homestead, and eighty acres as a tree claim; he now has one hundred and sixty acres under cultivation. He first lived in a dug-out until he could build him a log house, in which he lived until 1885, when he erected a comfortable frame house 16x38 feet. In 1888 he, in company with Mr. Pavlik, built a store in Verdigre and became the first merchants of the place. This store building was 22x64 feet, in which they carry a general stock.

Our subject was united in marriage in Chicago, August 29, 1870, to Miss Veronika M. Cady, by whom eight children were born:—Vaclav, born September 29, 1871; Mary, September 28, 1872; John, May 6, 1874; Francis, July 29, 1876; Louis, July 3, 1878; Emily, April 11, 1881; Tony, May 12, 1884; Stozie, November 25, 1886

Mr. Beran first voted the Republican ticket, but in 1889 joined the People's Party; he has been treasurer of the township, and chairman of the School Board for nine years. He is a member of the Catholic Church, and president of the Board of Trustees, he was also a member of the building committee which managed the building of the church.

He, of whom we write this notice, came to Nebraska a poor man, having but *sixteen* dollars in his pocket. Soon after coming to the county he walked to Chicago, being nineteen days on the road. When he came to Nebraska all was yet new and wild, and it has been his good fortune to take part in the developement of one of the best portions of the great West. Notwithstanding our subject had no capital to begin with, he took advantage of the opportunities afforded in a new country, secured choice land, and improved the same. This gave him the foundation for the goodly property he now possesses. Indeed he is entitled to much credit, coming as he did, from a foreign shore, unacquainted with the ways and customs of our people; he is now a thorough believer in American form of government, and duly appreciates our public school system, and everything that goes to make his adopted country superior to his native land.

ALBERT PAVLIK, of the firm of Pavlik & Beran, was born in Bohemia, July, 1858. He is the son of Mathias and Mariah (Barton) Pavlik, who emigrated to America in June, 1869, landing in Chicago the 23rd of that month. In 1870 they came to Sioux City, Iowa, purchased teams and came on to Knox County, Nebraska, and took a homestead where they still reside. They were the parents of nine children—Joseph, a miller of Verdigre; John, a miller of Verdigre; Frank, died May 18, 1879; Barbara, wife of Frank Pavelka, of Oregon; Vac, a farmer of Knox County, Nebraska; Albert, of Nebraska; Charles; Mathias, and Mariah, wife of Louis Kalal, of Verdigre.

Mr. and Mrs. Pavlik, the older, are both living, and have been "companions on the the road" for more than fifty years. The subject of this notice was educated in his native country, completing his schooling in

America, receiving a liberal education in English. He was employed by J. L. Packard in the lumber yard at Creighton, and in 1888 became manager of a lumber yard established by Holbrook & Free, at Creighton, which was operated in connection with grain and live-stock. At the same time he embarked in mercantile business at Verdigre, and since 1890 has been actively engaged in his present business.

He was united in marriage June 9, 1891. One son has been born—George, April 24, 1892.

Politically, Mr. Pavlik was a Republican up to 1889, when he joined the Liberal party, and now votes for the best man regardless of party lines. He is a consistent member of the Roman Catholic Church.

This man, though young in years, is thoroughly posted regarding Nebraska and the West in general. At the time he came to the State, numerous bands of Indians were roaming over the country. Their first trading point was at a small store in the neighborhood, but generally they went to Sioux City, Iowa, and later on at Norfolk, Nebraska, where they usually went to mill. Mr. Pavlik was the only man in the company who had teams, he possessing two yoke of oxen, which were used in common by all. He also owned the first horse team in that locality. Vast has been the change from that day to this. It was their ill-fortune to live in the country (because they could not get away), during the grasshopper years, when they had to exist on the plain diet of corn-meal and milk. Upon one occasion, when the mill had been washed out by high water, the family were obliged to live on potatoes, salt and milk. Future generations will never experience what these, the first pioneers of North-eastern Nebraska, had to encounter to secure for themselves homes and develop a wild prairie country.

DAVID G. ROLL, a prominent farmer of Holt County, Nebraska, was born at Fredericksburg, Indiana, October 9, 1854, the son of Jacob and Louisa (Fisher) Roll. The former was born near Louisville, Kentucky, his mother being French, while the father was German. Jacob R. died at Cedar, Monroe County, Iowa, in 1864. Mrs. Louisa Roll resides at Atlantic, Iowa. When our subject was five years old, the family came to Iowa, where he was reared on a farm and received but little schooling. When ten years of age, his father died, after which he left home and began life as a farm laborer and afterward worked in a coal mine. In 1878 he came to Holt County, Nebraska, and took a homestead six miles south-west of the present village of Ewing. Here he built a sod house and began to improve his place. He now owns a half section of well improved land, devoted principally to stock raising.

Politically, he of whom we write this notice is an Independent, and has been Supervisor of Ewing township.

Mr. Roll was united in marriage October 7, 1885, to Emma, daughter of Stephen Davis, now of McCann, Cherry County, Nebraska. Mrs. Roll was born near Poughkeepsie, New York, and is now the mother of two children—Claudene and Millard. Mr. Roll is a member of the Knights of Pythias Order, and is identified with the Farmer's Alliance.

GEORGE N. SEYMOUR, a highly respected citizen of Elgin, Antelope County, was born at Gloversville, New York, May 7, 1865, the son of James H. and Mary L. (North) Seymour, now of Meridan, Connecticut. He is a descendant of Richard Seymour who came from England, early in the seventeenth century, and settled at Hartford. His descendants included many prominent persons, including Ex-Governor

Horatio Seymour of New York, and Ex-Governor Seymour of Connecticut. The North's are also an old Connecticut family, early members of which settled at Berlin, Connecticut, and are probably of English ancestry.

When our subject was eight years of age, the family moved to Meridan, Connecticut. He attended the Hartford Public High School, graduating in 1884, after which he entered Amherst College, from which institution he graduated in 1888, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. After graduating, he came to Neligh, Nebraska and four months later came to Elgin and took part in the organization of the Elgin State Bank, and has ever since been its cashier; he also deals in real estate.

Politically, he is a Republican, has held numerous local offices and is now a member of the County's Central Committee.

Mr. Seymour was united in marriage, May 18, 1892, to Miss Jessie L., daughter of Hiram Butler (deceased) of Meridan, Connecticut. Mr. Seymour is a member of the Baptist Church, while his wife belongs to the Congregational Church.

Our subject is looked upon as one of the most capable and trust-worthy young business men in Antelope County.

CHARLES VAN CAMP, the present efficient county clerk and recorder of Knox County, Nebraska, was born in Jefferson County, New York, February 16, 1858. He is the son of William and Harriet (Winnie) Van Camp, who were known as the Mohawk dutch. Mr. and Mrs. Van Camp are the parents of three children, two of whom are living—Charles, and Clara B , wife of W. W. Brown, of Creighton, Nebraska.

In 1869 the family moved to Wallworth County, Wisconsin, later to Wood County, where he engaged in lumbering. In 1877 he moved to Knox County, Nebraska, where he at present resides.

The subject of this biographical notice has made his own way through life, having but limited educational advantages and having to shift for himself. He was reared in the ranks of the Republican party, but after that organization lost its usefulness he joined the Farmer's Alliance, and is at present a member of the People's Party. While he lived on the homestad he served as township assessor, and in the fall of 1891 was elected as county clerk and recorder for Knox County.

AUGUST LUBELEY, a lumber dealer at Hartington, Cedar County, Nebraska, came to that locality in the spring of 1873, first locating at St. Helena, where he followed carpentering for ten years; he then came to Hartington and engaged with the Wilcox Lumber Company, remaining until 1887, when he bought his employers out and has since run the business under the firm name of A. Lubeley & Co. In 1888 he added agricultural implements. He has a building 50x142 feet, and an addition of brick 25x75, in which is located their office, buggy and wagon department. In 1889 he had a fire and suffered a loss of $1,500.

Mr. Lubeley was born in Germany, April, 1851, son of Bernard and Gertrude Lubeley, who had a family of ten children: William, John, Gertrude, Regina, Theressa, Catherine, Josephina, Elizabeth, August and Sophia, nine of whom are living, our subject being the only resident in Nebraska. Mr. Lubeley was twenty-one years of age when he came to America. He landed at New York, and from there to Wisconsin where he remained about one year. We next find him in Cedar County. He came to America a poor man, but having learned the carpenter trade in his native country, he put it to good use in America.

He was married in May, 1875, to Elizabeth Stratman, daughter of F. P. and Elizabeth

Stratman, also natives of Germany. There were eight children in her father's family, she being the fourth child, all living but one. Mr. and Mrs. Lubeley have had a family of ten children: A. F., Francis, Ferdinand, Josephine, John, Matilda, Ludwic, Rosa, Mary and Anna, nine of whom are living. He and his family are members of the Catholic Church. He is a member of the C. K. of A. No. 675, and in his political choice is a Democrat.

GEORGE I. PARKER, of Hartington, Nebraska, first saw the light of day in Cedar County, May 5, 1867. He is the son of Amos S. and Mary M. Parker, natives of New Hampshire. His parents were among the pioneers of Cedar County, coming to that section in 1858, while Nebraska was yet a Territory. They squatted on a piece of land at St. James, erected a log house, in which they resided until about 1861, when, on account of an Indian scare, they concluded to change quarters, and moved to the north-west corner of the County, near Yankton, where they located another claim, erecting a log house, in which they lived until 1881.

From 1861 to 1865 his father was engaged freighting for the Government from Sioux City to Fort Randall, during which time the balance of the family were in New Hampshire.

George remained at home until twenty-one years of age when he engaged as clerk in a store at Aten, for fifteen months, at which time he came to Hartington where he worked in the office of the County Clerk, as deputy, for three years. He then engaged in the Citizen's Bank as cashier. This institution was organized as a private bank February 1, 1893, with E. L. Dimick as president and our subject as cashier, which position he still holds.

As a matter of history it should be recorded that in the spring of 1881, his father's farm, near Green Island, was overflowed by the Missouri River and stripped of all of its improvements, causing a loss of about $5,000. Amos Parker has figured quite prominently in Cedar County politics, having been one of the County Commissioners for seventeen years.

George I. is still a single man. He is a member of the Odd Fellows Lodge No. 199, at Hartington, and believes that the Republican party best subserves the interests of the people.

JOHN ANDRES, who is living a retired life at Hartington, is one of the early pioneers of Cedar County, as he came in the fall of 1856. He first located at St. Helena; first squatted on a piece of land of one hundred and sixty-six acres, which he afterward pre-empted. It was situated on the Missouri bottom and was nearly all timber. On this place he erected a log house, the doors of which were of puncheon, and the roof of dirt. He lived in this primitive abode until 1860, when he sold out and went South and remained one winter. On the breaking out of the war in 1861 he came back to Cedar County and purchased a farm of one hundred and sixty acres, and erected a house of sawed logs, 12x36 feet, one story high.

November 25, 1862, he enlisted in Company I, Second Nebraska Cavalry, was mustered in at Dakota City under Captain Leaming. They went to Fort Pierre, and from there to Devils Lake, fighting the Indians. His company was at the battle of Whet Stone Hill, but on account of his loosing his horse Mr. Andres was left at the Fort to take care of the stock; he remained on this expedition one year. Was mustered out at Dakota City and returned to his farm, where he was engaged summers, but followed shoemaking

winters. He continued to operate this farm until 1889, when he sold out and has since been living a retired life.

His early pioneering in Nebraska was accompanied by many hardships, as he started out a poor man and was damaged four years by the grasshoppers. Sioux City was their nearest market, and at one time he lived on fish for fourteen days.

To acquaint the reader with Mr. Andres' earlier history it should be stated that he was born in Germany, November, 1831, son of John and Anna Andres, who had a family of five children, our subject being the fourth, all deceased but John. He came to America when twenty years of age, landing at New York. From there he went to Pennsylvania where he was engaged for two years at blasting and blacksmithing work on the railroad. At one time, while blasting rock, he came near loosing his life; he had one ear torn off and nearly lost the use of one arm, which laid him up for six months. He then made a trip to Washington, Pittsburg, New Orleans and Vicksburg. At the latter place he hired to a circus, but was only with it six weeks and came up the Missouri River to St. Louis, where he hired out to the American Fur Company and went to Fort Benton, where he remained one year, returning to St. Louis. He then came up to Sioux City, where he hired out to the government to drive team. He went to Fort Randall and remained two months, when he again returned to Sioux City, and two months later landed in Cedar County. At different times he has been quite prominent in Cedar County politics, was one of the County Commissioners seven years.

He was married in November 1868 to Anna Sewing. They lived together twenty years, when in July, 1888, he was bereft of his companion. He and his wife were both acceptable members of the Roman Catholic Church. In his political choice he is a Republican.

JOHN J. GOEBEL, County Clerk of Cedar County, Nebraska, came to that section in the spring of 1879, first locating at St. Helena, taking a homestead of one hundred and sixty acres of wild land, he began to make some substantial improvements. He built a log-house, 16x20, in which he lived seven years, when he built a frame house 16x26, besides building a substantial barn and other outbuildings. He also beautified his place by planting out an artificial grove of four acres and also a two-acre orchard. He commenced in Cedar County a poor man, and was obliged to place a mortgage on his homestead in order to get a start. He taught school during the winter months, and was elected assessor of his precinct six successive years. He continued to farm his homestead until the fall of 1891, when he was elected to the office of County Clerk.

Mr. Goebel was born in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, April, 1858, son of John J. and Mary K. Goebel, natives of Wurtenburg and Bavaria, Germany, respectively. There were three children in his father's family: Fred J; Mary K. and John J.; all of whom reside in Nebraska. Our subject lived in Wisconsin until twenty-three years of age, when he emigrated to Cedar County. In Milwaukee he had good educational advantages, and was at High school one year.

He was married in June, 1884, to Anna Feiner, daughter of William and Anna Feiner, natives of Bavaria, Germany. In her father's family there were four children: William, Anna, Jacob and Eva. Three are living and are residents of Cedar County. Mr. and Mrs. Goebel had two children born to them: John W. and Claude H. He with his family are members of the Catholic Church. In his political belief he is a Democrat.

In glancing over the sketch of this man's

life, the reader will note that his has been one, not "on flowery beds of ease." His father dying before he was born, he never had the counsel of that parent. John remained in Milwaukee until fifteen years of age, when he left the city and went at farm labor, which he followed for so many years, and which is still his chosen occupation. The above goes to show what may be accomplished by a man with willingness to work accompanied by good management.

T. CECIL GRIMES, located at Hartington, Cedar County, will form the subject of this biographical notice. He came to this County in June, 1882, first locating at St. Helena. His first work was three months on a set of abstracts. Was then principle of the St. Helena school three years, and had as high as a hundred and seven scholars enrolled. His next field of labor was at Hartington, where he was principle for three years, after which he engaged in journalistic work and was editor and one of the proprietors of the Hartington *Democrat* one year. He then engaged at school teaching and after teaching two terms was elected to the office of Superintendent of Schools, and is now serving his second term. He has seventy-three organized districts under his charge, with an enrollment of 2500 scholars, and under his management the schools are continually improving.

Returning to his earlier life, it should be said he was born in Montgomery County, Missouri, in February, 1859. He is the son of John M. and Sarah A. Grimes, both natives of Missouri. There were six children in his father's family, four of whom are living: James A., T. Cecil, Elizabeth and Rebecca, all have followed teaching. His brother is now preparing for the ministry.

Our subject lived in Missouri until twenty-three years of age when he came to Cedar County as before stated. His education, however, was acquired in his native state. He attended the State Normal of Missouri two years and graduated at Paynesville Academy, paying his own tuition.

June, 1881, commenced a new era in this man's life, for it was on that date he was united in marriage to Ettie Currie, daughter of John Currie. There were six children in her father's family: Mollie, Frank, Mattie, Rebecca, Ettie and Thomas, all living, three residing in Nebraska. They have had born to them four children: John R., Claude C., Bulah and Homer H.

Mr. Grimes is a member of the Knights of Pythias order and Ancient order of United Workmen. He and his wife are members of the Christian Church, and in his political belief he is a Democrat.

E. MARTIN, County Judge of Wayne County, came to that section in the fall of 1881, first locating at La Porte, which at that time was the county seat, purchased a farm of one hundred and sixty acres, partly improved, on which he lived two years, when he was elected to the office of County Judge and moved to Wayne, and has served in that capacity ten years.

He was born in Connecticut in April, 1820, son of Orra and Polly S. Martin, also natives of Connecticut. There were eight children in the family, of which our subject is the second. Four are yet living, two in Nebraska.

When our subject was three years of age his parents moved to Massachusetts, and in 1840 to Wisconsin; his father being a Baptist minister. When twenty-one years of age he went to farming on his own account in Walworth County, where he remained four years. He then went to Fondulac County and followed agricultural pursuits for about four years, and sold his farm, as it was then

being flooded from the dam of Rock River. He went to Sauk County where he still followed his chosen calling nineteen years, and was Sheriff of that County two terms. We next find him in Beaver Dam, Dodge County, where he was engaged in the drug business, which did not prove a success. In 1870 he sold and came to Council Bluffs, Iowa, where he engaged in gardening and fruit raising, which he followed until moving to Wayne County.

January 12, 1843, he was united in marriage to Matilda A. Lewis, the eldest child of William Lewis, a native of New York. There were six children in her father's family. James Lewis was one of the firm of the Lewis Publishing Company, of Chicago.

Mr. and Mrs. Martin are the parents of seven children: Sarah, deceased; William O., deceased; Almena; Lydia, deceased; Emma; Charles and Nettie.

Mr. Martin's early advantages for an education were somewhat limited, but in his continuous battle with the world he has acquired a good education.

Both he and his estimable wife are acceptable members of the Baptist Church. In his political choice he is a Republican, believing as he does, that that party best subserves the interests of the people.

L. F. RAYBURN, County Treasurer of Wayne County, was elected to that office in the fall of 1891. Before entering into the details of the latter years it might be well to acquaint the reader with his earlier history.

He was born in Indiana, December, 1837, son of Hayden and Matilda Rayburn, natives of Kentucky. There were seven children in the father's family, born in the following order: Josephoena; Rupty; L. F.; Catura; Hayden H; Willard and Inid.

L. F. remained in his native state until twenty years of age, when he went to Louisville, Illinois, where he engaged in the manufacture of buggies and plows, which business he followed for about eleven years. He then engaged in the mercantile business in the same town, remaining two years. He next engaged in the furniture and undertaking business which he followed for about two years. We next find him in Corning, Iowa, engaged at general blacksmithing, at which he remained until coming to Wayne County, Nebraska.

His early educational advantages were somewhat limited. His father was a Methodist minister, and during his service in the ministry married 1,149 couple and preached over 500 funeral sermons.

Mr. Rayburn was married in 1860, to Elizabeth Neff, daughter of Henry and Mary Neff, natives of Ohio. There were fourteen children in her father's family, ten of whom are living. Three went into the service; two were killed, and one died by disease contracted while in the army.

Mr. and Mrs. Rayburn are the parents of one interesting child, Zetta.

He is a member of the Masonic Order A. F. & A. M., Lodge No. 196, of Louisville, Illinois, and in his political choice is an Independent.

CHARLOTTE M. WHITE, Superintendent of Public Instruction of Wayne County, Nebraska, dates her settlement in that county from the fall of 1884, at which time, with her parents, they settled twelve miles Southwest of Wayne, on a farm. They leased a ranch on which they remained three years, and moved to Rock County, Nebraska. In that county she and her brother both located homesteads of one hundred and sixty acres each, on which they remained, proved up and secured title from the govern-

ment. While holding down this claim she devoted the bigger part of her time to teaching school and has taught in all seventy terms. Homesteading in the far West for a lady was anything but a pleasant task. She relates that at times she was entirely alone for two weeks on this claim, her nearest neighbor being one mile distant. The trip to that county was made with her brother in a prairie schooner. She gave several lectures on the subject of Temperance at different towns along the route.

Miss White was born near Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, November, 1845, daughter of John G. and Margaret A. White, also natives of the Keystone State. They were the parents of five children born and named in the following order: Elizabeth E., Clementine, Angelena, Charlotte M. and William J., all of whom are living.

Our subject was twenty-four years of age when in company with her parents she left Pennsylvania and came to Johnson County, Iowa, where her father rented land for two years and then moved to Shelby County. Here her father purchased a farm on which they lived thirteen years, when they sold and came to Nebraska. Her education was acquired principly in the common schools of her native state and Iowa. She attended however, one term at the State University at Iowa City, Iowa.

She has devoted eight years of her life in the Temperance cause in Iowa and Nebraska, and was organizer of the W. C. T. U. for the seventh district of Nebraska. She is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and has always lived a life of "single blessedness."

JOHN N. LAWRENCE, located at Wayne, Wayne County, Nebraska, is quite extensively engaged in the breeding of trotting horses. He came to Wayne County in the spring of 1882 and engaged in the dray and express business, which he followed about nine years. In 1885 he purchased one hundred and sixty acres of wild land which he broke out and managed for six years and sold. In 1887, having a love for the horse kind, he purchased the noted horse, Frank Allen, which he owned two seasons and sold. He then purchased A. B. C. as a colt and worked him to a record in a race of 2:28 1-2. He then purchased the son of Membrino Patcheon, also a son of Counselor. To the latter he gave a record, at two years old, of 2:50 1-4. He still owns these horses and has them in keeping at the Wayne fair grounds. He owns fifteen head of brood mares, from such noted horses as sons of Membrino Patcheon, grandsons of Ethan Allen and others of lesser note. He makes a specialty of breeding and training trotting and pacing horses.

He was born in Chenango County, New York, April, 1851. His parents, Joseph and Lydia A. Lawrence were also natives of the Empire State and were the parents of thirteen children, named in the following order: Levancha, Prescott, Eugene, Freelove, Sally A., Monterville, William (deceased), Charles, Joseph, Dallas (deceased), Mattie, Burdett (deceased) and John.

John remained at home until eighteen years of age, when he came to La Crosse, Wisconsin, and went onto a steamboat on the Mississippi River in the capacity of engineer, which he followed one season. We next find him in Dixon County, Nebraska, where he was engaged in the dray and teaming business which he followed until coming to Wayne County.

He was united in marriage in September, 1872, to Tamar Hannant, eldest daugater of Robert Hannant. By this marriage union there has been the folowing children born: Eddie, Blanch, John Jr. and William P., all of whom are living.

J. H. PINGREY, who is living a retired life in the village of Wayne, first located in that town in November, 1889. He was born in Rutland County, Vermont, in April, 1819. His father and mother, Jacob and Olive Pingrey, were also natives of the Green Mountain State, and had a family of eight children: J. H.; Procta; Robbins R.; Susan; Marietta; Darius; Henry and Ruhamar. Five of this family are still living.

At the age of twenty-one our subject commenced working out by the month, and soon bought a small place of twenty acres. He remained in his native State until thirty-three years of age, when he moved to Muscatine County, Iowa. Here he purchased two hundred and forty acres of wild land, which he developed and added to, until he had one thousand acres in a body. He remained in this locality twenty-three years. He then rented his farm fourteen years, when he sold out and came to Nebraska and bought a residence at Wayne, Wayne County, where he has since lived.

He was united in marriage, February, 1844, to Mary L. Parker, daughter of Walter and Roxa Parker, natives of Vermont. There were four children in her father's family: Benjamin; Mary L.; Lafayette, (deceased); and Crawford. By this marriage union there has been two children born: Roxy and Wilson H.

Mr. Pingrey is a stalwart Republican. He had four brothers in the Civil War, one of whom died in the hospital at Baton Rouge.

It should be stated that the ten years prior to his coming to Nebraska he had been in the hardware and agricultural implement business at Wilton, Iowa.

He now possesses four thousand acres of land in Nebraska, the outgrowth of a cash capital of $1,000 when he landed in Muscatine County, Iowa, forty years ago.

S. B. RUSSELL, County Clerk of Wayne County, Nebraska, dates his residence from the fall of 1882. On coming to the county he worked at anything he could get to do in order to earn a livelihood; done carpentering, dug wells and other odd jobs, following this for about three years. He then engaged with Milligan & Co., grain, lumber and stock dealers, remaining with them about eight years. In the fall of 1889 he was elected County Clerk, which office he still holds.

Mr. Russell was born in Washington County, Pennsylvania, October, 1853. He was the third child born to Edwin and Sarah J. Russell, natives of the Keystone State. There were nine children in the family: Isaac J., William, S. B., David B., Samuel C., Margaret, Nancy A., Elizabeth E., and Ida M., seven of whom are living, our subject being the only one residing in Nebraska. When twenty-two years of age he came to Des Moines County, Iowa, where he taught school winters and worked at farm labor during the summer months, following this for four years. We next find him in Henry County, Iowa, running a restaurant, where he remained two years. The following year he formed a partnership with a Mr. Holland, and ran a hotel in Conway, Iowa, after which he came to Wayne County.

His early advantages for an education were somewhat limited, and up to the time of coming to Wayne County he had not succeeded in accumulating any amount of this world's goods.

December, 1880, Lydia Shipley became his wife. She was the seventh child of a family of twenty-two children, born to Josiah M. and Elizabeth Shipley, natives of Ohio and Virginia respectively. Our subject and his wife are the parents of five children: Nora, May, Elizabeth, Crawford E., Helen C., all living.

Mr. Russell is a member of the Odd Fellows Order, Lodge No. 118, of Wayne, also of the Ancient Order of United Workmen and Modern Woodmen of America. In his political choice he is a Democrat.

JAMES P. BUTLER, an agricultural implement dealer of Wayne, Nebraska, has been a resident of that county since the fall of 1890. He has been prominently identified for some years in Dixon County.

He was born in Oswego County, New York, December, 1853. He is the son of John J. and Catharine Butler, also natives of the Empire State. There were six children in his father's family, named as follows: Benjamin; Asel (deceased); Eliza (deceased); James and John twins, and Catharine.

James P., left the Empire State when nineteen years of age and came to Jones County, Iowa, when he engaged in the lumber business which he followed for seven years. In 1879 he sold and moved to Dixon County, Nebraska, where he purchased a large tract of land. This he developed and placed thereon substantial tennants. His home farm of four hundred acres, situated on section 20 of Logan township, was one of the finest arranged and well equipped farms in the county. On this place he had a well selected nursery and an artificial grove which is a modern beauty. He closed out his business in Dixon County in 1892 and 1893, establishing himself in Wayne.

In November, 1889, he met with a serious accident, being run over with a wagon loaded with hay, which injured his spine, from which he will never fully recover.

He was united in marriage February, 1890, to Mary Lessman, daughter of David and Martha Lessman, natives of Germany. Mr. and Mrs. Butler are the parents of one child; James P., Jr.

Besides attending to his agricultural implement business he still has eighty acres on which is developed a fine nursery stock and a good orchard. Mr. Butler is known throughout that section as a liberal and enterprising man.

JARED W. JONES, who is living a retired life in the village of Wayne, Nebraska, is one of the leading men of that town, and is justly entitled to a biographical sketch in this volume.

He was born in Paulet, Rutland County, Vermont, November 14, 1815, son of Ephriam and Rachel Jones. When twenty-two years of age, Jared left Vermont and went to Marshal County, Illinois, where he purchased wild land, and immediately commenced to make substantial improvements by erecting a log cabin and the necessary outbuildings. He lived upon this place fifteen years; he then built a more commodious house across the line in Putnam County. His total residence in that neighborhood was forty-six years, during which time he experienced the hard times coincident to pioneer life. In 1885 he sold his place in Illinois and came to Nebraska.

Mr. Jones was united in marriage in Putnam County, Illinois, March, 1846, to Mary J. Pool, eldest daughter of Guy Pool. By this marriage union there were four children born: Walter; Morris; Eugene and Estella.

His second marriage took place January 19, 1871, at which time he was united in marriage to Mary E. Baker, daughter of John and Mary Baker, residents of Putnam County, Illinois. By this marriage union one child has been born; Harry.

Mr. Jones has always followed the occupation of a farmer; as did his father before him. While his early advantages for an education were poor, he has never lost an

opportunity to acquire that which in his earlier life was somewhat neglected. He has succeeded in accumulating a competency of this world's goods.

Mr. Jones is what may be termed a stalwart Republican, as he has been a member of that party since its origin in 1856.

C. O. FISHER, real estate dealer of Wayne, was born in Bradford County, Pennsylvania, December 18, 1841. He is the son of Frederick and Dolly Fisher, natives of Pennsylvania, who had a family of nine children, our subject being the youngest child. Two are deceased, and he the only resident of Nebraska. When twenty years of age he came to Muscatine, Iowa, with but five dollars in money. He worked on a farm eight months, and on account of failure of crops he only received about $17.00 of his wages. He then went to Black River Falls, Wisconsin, where he was engaged in the lumbering woods and rafting to different points, including St. Louis. This he followed for about three years. In 1866, '67 and '68 he was in the State University at Iowa City. We next find him at Des Moines, Iowa, teaching school, which he followed until 1870. From that date until 1873 he followed teaching in Muscatine County. He was then engaged as bookkeeper for a firm in West Liberty, Muscatine County, one year. The following year he was at Center Point, Linn County, Iowa, in the capacity of Station Agent, then principle of the city school four years, and the following four years were were spent in a lumber yard in that town.

April, 1884, Mr. Fisher located in Wayne County, Nebraska, and engaged in the lumber business, which he followed until 1889, when he sold out and the following fall was elected County Treasurer, holding his office two years. On his retirement from office he engaged at his present business, that of buying and selling real estate. He came to Wayne County with limited means, commencing in the lumber business on a salary, but afterward became a partner in the business.

He was married June, 1873, to Mary A. K. Alger, daughter of Pierson and Susan Alger, natives of Ohio. There were nine children in her father's family, Mary being the sixth child. Seven are still living, five are residents of Nebraska, also her father and mother.

Mr. and Mrs. Fisher are the parents of one child, Harry.

He is a member of the Masonic Order of the Lodge of Wayne, also of the Ancient Order of United Workmen No. 120, of Center Point. He believes that the Democratic party best subserves the interests of the people, and therefore votes with that party.

His house is one of the best in the city, erected with modern improvements.

JAMES H. GALLEY, one of the prominent old settlers and merchants of Columbus, Nebraska, was born in Cheshire, England, April 23, 1840. He is the son of James and Ann (Whittaker) Galley. In his father's family there were nine children, seven of whom lived to be adults; of these George W., is a resident of Columbus; Martha, wife of John Barrow, of Salt Lake City, Utah; Samuel, a prominent merchant of Creighton, Nebraska; Sarah Ann, also a resident of Creighton and James H. Galley.

In 1853 the family left England, sailing for America, landing at New Orleans. They came up the Mississippi River by steamboat as far as Keokuk, Iowa, and from there with teams to Council Bluffs and on to Utah, locating in Salt Lake City. They remained in that city until June, 1859, when they retraced their steps, again crossing the plains and locating in Platte County, Nebraska, where his father purchased three hundred and eighty-nine acres of government land.

His father was a man of more than ordinary ability and was elected one of the first Justices of the Peace in that locality. He died in 1861, his good wife only surviving him three months.

In the fall of 1862, James H. enlisted in the Second Nebraska Cavalry, Company K, and was in the Indian war, participating in the battle of White Stone Hills, under General Sully. He received his discharge at Omaha in 1863, after leaving the army he returned home and again engaged in farming which he followed until the spring of 1866 when he embarked in the mercantile business in company with Vincent Kummer, continuing about one year, and sold out to Dale & Willard and again returned to the farm. In 1873 the firm of J. H. Galley & Bro. was formed and engaged in the mercantile business in Columbus. In 1880 they started a branch at Creighton, Nebraska. In 1892 the firm was dissolved, our subject remaining in Columbus, his brother, Samuel, taking the Creighton stock.

On February 21, 1871, Miss Helen Hudson became his wife, daughter of Judge Hudson, of Columbus, a pioneer of that section. By this marriage union eight children have been born, six sons and two daughters: Albert J. is a graduate of the Columbus High School and of Rohrbough's Commercial College of Omaha and is now a clerk in his father's store. Vincent H., also took a course in Rohrbough's Commercial College; Walter W., at school; Ethel G., Earl R., William H., Maud E. and Clifford R.

Mr. Galley is a stanch Republican and has always taken an active interest in the political issues of the day. He also takes an active interest in educational matters and is to-day one of the Board of Education in the city of Columbus, and a member of the town Council. Mr. Galley has always taken an active interest in all enterprises tending to the upbuilding of his town and county, being a liberal donator in all public enterprises. The First National Bank of Columbus is considered one of the substantial institutions of that place, Mr. Galley being its vice-president. He is a member of the Royal Arcanum, has held nearly all the subordinate offices in the order and is to-day deputy supreme regent.

When our subject came to Nebraska, where now is situated the thriving city of Columbus, it was then a wild, unsettled region in the midst of the great American desert. The success of his town would never have been guessed much less realized. He has lived to see school houses erected over the country, a distance of from two to four miles apart, and church spires towering above them on every hand. He has seen cities and towns spring up over the once desolate prairie; a net-work of railroad cross and re-cross until to-day it is almost impossible, in the State of Nebraska, to get more than twenty miles distant from one of those main thoroughfares. Surely the eye of wonder is upon us and to-day an eye witness of these changes is an honor, but to be a participant is not accorded to all.

When Mr. Galley first came to Platte County their nearest trading post was Omaha and their milling was done at Calhoun, taking a week to make the trip to either place. At the time he built his first house in Columbus, the lumber was hauled from Fremont, and he was obliged to pay $90 00 per thousand for the same. He has seen much of the hardship coincident to pioneer life but has succeeded in accumulating a competency in this world's goods.

Mr. and Mrs. Galley rank among the best citizens of the place and are surrounded by a host of friends.

FRANS NELSON, cashier of the First National Bank at Hartington, came to Cedar County with his parents in the fall of 1866, and was then but seven years of age. His father located near Grand Island, taking a homestead of one hundred and sixty acres of wild land, and six months later was taken sick and died. His older brothers then took charge and made substantial improvements by erecting a house 16x24 feet, barns and other outbuildings, and were reasonably successful until March 1881, when the high water of the Missouri of that spring washed the buildings away, forty head of cattle and fifteen head of horses, sustaining a loss of about $3,000.00. Feeling somewhat disheartened they all abandoned the farm. Our subject then went to the Black Hills, where he was engaged in mining for six months. He then engaged in teaching school, which he followed for three years. He then came back to Cedar County, farmed the old homestead one year. In 1885 he was deputy County Clerk, remaining two years, at which time he was elected County Clerk, holding the office four years. At the expiration of his term of office he helped organize the First National Bank and was elected its cashier, which position he has since held. The bank was organized with a capital of $50,000.00.

Mr. Nelson was born in Sweden in August, 1859, son of Solomon and Christina Nelson, natives of Sweden, who had a family of eight children, Frans being the sixth child. When he was seven years of age his parents came to America, landing at New York, and from there came direct to Cedar County. His father died in 1867 and the mother in 1881.

Our subject had good educational advantages. He graduated from the Yankton High School after a three year's course, which was in the class of 1881.

He was married in January, 1885, to Mary O. Parker, daughter of A. S. and Mary Parker, natives of New Hampshire. There were four children in her father's family: W. B., Mary O., George I., and Sadie W., all living. Two children have blessed this union: George A. and Sadie Mae.

In his social relations it should be said he is a member of the Odd Fellows Lodge No. 199 of Hartington, A. O. U. W., and in his political choice is a Republican.

CHARLES PLUMLEIGH, County Judge located at Hartington, Nebraska, came to that county in April, 1883, first locating four miles south-east of that town. He and his brother located a claim, erected a house and afterward found there was another claimant, so abandoned it, receiving pay for their improvements. Charles then engaged at carpenter work in the village, following it until the fall of 1890. He was elected County Judge at that time; re-elected the following year, which office he still holds.

He was born in Albany, New York, September, 1845. His father was twice married. By his first marriage there was one son born, Robert, who went away on a whaling voyage and was never heard from afterward; by his second wife there were eight children: Thomas H.; Charles; George; Robert K.; Harry H.; Mary A. (deceased); William P.; Helen E. (deceased).

Our subject lived in New York State until two years of age, when in company with his parents they moved to Elgin, Illinois, where his father, Thomas Plumleigh, purchased a large tract of land, and also engaged in the milling business. He erected a large brick structure, deriving power from the outlet of Crystal Lake and operated the mill about five years.

Charles remained at home until January 24, 1862, at which time he enlisted in Company F, Fifteenth Illinois Infantry; was mustered in at Chicago under Captain Henry;

went to Tipton, Missouri, from there to St. Louis, Missouri, where they joined the Fourth Division of the Sixteenth Army Corps under General Hurlbert; and from there to Fort Donelson. During 1862 Mr. Plumleigh participated in the following engagements: Pittsburg Landing, Siege of Corinth and the Hatchie. The following year he was in the Siege of Vicksburg under General Lauman, and the Battle at Jackson, Mississippi, going into winter quarters in the rear of Vicksburg. In 1864 he was in the second Battle of Champion Hills, on the Mendoin expedition; returning to Vicksburg with his regiment, was transferred to the Seventeenth Army Corps, under General F. P. Blair, and was sent to re-enforce Sherman, remaining with him through the entire campaign; participating in the Battle of Atlanta. While near Altoona, guarding the railroad, the company were taken prisoners October 4th, and was incarserated in that den of horrors, known as Andersonville Prison, seven months. After his release, Mr. Plumleigh went to Jacksonville, Florida, arriving April 28, 1865. He was there paroled and sent to Annapolis, Maryland, thence to Benton Barracks, Missouri, and from there to Camp Butler, Illinois, where he was mustered out June 21, 1865; receiving his discharge on the 29th, returning home without a scratch. He soon engaged at carpenter work, doing odd jobs, which he followed until 1869, when he came to Omaha, Nebraska, where he followed his trade for a short time. He then engaged with a surveying party to do surveying in Nebraska, but the Indians being so bad, they were obliged to return. He then went to St. Paul, Minnesota, and from there to Quincy, Illinois, where he was engaged getting out ties for the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, six months; after which he followed his trade at Quincy, until 1871, when he again came to Nebraska.

April, 1871, marked a new era in this man's life, for it was on that date he was united in marriage to Ella M. Bradford, daughter of Daniel P. and Harriet Bradford, natives of Massachusetts. They have had born to them: Harry C.; Marian; George W.; Doran C.; Grace; Louis G.; Frank and Fred; all living.

Mr. Plumleigh's early advantages for an education, like many an other man of his day, were somewhat limited; he only attending the public schools, but with his continuous battle with the world he has acquired a good education.

He came to Nebraska a poor man, but by industry and good management he has accumulated a good property, owning a farm near town and property in Hartington.

In his social relations it should be stated he is a member of the Masonic Order, A. F. & A. M. Lodge No. 190, Dundee, Illinois. He is also a member of the Grand Army of the Republic and Knights of Labor Orders. In his political belief he is an Independent.

BERNARD SUING, who is living a retired life at Hartington, Cedar County, Nebraska, will form the subject of this biographical notice. Coming to this County in the spring of 1861 he can rightfully be termed a pioneer. He first located at St. Helena where he squatted on a piece of land of one hundred and sixty acres which he afterward homesteaded. He built a log house 16x18 feet, with dirt roof, in which he lived ten years. He then erected another log house 18x28, but soon after covered it over with frame and built an addition 12x28 with a kitchen 10x12. He made other and substantial improvements, including a barn 30x75 feet. He made his place more beautiful by adding a grove of six acres. He kept adding to his land until he had two hundred and forty acres, all under fence. In the fall of

1893 he gave the place to one of his sons, he moving into the village of Hartington.

Coming to a new country at an early day, was anything but a pleasure trip, for many of the early settlers suffered great hardships with grasshoppers destroying their crops. Such was the case with Mr. Suing the first few years he was in Cedar County. They moved to Ponca several times abandoning their claim for fear of Indians. Their nearest mill was at this point which was forty miles distant. At one time he relates that it took nine days to make the trip, being obliged to wait for their grist, there being so many ahead of him. Their nearest market places were Sioux City and Yankton. One not experienced in the hardships of the early days can form but little idea of the trials the early pioneer passed through.

To acquaint the reader with Mr. Suing's earlier history, let it be said he was born in Germany, September, 1820. He was the second child born to Henry and Elizabeth Suing, also natives of the German Empire. There were eight children in the family, four of whom are living, three residents of Nebraska, and one in Germany.

Bernard remained in his native country until thirty years of age, when he sailed for America, landing at Baltimore, was there engaged in working in a nursery five years. He then went to Dubuque County, Iowa, where he followed farming for about four years when he came to Nebraska.

He was married April, 1853, to Madaline Kough, daughter of Frederick and Anna M. Kough, who had seven children in the family, she being the oldest. They have a family of ten children: John B., Henry, Catharine, Stephen, Mary, Joseph, Frank, Maud, Anna, August all of whom are living; nine residents of Nebraska and one of Oregon.

He and family are members of the Catholic Church and in his political choice he votes the Democratic ticket.

Mr. Suing, in his native country, received a good common school education, serving in the German army six years. When he came to America he was a poor man, but by hard work and careful management has secured a good home and enough to keep the wolf from his door during his declining years.

GEORGE BERNY, who is living a retired life in the City of Columbus, Platte County, Nebraska, dates his settlement in that county from 1857.

Mr. Berny was born in Valz Canton, Gresson, Switzerland, January 30, 1832. He is the son of Anton and Ursula (Furger) Berny, by whom there were three children who lived to be adults. His mother died when he was six years of age; two years later his father married again George left home on that account; went to Lindan, Germany, where he was employed herding cattle, remaining there three years. He then returned home and herded goats and cattle in the Alps of Switzerland in the year 1846. He then went to the City of Meiland, Italy, where he was engaged in a hotel by his uncle.

At the time of the Revolution in 1848, he took part in that unpleasant affair; he was taken prisoner, but remained only four days, when the Austrians retreated from Meiland and he was set free; five months after, the Austrians returned. He then went to the Armory for a gun, and came near getting killed by the blowing up of the Armory; one hundred and eleven others, however, sustained fatal injuries. In the spring of 1849 he participated in the Battle of Nuvara, being defeated by the Austrians and came near being wiped out: after which, he took occasion one dark night to escape, and in which he succeeded, returning to his home in

Switzerland; but only remained a short time when he again returned to Italy, remaining until 1853, when he again returned to Switzerland, and then was under military service for two months.

In the month of October, 1854, he sailed for America; took a sailing vessel, and landed in New York December 11th. He came from that city to Chicago, and for a time was employed in a hotel. In the spring of 1855 he went into the lumbering woods of Northern Wisconsin; working there with Canadian French, he soon learned their language. We next find him in New Orleans, and as he could not secure work in a hotel, he was obliged to work on a steamboat with the negros, which run from that city to Mobile, Alabama; after one month he secured employment in the largest hotel of Mobile, remaining there three months. He soon had the California fever; returned to New Orleans, but when counting his cash found it short the required amount, so he remained in that city three days; he then was asked by the captain of a military company if he could handle a gun, to take part in the procession in the laying of the corner stone for a monument for some prominent General. He was told that he could. Our subject soon donned the blue muffin and fell in, participating in that grand affair, this being in 1856; after which he took a steamboat to St. Louis. While there he saw an advertisement for sixty men to drive cattle and teams to California from the west part of Kansas; he made inquiries in the matter, paid one dollar for his information, and started for that point; but when he arrived he found it was a hoax. But still he had the California fever.

Hearing that there was a wagon road from St. Joe, Missouri to Omaha, and from there to California, he started for Omaha, and arrived in May, 1856. There still was no chance of getting to California, so he concluded that Nebraska was possibly as good. He secured employment with a stone mason, John H. Green. That fall his employer sent him and Fred Gottchalk with two yoke of oxen to Columbus, Nebraska, to cut logs for a sawmill. The first day they arrived at Elkhorn City; the second day there was a tremendous snowstorm; snow fell to the depth of two and a half feet, but they still continued their journey. The third day reaching within three miles of Fremont, their cattle gave out; our subject agreed to stay with the sleighs, while Fred Gottchalk and Fred Becker went to Fremont to get a team to get their's out of the snow. After the two men left our subject for Fremont, a tremendous blizzard came up, and he had given up hope of being rescued. His two companions notified the people of Fremont that there was still a man out in the storm. Two brave citizens of Fremont one by the name of Kittle and another, started to his rescue, and as luck would have it, found him, it being a miracle indeed to rescue a man in such a blizzard; and he still feels thankful to those two men for his life. The next day they went after the teams, unyoked them and drove them back to Omaha, as it was impossible to continue their journey on account of the snow. Fremont consisted of three log huts at this time.

Mr. Berny resumed his journey from Omaha to Columbus in the first part of March, 1857, alone this time, and on foot, carrying provisions, bed and clothing on his back. When reaching Shell Creek he went snowblind, but still continued his journey up Shell Creek, with great disadvantage, up to his waist in snow. Some few months prior, two friends of his, Charles Reinke and Henry Lusche, had taken claims about twenty-five miles up Shell Creek, and were living there; that was what our subject was heading for. When he

had traveled about the distance he thought his friends were living, he attempted to shoot off his gun, but found the powder had got wet; he then began hallooing, but no answer could be heard from his friends, and being snowblind, could not see, so he still kept going on, but was at this time going by his friends some distance; but as luck would have it Reinke saw him, and went after him, or he would have been lost, as a heavy snow-storm came up that night.

Land not being surveyed yet, our subject took a squatter's claim two miles west of Charles Reinke, and six miles north of Columbus. He made trips to Omaha and worked there at intervals until 1860, when he sold the claim for one hundred and fifty dollars, with which he purchased an ox team and went to Pikes Peak, Colorado, and took a hay claim, and was engaged in the hay business, hauling hay to Denver, thirty-five miles; and Central City, seventy miles, and received as high as $200 per ton, but experienced a great deal of hardship; fording rivers, sleeping under the wagons in the snow, and eating frozen bread. In May, 1864, a terrible hail storm brought the water down from the valley five feet high, and as he lived close to the Platte River, was nearly drowned, but rescued by a man on horseback. This flood covered his hay land with sand and gravel from two to three feet deep, rendering it worthless. After this he took two ox teams and went to Omaha for freight, mostly flour. On his return, reaching Fort Kearney he was stopped by the soldiers on account of the Indians, as they had destroyed and killed every thing for about three hundred miles west of them. He was obliged to stay there about seven days; by this time about five hundred teams had gathered. They then made their way through in trains, camped at night about fifty teams together. When reaching Denver he got twenty dollars a sack for his flour, which he had paid three dollars and fifty cents for in Omaha. In April, 1865, he took the stage from Denver to Columbus.

He married at Columbus Rosa Hengeller, and went to Des Moines, Iowa, and bought a team of four mules to freight from Omaha to Denver. Starting from Des Moines, the mules ran away; he jumped from the wagon and broke his leg and was laid up for some time, after which he loaded his team in Omaha with bacon and meat and went back to Denver, but lost money on this load, as the war had ended by this time. We next find him in Columbus; he took a homestead and pre-emption claim about four miles west of that town, on which he farmed until 1892. He was an extensive cattle and hog raiser and feeder, being one of the first in the business in this county. He has sold two hundred and forty acres of his land for $7,000, and has two hundred and forty acres left in the same neighborhood.

Mr. Berny has been married twice; his first wife, Rosa Hengeller, was a native of Switzerland. They had one son, Joseph, cashier of the First National Bank of Columbus, Nebraska. His second wife, Amelia Dutches, is a native of Germany. She has three half brothers, two of which, Joseph and John Berny, live in Greeley County, Nebraska, wealthy farmers, and one in Cairo, Egypt. Politically, our subject believes in the principles of the Democratic party.

In 1881 he made a trip to his native country, visiting France, Switzerland, Italy, and principle towns in those countries. In 1889 he again made a trip to those countries, seeing the World's Fair at Paris, in company with Robert Kummer and John Gisin.

This man's life has been truly an eventful one; being left on his own resourse when but nine years of age, herding goats in the Alps

in his native country while yet a small boy, serving in the revolution of that country, and finally coming to America and going on the frontier among bands of hostile Indians, is certainly an experience that the young man of to-day would think he could not endure. But pioneers were born, not made.

HENSON WISEMAN, a pioneer of Cedar County, is justly entitled to a biographical notice in this connection. He was born in West Virginia, November 5, 1817. Came to Iowa in 1839, moved to Fort Des Moines, in 1850, and six years later to Sioux City. In the spring of 1857 he came Cedar County, Nebraska, where he now resides.

In 1862 he enlisted in Company I, Second Nebraska Cavalry and served thirteen months. During his absence his family was attacked by Indians, a detailed account of which was written by Wilbur F. Bryant and from which we have extracted the principal features.

On the Missouri river, in the northeast portion of Cedar County close to the Dixon County line, is what is known as "Brocks Bottom," a considerable portion of which is covered with a heavy growth of timber and is about three miles wide by six miles long. Near the upper end of this bottom is a spot which, for being the scene of a bloody deed may yet be memorable in "poetry and song." It was in this bottom that Henson Wiseman and his young wife located in 1857. They belonged to the middle class, coming from the mountain region of the old dominion state, they were no novices in frontier life. Poor in worldly good but rich in love and hope. When they first came west they settled at Burlington, Iowa, then a frontier town. Living in wildernesses became a passion with some men. Boone, Carson or Crockett could never have thrived in civilizaton. Our subject, being of the same turn, riding on the crest of the advancing wave settled at Fort Des Moines, later at Sioux City, where he shingled the first house in the now Corn Palace City. But advancing civilization drove them still onward and in 1857 they settled in Brocks Bottom, as before stated. He and his estimable wife had been blessed with a family of eight children, two of whom they had buried in Iowa. By dint of toil and industry they accumulated a comfortable property on a squatters claim, where another son died, the first natural death in Cedar County. Another son was born to them. Their sorrow was thus merged into their new joy. Father, mother and children bent their united energies to the subduing of the forest and a happy future appeared to be before them.

In September, 1862, when Abraham Lincoln issued his immortal Emancipation Proclomation, and the month following called for more troops with which to suppress the slave holders, the heart of the pioneer and his Virginia blood burned within him. His second son was seventeen years of age and was deemed sufficient protection for the mother and children. The father joined Company I, commanded by Captain John Taffe, and the company was sent to join Sully's regiment.

On the 23rd of June, 1863, the mother had gone to Yankton, Dakota, by pony express, to buy some of the necessaries of life. On her return, leaving the carrier at old St. James, she walked three miles through a ravine to her home. Arriving there with a mother's joyful expectation, she was alarmed at seeing no signs of life and no outstretched arms to meet her, no lips were upturned to receive a mother's kiss. Looking through the window she saw an Indian lying on the floor. Telltale marks of gore were upon the door, as the terrible truth flashed upon her.

She was siezed wtih a frenzy of despair, rushed to the other side of the house, and there lay one of her children, a boy of eight years, shot to death; wild with grief, fear and frenzy, the poor woman fled back up the revene to old St. James and told the dreadful story. It was now night-fall. No one dared to move till day-break. What a night it must have been for that fond mother. Forever undescribed, let it remain. The following morning the small band of settlers at old St. James, took a circuitous route on the open prairie to the scene of the massacre. Three of the children were dead, the two others were yet alive. The eldest, a boy of seventeen lay upon the floor, with his skull crushed and both arms broken. His hands still clutched his rifle, the barrel was empty. The brave boy had perished in a hand to hand struggle to protect the honor of his sister from savage infamy. The sister yet living had been maltreated in a manner which forbids detail. The poor girl lived five days but never spoke. The second boy, a lad of thirteen years, had been stabbed to death and another of eight years lying outside the door. But the saddest of all was the sight of "mama's darling" a little fellow of five summers, mortally wounded, "Indians scared me mamma," was all he could say. He died three days later.

In less than two weeks the sad story reached the father, two hundred miles away. Mounting his horse, without taking refreshments, he set out on his dismal journey and rode night and day, with the energy of madness and despair. Arriving at Brock Bottom, Henson Wiseman entered the house, his home no more. Above the grave of his slaughtered children he swore a terrible oath of vengeance. How well the oath has been kept is a secret between him and his God. But this is certain, for over twenty years none of the vagabond bands of Indians, which infested this county, could be induced to enter Brocks Bottom. To the red men, it is "the valley of the shadow of death."

Henson Wiseman and his wife are now living near the scene of the massacre.

GEORGE O. ACERS, cashier of the Concord State Bank, came to Concord township, Dixon County, Nebraska, in the spring of 1879. His earthly possessions invoiced at that time one span of mules, wagon and harness, one cow and two pigs. He took a homestead of one hundred and sixty acres of wild land, broke it out and erected a frame house 16x22, one story high, in which he lived until 1885, when he made an addition 12x22. This house was the first in that locality. He added to his land until he had one hundred and seventy-two and a half acres, ninety acres of which is under good cultivation, surrounded by good fence. He operated this farm nine years, and had brought it to a high state of cultivation and added substantial improvements to the place in the way of a good barn, well, with wind power, feed and corn sheller combined. In 1889 he sold his place and purchased the lumber interests of Shumway & Everett at Concord, which business he carried on, including that of agricultural implements, three years, when he sold and went into the grain business, in which he remained eighteen months. During this time the Concord State Bank had been organized, with Mr. Acers as one of the directors. In 1893 he was made its cashier, which position he still holds. This bank was organized with an authorized capital of $50,000.00, and does a general banking business.

At the time Mr. Acers came to Dixon County his nearest market place was twenty-seven miles away, and his nearest mill seventeen miles. He ferried the lumber across the Missouri River with which to build his house and constructed his own bridges across the un-

bridged stream in order to draw his lumber to the homestead. He suffered some reverses two different seasons, one season by hail and the other by heavy wind storms. He also had an idea of the grasshopper plague, as he was in the county the last year that those little winged pests did their damage, and suffered no little inconvenience the first year in securing the necessaries of life.

He was born in Delaware County, Iowa, June, 1855, son of George and Charlotte B. Acers, natives of New York State, who reared a family of four children: Attie M., Mary H., George O. and Albert C., all of whom are living.

His father was one of the pioneers of Iowa, as he came to Delaware County, that state, in 1848, his homestead being what is now the city of Manchester, the great dairy town of the state today, and which it has been since 1876, when a leading butter man of that town took the first premium at the Centennial Exposition, on butter made in Delaware County.

Our subject was married in that county, September, 1878, to Ida Hudson, daughter of William and Emmaline Hudson, natives of New York, who had a family of seven children, she being the third child. Of this family of children six are living, two of whom are residents of Nebraska.

Mr. and Mrs. Acers are the parents of seven children, born and named in the following order: Attie, Inez, Claude, Angie, Romaine, Charlotte and Rowland, all of whom are living.

Mr. Acers is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows Lodge No. 115, of Ponca; also of the Ancient Order of United Workmen. In his political choice he is a Republican.

In Delaware County his early advantages for an education were good. Besides attending the public schools in Manchester, he was three years in the Iowa State University.

During his residence in Dixon County he has always taken an active part in all public enterprises, as well as taking an active interest in the politics of the County and State. He is widely and favorably known throughout that section of country, and his friends can be counted by that one word legion.

GEORGE F. CHITTENDEN, of the firm of Wheeler & Chittenden, real estate dealers, doing business in the village of Pender, came to Thurston County in the summer of 1885. His first work in that town was for the Crowel Lumber and Grain Company, with whom he remained about seven years.

November, 1892, the firm of Wheeler & Chittenden was formed to do a real estate and loan business. This firm has under their control for lease and for sale over 20,000 acres of farm and grass lands.

Our subject was born in Fond du Lac County, Wisconsin, May, 1860. His parents, Frederick and Laura Chittenden, were natives of Burlington, Vermont, and were the parents of five children: Charles T., B. F., George F., H. J. and William. The last named is deceased. When George F. was six years of age his parents moved to Belvidere, Illinois, where his father was in the grocery and live stock business. When twelve years of age, he in company with his parents moved to Chicago, and three years later commenced business for himself. He went to Chicago, where he worked for a time as shipping clerk.

In 1884, Mr. Chittenden came to Blair, Nebraska, where he engaged in the live stock business. We next find him in Thurston County. He has built five different residences in the village of Pender.

Virginia A. Gray became his wife in March, 1885. She was the daughter of William H. and Evaline Gray from Altoona, Pennsylvania, she being the oldest child. Mr. and Mrs. Chittenden are the parents of three children: William, Eva and Norma. William is deceased.

Mr. Chittenden is a member of the Knights of Pythias Order, Lodge No. 127, in the village of Pender. Both he and his wife are acceptable members of the Episcopal Church. Politically he is a Republican.

J. G. DOWNS, a real estate dealer in the village of Pender, will form the subject of this biographical memoir. He first saw the light of day in Vermont, March, 1833. He is the son of George G. and Betsy R. Downs, also natives of the Green Mountain State. They were the parents of two children: J. G. and Mary, now Mrs. Philo M. Richardson, of Magnolia, Harrison County, Iowa. Mr. Richardson came to Harrison County in 1874, and commenced work at farm labor by the month, during the summer months, teaching school during the winter. He now has a comfortable home, and is considered one of the well-to-do citizens of that county.

Our subject lived in Vermont until twenty-four years of age, when he came West to Iowa and followed school teaching for ten years. We next find him in Magnolia, Harrison County, Iowa, in the mercantile business, which he followed for eight years.

In 1862 Mr. Downs enlisted in Company C, Twenty-ninth Iowa Infantry, first under Captain Fuller, later under Captain Bacon. He was elected First Duty Sergeant and promoted to Orderly Sergeant, which office he held until discharged. He served three years and ten days, and during his time of service he was in the battle of Helena, Spanish Fort and Fort Blakeley, and was only in the hospital three days during his entire service. He received his discharge at Davenport, Iowa, August 28, 1865.

He was united in marriage February 25, 1860, to Hattie Lawrence, daughter of Elias and Mary Lawrence, natives of Vermont. By this marriage union there has been eight children born, six of whom are living, named as follows: Franklin, Bert, George, Roy, Newton and William.

Both he and his wife are members of the Presbyterian Church. In his political choice he believes in the principles of the Independent party.

In the spring of 1885 at the laying out of the village of Pender, Mr. Downs moved his family to that town and cast his lot with the people in the New Eldorado. His first move was to construct comfortable quarters in which to live. This he succeeded in doing by erecting a house 16x24 with a wing 14x16. He was the first Justice of the Peace in the town, and was the first County Judge after the county was organized, and was Postmaster under Cleveland's first administration.

JAMES WEISER, a hardware dealer in the village of Pender, came to what is now Thurston County, in the spring of 1884, then a part of Cuming County. He first located at Athens, two miles from Pender, and engaged in the agricultural implement business, but on the laying out of the town of Pender he moved to that point. During the year that he was at Athens he located a claim of one hundred and sixty acres which he afterward improved and brought to a high state of cultivation. After six years dealing in agricultural implements he added a stock of hardware. The firm is now known as Weiser Brothers. In 1891 they erected a building of brick 50x100 feet, two stories high, the first story and basement of which is occupied by them in their busi-

ness, the second story being used as an Opera House.

To say that Mr. Weiser has succeeded, it only needs to be added that when he came to this section he was the possessor of a very small amount of this world's goods.

Mr. Weiser was born in Juniata County, Pennsylvania, February, 1854. His parents, Jacob and Margaret Weiser, were also natives of the Keystone State, and were the parents of ten children: James being the third child. Seven of these children are still living.

In 1882 our subject left his native State and went to Michigan, and two years later found him in Nebraska.

In his social relations he belongs to the Masonic Order, A. F. & A. M., Lodge No. 203, of Pender. He casts his vote with the Republican party.

JOHN R. HOUSE, who is engaged in general merchandising in the village of Pender, dates his settlement in Thurston County from the spring of 1885. He first located four miles west of Pender, purchasing a homestead right, paying eighteen dollars per acre for the same. This place was partly improved. He lived on his place four years. In July, 1891, he started his present business, and carries a full and complete stock of general merchandise. He has seen Pender grow from a small town to one that draws trade for miles around,

Mr. House was born in Pulaska County, Illinois, in 1857. He is the son of Jacob and Martha House, natives of North Carolina and Virginia, respectively. There were eight children in his father's family, John being the third child, five of whom are living; our subject is the only resident of Nebraska. His father is deceased, but his mother is still living.

When twenty-two years of age he was a resident of Illinois, but soon left that State and went to Missouri, where he worked at farm labor two years, and then came to Nebraska.

Emma House became his wife in January, 1880. By this marriage union there has been two children born: Nellie and Nora.

In his boyhood days Mr. House only received a common school education, but in his business relations he has become to be a well informed man.

He believes that the Democratic party best serves the interests of the people, and therefore casts his vote with them.

He is a member of the Knights of Pythias Order, Lodge No. 127, of the village of Pender.

JOHN F. MYERS, County Clerk of Thurston County, has been a resident of Pender since October, 1887.

Mr. Myers was born in Cambria County, Pennsylvania, August, 1854. His parents, Anthony J. and Catharine Myers were also natives of that State. There were twelve children in the family, nine of whom are living, and all residents of Nebraska. His parents are living in Dakota County, his father possessing some three hundred and eighty acres of Dakota County soil, which is one of the finest equipped and well arranged farms in the County.

Our subject left the Keystone State in company with his parents when but six years of age, and came to Dubuque, Iowa, where his father was a member of the police force one year; after which they came to Dakota County, Nebraska. John's early advantages for an education were somewhat limited, but to-day is a well informed man.

He was united in marriage in June, 1889, to Alice McPortland, daughter of James and Mary McPortland, who were natives of Ireland. There were sixteen children in her father's family, eight of whom are living.

Our subject and his wife are the parents of two children: Mary and Anna. Both he and his wife are members of the Catholic Church. In his political choice he is a Republican.

When Mr. Myers first came to Thurston County in company with his brother they erected a store building 22x86 feet, which they filled with a complete line of general merchandise. This was the fourth store in that village. They continued in this business under the firm name of Myers Bros. three years, when they sold the stock, but still retain the building, which they rent.

After they retired from the mercantile business they became members of the firm known as the Flournoy Live Stock and Real Estate Company. This firm controlled about two thousand four hundred acres of plow land and fifteen thousand acres of pasture land. They also leased twenty thousand acres more of pasture, making in all thirty-seven thousand four hundred acres. They have under their care about five hundred head of cattle, and do a general feeding and shipping business.

This firm has the following officers: J. S. Lemon, President; A. W. Turner, Secretary; J. F. Myers, Treasurer; and R. R. Myers, General Manager.

September 16, 1889, our subject was appointed County Clerk of Thurston County. The following year was elected to that office, and is now serving his second term.

In glancing over the foregoing sketch one cannot help but be convinced that our subject has made a financial success in nearly all of his undertakings. His entire business interests is the outgrowth of a cash capital of seven thousand dollars, which he and his brother possessed when starting in the mercantile business at Pender in 1887.

THOMAS L. SLOAN, of the firm of Chase & Sloan, Attorneys at Law in the village of Pender, came to Thurston County in the spring of 1881. He came to that county with his grandparents and located at the Omaha Indian Agency; his grandfather was in the Governments employ, and located the first mill on the reservation.

Thomas attended the government school at the Omaha Agency two years. From there he went to the Indian school at Hampton, Virginia, going through the regular course of study, graduating in the class of 1889; he stood at the head of the class and was the Valadictorian of the class. With his other studies he began reading law, completing his law study under his present partner, Mr. Chase.

He was born at St. Louis, Missouri, May, 1863; his parents, William E. and Catharine Sloan, were natives of Nebraska and Missouri, respectively. His father was a well informed man, and was a graduate of the St. Louis College. Thomas was the only child.

When fourteen years of age our subject left home and made a voyage at sea in the merchants service. He was very apt in the parlance of the seaman. After his sea-fareing life, he was in the regular army on the frontier in Montana and Idaho one year. His mother securing his release on account of his age.

January 1, 1891, marked a new era in his life. At that date he was united in marriage to Anna Tellkamp. She is an acceptable member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, while he adheres to the Presbyterian faith.

In his political choice, Mr. Sloan believes in the principles of the Democratic party.

In reviewing the foregoing sketch, the reader will easily grasp something of the character of this young man. Leaving home when but fourteen years of age, going on board a merchants vessel, and a few months later

joining the regular army, his place of duty being on the frontier, one will be thoroughly impressed with the idea that in his young days, at least, he knew no such thing as fear.

The firm of Chase & Sloan are prominent throughout the State and County as Indian attorneys.

ED. ROSE, a liveryman in the village of Pender, came to Thurston County in the spring of 1887, and located on a partly improved farm of one hundred and sixty acres, just north of Pender. On this place he made some substantial improvements in the way of a house, barn, shedding, etc., which involved an expense of $1,500.00. He operated this place three years, when he sold out and went into the stock business in the village of Pender. He then drifted into the livery business and is now proprietor of what is known as the Star livery barn. He carries a stock valued at $2,500.00. He still devotes some time in the stock business. In connection with his livery business he runs a bus and transfer line in connection with the Peebles house.

He was born at Mt. Pleasant, Iowa, July, 1863, son of Solomon and Mattie Rose, natives of Ohio, who are the parents of seven children, our subject being the oldest child. When three years of age, in company with his parents he came to Omaha, Nebraska. His father was a government contractor, furnishing supplies to the different forts. His father afterward purchased a ranch near Hermon, Nebraska, on which our subject grew to manhood, and from there he came to Thurston County.

He was united in marriage in the spring of 1887, to Mattie Ray, daughter of Edward and Elizabeth Ray, natives of Illinois, who had a family of two children, George and Mattie.

Our subject and his wife have been blessed by the birth of two children, Nettie and Inez.

He belongs to the Knights of Pythias Order, Lodge No. 127, of Pender. In his political choice he is a Republican.

HIRAM CHASE, attorney at law, doing business in the village of Pender, under the firm name of Chase & Sloan, located in that town in 1891. Soon after his arrival, this firm was formed, an office rented, and a law shingle put out. The firm's practice has been principally, with the Indians, and are known throughout the state and county, as Indian lawyers.

Mr. Chase was born on the Omaha Indian Reservation, Nebraska, September 9, 1861. His father, a Goverment interpretor and trader among the Indians, was Hiram Chase, Sr. (a white man), his mother was Nunzainza, granddaughter of Wahnookega, chief of the Omaha Indians. From such lineage, the subject of our sketch, derives an equal mixture of white and Indian blood. He attended the Government and Mission schools on the reservation until fifteen years of age, after which time, under the guidance of a paternal will, he was constantly away from the place of his birth, under efficient training and schooling, at Zelienople, Pennsylvania, and also at the State Normal School of Peru, Nebraska, until 1879, when he returned to his old home. From that date until 1886, most of his time was passed at Decatur, Nebraska, (near the Reservation,) and on his farm on the Reserve.

Cynthia Snyder became his wife in the spring of 1882. She is the daughter of S. G. Snyder, of New York; they are the parents of four interesting children: Isabelle, Gertrude, Ethelyn and Thurman, all of whom are living.

Our subject commenced reading law in 1885, while on his farm; admitted to the Bar

in the summer of 1889, and became distinguished as the first lawyer of Indian blood, ever known in Nebraska, and perhaps in the northwest. In the fall of 1885, he moved with his family to Decatur, and there read law in the office of Thomas R. Ashley, and while there, was instrumental in the organization and publication of *The Eaglet*, a small newspaper.

At the age of twenty-six years, under a general law of Congress, he with many others was declared a citizen of the United States, February 8, 1887. From that fall until the spring of 1889 he attended the law school of Cincinnati, Ohio; graduating from that institution, with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. He then returned to his old home, and was admitted to the Bar, during the summer of 1889, as before stated.

Socially, Mr. Chase is a member of the Masonic Order, A. F. & A. M., Lodge No. 88, Decatur, Nebraska. Politically he is a stanch Republican.

DWIGHT N. WHEELER, a real estate dealer, located in the village of Pender, dates his settlement in Thurston County from the spring of 1883, at which time he located in the Logan valley, one mile from where the village of Pender is now situated.

Mr. Wheeler was born in New London, Connecticut, October, 1861, son of Dwight and Louisa Wheeler, also natives of Connecticut. There were four children in his father's family, named as follows: Dwight N.; Maria; Sarah and Hattie, three of whom are living; our subject the only one, however, residing in Nebraska. When eight years of age his parents moved to Harrison County, Iowa, where his father engaged in agricultural pursuits. In 1878, when but fifteen years of age, Dwight left home and went to Kansas, where he worked by the month at farm labor about one year, after which he came to Wayne County, Nebraska, and followed the occupation of farm laborer until 1883, when he came to his present location.

When Mr. Wheeler located in Thurston County he purchased one hundred and sixty acres of wild land, and immediately commenced to break it out. For three years he lived in an old shack of a house, which he rented. At the end of this time he erected a residence which cost $3,000, also added barns and outbuildings at a cost of about $4,000. He has since added to his landed interests until he now has one thousand and twenty acres, five hundred acres of which is in timothy and clover, the balance under the plow; all surrounded by a good fence and divided into lots of from forty to one hundred acres. He continued in the farming and live stock business until the fall of 1892, when he added real estate and loan, and now does business under the firm name of Wheeler & Chittenden. He still superintends his lands and carries on an extensive live stock business. His annual output from his farm is about eight hundred head of cattle, which he feeds the year round, and three hundred head of hogs. He is assisted in the management of his farm by a competent foreman.

Mr. Wheeler was married December, 1886, to Minnie Breneman. Two children have blessed this union: Hattie and Timothy.

Mr. Wheeler believes in the principles of the Republican party, and therefore casts his vote with that body.

In his social relations it should be said that he belongs to the Masonic Order A. F. & A. M. Lodge No. 203, of Pender, and also of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

WILLIAM L. GIBSON, located in the thriving little town of Dixon, Dixon County, Nebraska, came to that county in the fall of 1878, from California. He purchased one hundred and sixty acres of wild land on which he erected a house 30x32, and made other and substantial improvements. One hundred and twenty acres of this place he had under the plow; he continued to operate this farm for thirteen years, but when the Pacific Short Line Railroad was built through that county, and the village of Dixon located, he sold his landed interests and moved to that town, where he is living at present.

He was born in Canada, where Chathan is now located, July 6, 1838, son of John and Nancy Gibson, natives of New York, who were the parents of eleven children, five of whom are living, our subject being the tenth child.

When but a small child his parents moved to Boone County, Illinois, where his father purchased a farm, on which they lived eight years, and came to Clayton County, Iowa. Our subject remained at home until twenty years of age, when he went to California, where for a time he was engaged at mining, but afterward was engaged with his brother Joseph in the mercantile business, which he followed four years; he was then on the coast three years engaged in the dairy business.

He was united in marriage in August, 1865, to Sarah Howard, eldest child of John Howard, who is a native of Ohio. By this marriage union there were five children born: William H., Jay L., Earnest H., Kate M., and Hugh O.

In his political choice Mr. Gibson is a Republican, failing to see where any other party better serves the interests of the people. In his social relations, it should be stated that he is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows Lodge, No. 147, of Manchester, Iowa, which he helped organize. He took the first degree in Masonry in Dixon County, but never advanced. At the incorporation of Dixon he was elected Mayor.

M. EMMINGTON, dealer in wines and liquors in the village of Pender, dates his settlement in Thurston County from the spring of 1884. His first work was for the firm of J. R. Thomas & Sons, in the lumber business, but only remained with them one year, when he engaged in the drug business, putting in the first stock of drugs in Thurston County. This he operated about two years, sold out, and engaged in the saloon business, which he has since followed. He erected a building for this purpose 22x48 feet.

He was born in Sweden, October, 1857, son of J. P. and Emma Emmington, natives of England and Sweden, respectively. Our subject was their only child.

Mr. Emmington sailed for America when he was but eight years of age; landed at New York, and from there went to Illinois, where he remained one year, and came to Burt County, Nebraska. In that county he worked at farm labor and in a lumber yard for fifteen years.

December, 1886, he was united in marriage to Emma Freed, the fourth child of John Freed. There were eight children in her father's family, named as follows: Augusta: Tillie; Carrie; Emma; Emil; Albert; William and Bertha. The first three are deceased.

Mr. Emmington is a member of the Knights of Pythias Order, Lodge No. 127, of Pender. He believes that the Republican party serves the interests of the people in the best possible manner, and therefore casts his vote with that party.

B. F. SWAN, cashier of the Wayne County Bank, dates his settlement in Wayne, from May, 1890. He was one of the first organizers of the Wayne National Bank, superintending the erection of the building, which is a two story structure, 25x60 feet. The bank was organized with a capital of $50,000.00 and is counted as one of the substantial institutions of that county.

Mr. Swan was born in Monroe County, Ohio, June 10, 1856. His parents, E. F. and Sarah Swan were natives of Vermont and Ohio, respectively, who reared a family of five children, four sons and one daughter, all of whom are living, two are residents of Nebraska.

When fourteen years of age, our subject left his native state and with his parents moved to Calhoun County, Iowa, where his father engaged in agricultural pursuits.

When nineteen years of age, our subject commenced teaching school, which he followed for six years. The following twelve years were spent in the drug business at Sioux Rapids, Iowa. He then went into the bank and brokers business, which he followed in that town until coming to Wayne, Nebraska. Mr. Swan is the architect of his own fortune. Starting in life poor, but with a good education, he has succeeded in accumulating a competency.

January, 1890, Mary Moore became his wife. They have been blessed by the birth of two children, Clara E. and Harrold.

In his social relations, Mr. Swan is a member of the Masonic Order, A. F. & A. M., Lodge No. 332, Sioux Rapids, Iowa.

He has always voted the Republican ticket, believing that that party best serves the interests of the people.

A. C. ABBOTT, County Judge of Thurston County, whose home is at Pender, came to that county in August, 1885. Before entering into the details of this man's experience in his latter years, it will probably be well to give the reader some idea of his early history.

Mr. Abbott was born in Norwalk, Huron County, Ohio, in 1844, son of Rev. A. D. and Phœbe Abbott, natives of New York, who were the parents of five children, two sons and three daughters, named as follows: A. C.; Emma; Phœbe; Stella and Welcom. The parents are both deceased.

In his native State, our subject had good educational advantages. While a student in the Dennison University, he enlisted in Company C, First Michigan Sharp Shooters, under Colonel De Land, serving two years and seven months, during which time he participated in the Battle of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, and all the battles in front of Richmond, until the surrender of General Lee. During his army career he was never in the hospital nor sick a day, though he was twice wounded, once in the leg and once in the mouth. He received his discharge at Jackson, Michigan, and then came to Burt County, Nebraska, where he took a homestead, which he improved, and on which he lived sixteen years. While on this place he was taken sick, and while yet on his sick bed commenced the reading of law, and in 1882 was admitted to the Bar.

Upon coming to Thurston County, he immediately commenced the practice of his chosen profession in the village of Pender, which he still follows. Pender at that time was included in the Indian Reservation.

He was a lobyist in the State Legislature in the sessions of 1886, '87, '88 and '89. He was one of the early organizers of the town of Pender; there being but two houses in the town site when he came to that place. He

built two business houses in the town, of which he still owns an interest, besides several private residences. He is considered one of the well-to-do citizens of that county.

Harriet Morrill became his wife in 1865. She was the daughter of Harrison and Mary Morrill, and of a family of six children born and named in the following order: Freman; Sarah; Harriet; Almira; Dudley and Harrison; all living but Almira.

Mr. and Mrs. Abbott are the parents of two children: Dora and Earl. He is a member of the Masonic Lodge, A. F. & A. M., No. 203, of Pender.

RALPH B. CRAWFORD, located at Wayne, Nebraska, is justly entitled to a biographical notice in this volume, and can rightly be termed a pioneer, as he located in Wayne County in May, 1869, taking a homestead of one hundred and sixty acres on section 2, town 26, range 5. He commenced to improve his place by erecting a primitive abode 8x10 feet, built of slabs and covered with the same material. One year later he added an addition 8x12 feet, and a lean to of the same size. He beautified his premises by setting out a grove and an orchard, and a row of trees around the entire farm.

He was elected County Clerk, and during his term of office was ex-officio Clerk of the courts; he held this office four years. During his term the county seat was at La Porte. At the expiration of his term of office he owning the town site of Wayne, he moved to that place and gave the railroad company an undivided interest in the town to locate and build a depot. He was the first physician in the place and was the only one, practically, for the first twelve years in Wayne County. He has practiced continuously since his residence here and has been one of the heaviest donators to all public enterprises.

To return to his earlier history, it my be said he was born in Pennsylvania, July, 1840, and is the fifth child born to James and Elenor Crawford, natives of New Jersey and Pennsylvania respectively. There were six children in his fathers's family, named as follows: Marshal A., Milo D., Catharine A., E. R., Ralph B., C. W., all of whom are living, the Doctor being the only one residing in Nebraska.

When twelve years of age he came with his parents to Clayton County, Iowa, where his father owned a farm and worked at his trade, that of mill-wright. As was customary in those days, he remained at home until twenty-one years of age, when he began to educate himself, teaching while not in school, in order to pay his tuition. He is a graduate of a Seminary, of New Jersey, also from two medical colleges in New York and Bennet Medical College, of Chicago.

Being inspired with the western fever, in 1869 he started west with a team and wagon, from Clayton County, Iowa. On arriving at Sioux City, was out of means not having a dollar to pay for ferrying him across the Missouri River. In May of that year he landed in Wayne County, which was organized the fall of 1870.

November, 1867, Hannah M. Frazee became his wife, second daughter of Benona Frazee. By this marriage union one child has been born, Nora M. now a resident of Ponca, Nebraska.

He is a member of the Knights of Pythias Order and in his political choice is a Republican.

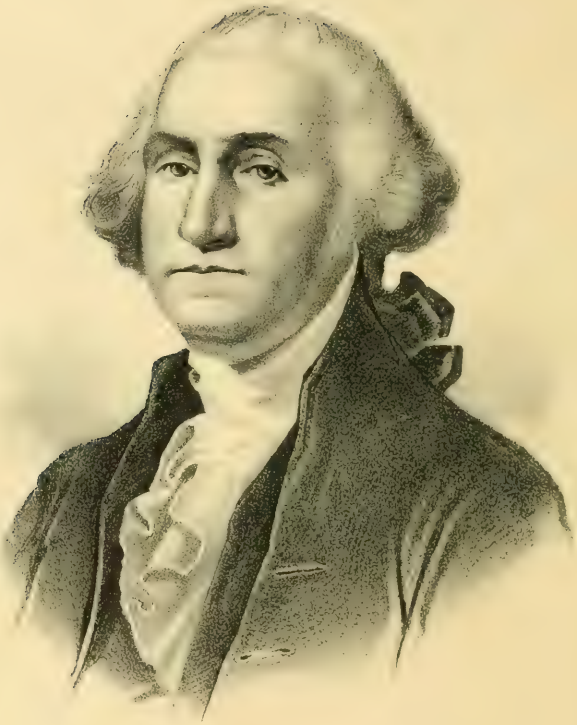
The Doctor is what may be justly termed a self-made man. Starting out in life without means, earning the money with which to educate himself, and after this accomplished, coming to Nebraska, one dollar in debt, goes to show what may be accomplished by energy and good management under a Republican form of government.

PART SECOND.

PRESIDENTS

OF THE

UNITED STATES



G. Washington

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

GEORGE WASHINGTON, the "Father of his Country" and its first President, 1789–'97, was born February 22, 1732, in Washington Parish, Westmoreland County, Virginia. His father, Augustine Washington, first married Jane Butler, who bore him four children, and March 6, 1730, he married Mary Ball. Of six children by his second marriage, George was the eldest, the others being Betty, Samuel, John, Augustine, Charles and Mildred, of whom the youngest died in infancy. Little is known of the early years of Washington, beyond the fact that the house in which he was born was burned during his early childhood, and that his father thereupon moved to another farm, inherited from his paternal ancestors, situated in Stafford County, on the north bank of the Rappahannock, where he acted as agent of the Principio Iron Works in the immediate vicinity, and died there in 1743.

From earliest childhood George developed a noble character. He had a vigorous constitution, a fine form, and great bodily strength. His education was somewhat defective, being confined to the elementary branches taught him by his mother and at a neighboring school. He developed, however, a fondness for mathematics, and enjoyed in that branch the instructions of a private teacher. On leaving school he resided for some time at Mount Vernon with his half brother, Lawrence, who acted as his guardian, and who had married a daughter of his neighbor at Belvoir on the Potomac, the wealthy William Fairfax, for some time president of the executive council of the colony. Both Fairfax and his son-in-law, Lawrence Washington, had served with distinction in 1740 as officers of an American battalion at the siege of Carthagena, and were friends and correspondents of Admiral Vernon, for whom the latter's residence on the Potomac has been named. George's inclinations were for a similar career, and a midshipman's warrant was procured for him, probably through the influence of the Admiral; but through the opposition of his mother the project was abandoned. The family connection with the Fairfaxes, however, opened another career for the young man, who, at the age of sixteen, was appointed surveyor to the immense estates of the eccentric Lord Fairfax, who was then on a visit at Belvoir, and who shortly afterward established his baronial residence at Greenway Court, in the Shenandoah Valley.

Three years were passed by young Washington in a rough frontier life, gaining experience which afterward proved very essential to him.

In 1751, when the Virginia militia were put under training with a view to active service against France, Washington, though only nineteen years of age, was appointed Adjutant with the rank of Major. In September of that year the failing health of Lawrence Washington rendered it necessary for him to seek a warmer climate, and George accompanied him in a voyage to Barbadoes. They returned early in 1752, and Lawrence shortly afterward died, leaving his large property to an infant daughter. In his will George was named one of the executors and as eventual heir to Mount Vernon, and by the death of the infant niece soon succeeded to that estate.

On the arrival of Robert Dinwiddie as Lieutenant-Governor of Virginia in 1752 the militia was reorganized, and the province divided into four districts. Washington was commissioned by Dinwiddie Adjutant-General of the Northern District in 1753, and in November of that year a most important as well as hazardous mission was assigned him. This was to proceed to the Canadian posts recently established on French Creek, near Lake Erie, to demand in the name of the King of England the withdrawal of the French from a territory claimed by Virginia. This enterprise had been declined by more than one officer, since it involved a journey through an extensive and almost unexplored wilderness in the occupancy of savage Indian tribes, either hostile to the English, or of doubtful attachment. Major Washington, however, accepted the commission with alacrity; and, accompanied by Captain Gist, he reached Fort Le Bœuf on French Creek, delivered his dispatches and received reply, which, of course, was a polite refusal to surrender the posts. This reply was of such a character as to induce the Assembly of Virginia to authorize the executive to raise a regiment of 300 men for the purpose of maintaining the asserted rights of the British crown over the territory claimed. As Washington declined to be a candidate for that post, the command of this regiment was given to Colonel Joshua Fry, and Major Washington, at his own request, was commissioned Lieutenant-Colonel. On the march to Ohio, news was received that a party previously sent to build a fort at the confluence of the Monongahela with the Ohio had been driven back by a considerable French force, which had completed the work there begun, and named it Fort Duquesne, in honor of the Marquis Duquesne, then Governor of Canada. This was the beginning of the great "French and Indian war," which continued seven years. On the death of Colonel Fry, Washington succeeded to the command of the regiment, and so well did he fulfill his trust that the Virginia Assembly commissioned him as Commander-in-Chief of all the forces raised in the colony.

A cessation of all Indian hostility on the frontier having followed the expulsion of the French from the Ohio, the object of Washington was accomplished and he resigned his commission as Commander-in-Chief of the Virginia forces. He then proceeded to Williamsburg to take his seat in the General Assembly, of which he had been elected a member.

January 17, 1759, Washington married Mrs. Martha (Dandridge) Custis, a young and beautiful widow of great wealth, and devoted himself for the ensuing fifteen years to the quiet pursuits of agriculture, interrupted only by his annual attendance in winter upon the Colonial Legislature at Williamsburg, until summoned by his country to enter upon that other arena in which his fame was to become world wide.

It is unnecessary here to trace the details of the struggle upon the question of local

self-government, which, after ten years, culminated by act of Parliament of the port of Boston. It was at the instance of Virginia that a congress of all the colonies was called to meet at Philadelphia September 5, 1774, to secure their common liberties—if possible by peaceful means. To this Congress Colonel Washington was sent as a delegate. On dissolving in October, it recommended the colonies to send deputies to another Congress the following spring. In the meantime several of the colonies felt impelled to raise local forces to repel insults and aggressions on the part of British troops, so that on the assembling of the next Congress, May 10, 1775, the war preparations of the mother country were unmistakable. The battles of Concord and Lexington had been fought. Among the earliest acts, therefore, of the Congress was the selection of a commander-in-chief of the colonial forces. This office was unanimously conferred upon Washington, still a member of the Congress. He accepted it on June 19, but on the express condition he should receive no salary.

He immediately repaired to the vicinity of Boston, against which point the British ministry had concentrated their forces. As early as April General Gage had 3,000 troops in and around this proscribed city. During the fall and winter the British policy clearly indicated a purpose to divide public sentiment and to build up a British party in the colonies. Those who sided with the ministry were stigmatized by the patriots as "Tories," while the patriots took to themselves the name of "Whigs."

As early as 1776 the leading men had come to the conclusion that there was no hope except in separation and independence. In May of that year Washington wrote from the head of the army in New York: "A reconciliation with Great Britain is impossible. . . . . When I took command of the army, I abhorred the idea of independence; but I am now fully satisfied that nothing else will save us."

It is not the object of this sketch to trace the military acts of the patriot hero, to whose hands the fortunes and liberties of the United States were confided during the seven years' bloody struggle that ensued until the treaty of 1783, in which England acknowledged the independence of each of the thirteen States, and negotiated with them, jointly, as separate sovereignties. The merits of Washington as a military chieftain have been considerably discussed, especially by writers in his own country. During the war he was most bitterly assailed for incompetency, and great efforts were made to displace him; but he never for a moment lost the confidence of either the Congress or the people. December 4, 1783, the great commander took leave of his officers in most affectionate and patriotic terms, and went to Annapolis, Maryland, where the Congress of the States was in session, and to that body, when peace and order prevailed everywhere, resigned his commission and retired to Mount Vernon.

It was in 1788 that Washington was called to the chief magistracy of the nation. He received every electoral vote cast in all the colleges of the States voting for the office of President. The 4th of March, 1789, was the time appointed for the Government of the United States to begin its operations, but several weeks elapsed before quorums of both the newly constituted houses of the Congress were assembled. The city of New York was the place where the Congress then met. April 16 Washington left his home to enter upon the discharge of his new duties. He set out with a purpose of traveling privately, and without attracting any public attention; but this was impossible. Everywhere on his way he was met with thronging crowds, eager to see the man whom they regarded as the chief defender of their liberties, and everywhere

he was hailed with those public manifestations of joy, regard and love which spring spontaneously from the hearts of an affectionate and grateful people. His reception in New York was marked by a grandeur and an enthusiasm never before witnessed in that metropolis. The inauguration took place April 30, in the presence of an immense multitude which had assembled to witness the new and imposing ceremony. The oath of office was administered by Robert R. Livingston, Chancellor of the State. When this sacred pledge was given, he retired with the other officials into the Senate chamber, where he delivered his inaugural address to both houses of the newly constituted Congress in joint assembly.

In the manifold details of his civil administration, Washington proved himself equal to the requirements of his position. The greater portion of the first session of the first Congress was occupied in passing the necessary statutes for putting the new organization into complete operation. In the discussions brought up in the course of this legislation the nature and character of the new system came under general review. On no one of them did any decided antagonism of opinion arise. All held it to be a limited government, clothed only with specific powers conferred by delegation from the States. There was no change in the name of the legislative department; it still remained "the Congress of the United States of America." There was no change in the original flag of the country, and none in the seal, which still remains with the Grecian escutcheon borne by the eagle, with other emblems, under the great and expressive motto, "*E Pluribus Unum.*"

The first division of parties arose upon the manner of construing the powers delegated, and they were first styled "strict constructionists" and "latitudinarian constructionists." The former were for confining the action of the Government strictly within its specific and limited sphere, while the others were for enlarging its powers by inference and implication. Hamilton and Jefferson, both members of the first cabinet, were regarded as the chief leaders, respectively, of these rising antagonistic parties which have existed, under different names from that day to this. Washington was regarded as holding a neutral position between them, though, by mature deliberation, he vetoed the first apportionment bill, in 1790, passed by the party headed by Hamilton, which was based upon a principle constructively leading to centralization or consolidation. This was the first exercise of the veto power under the present Constitution. It created considerable excitement at the time. Another bill was soon passed in pursuance of Mr. Jefferson's views, which has been adhered to in principle in every apportionment act passed since.

At the second session of the new Congress, Washington announced the gratifying fact of "the accession of North Carolina" to the Constitution of 1787, and June 1 of the same year he announced by special message the like "accession of the State of Rhode Island," with his congratulations on the happy event which "united under the general Government" all the States which were originally confederated.

In 1792, at the second Presidential election, Washington was desirous to retire; but he yielded to the general wish of the country, and was again chosen President by the unanimous vote of every electoral college. At the third election, 1796, he was again most urgently entreated to consent to remain in the executive chair. This he positively refused. In September, before the election, he gave to his countrymen his memorable Farewell Address, which in language, sentiment and patriotism was a fit and crowning glory of his illustrious life. After March 4, 1797, he again retired to Mount Vernon for peace, quiet and repose.

His administration for the two terms had been successful beyond the expectation and hopes of even the most sanguine of his friends. The finances of the country were no longer in an embarrassed condition the public credit was fully restored, life was given to every department of industry, the workings of the new system in allowing Congress to raise revenue from duties on imports proved to be not only harmonious in its federal action, but astonishing in its results upon the commerce and trade of all the States. The exports from the Union increased from $19,000,000 to over $56,000,000 per annum, while the imports increased in about the same proportion. Three new members had been added to the Union. The progress of the States in their new career under their new organization thus far was exceedingly encouraging, not only to the friends of liberty within their own limits, but to their sympathizing allies in all climes and countries.

Of the call again made on this illustrious chief to quit his repose at Mount Vernon and take command of all the United States forces, with the rank of Lieutenant-General, when war was threatened with France in 1798, nothing need here be stated, except to note the fact as an unmistakable testimonial of the high regard in which he was still held by his countrymen, of all shades of political opinion. He patriotically accepted this trust, but a treaty of peace put a stop to all action under it. He again retired to Mount Vernon, where, after a short and severe illness, he died December 14, 1799, in the sixty-eighth year of his age. The whole country was filled with gloom by this sad intelligence. Men of all parties in politics and creeds in religion, in every State in the Union, united with Congress in "paying honor to the man, first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen."

His remains were deposited in a family vault on the banks of the Potomac at Mount Vernon, where they still lie entombed.



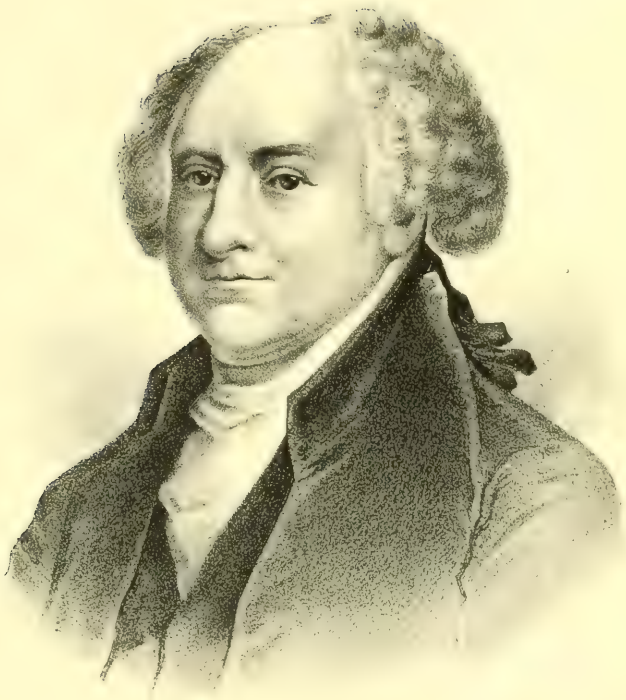
JOHN ADAMS.

JOHN ADAMS, the second President of the United States, 1797 to 1801, was born in the present town of Quincy, then a portion of Braintree, Massachusetts, October 30, 1735. His father was a farmer of moderate means, a worthy and industrious man. He was a deacon in the church, and was very desirous of giving his son a collegiate education, hoping that he would become a minister of the gospel. But, as up to this time, the age of fourteen, he had been only a play-boy in the fields and forests, he had no taste for books, he chose farming. On being set to work, however, by his father out in the field, the very first day converted the boy into a lover of books.

Accordingly, at the age of sixteen he entered Harvard College, and graduated in 1755, at the age of twenty, highly esteemed for integrity, energy and ability. Thus, having no capital but his education, he started out into the stormy world at a time of great political excitement, as France and England were then engaged in their great seven-years struggle for the mastery over the New World. The fire of patriotism seized young Adams, and for a time he studied over the question whether he should take to the law, to politics or the army. He wrote a remarkable letter to a friend, making prophecies concerning the future greatness of this country which have since been more than fulfilled. For two years he taught school and studied law, wasting no odd moments, and at the early age of twenty-two years he opened a law office in his native town. His inherited powers of mind and untiring devotion to his profession caused him to rise rapidly in public esteem.

In October, 1764, Mr. Adams married Miss Abigail Smith, daughter of a clergyman at Weymouth and a lady of rare personal and intellectual endowments, who afterward contributed much to her husband's celebrity.

Soon the oppression of the British in America reached its climax. The Boston merchants employed an attorney by the name of James Otis to argue the legality of oppressive tax law before the Superior Court. Adams heard the argument, and afterward wrote to a friend concerning the ability displayed, as follows: "Otis was a flame of fire. With a promptitude of classical allusion, a depth of research, a rapid summary of historical events and dates, a profusion of legal authorities and a



John Adams

prophetic glance into futurity, he hurried away all before him. *American independence was then and there born.* Every man of an immensely crowded audience appeared to me to go away, as I did, ready to take up arms."

Soon Mr. Adams wrote an essay to be read before the literary club of his town, upon the state of affairs, which was so able as to attract public attention. It was published in American journals, republished in England, and was pronounced by the friends of the colonists there as "one of the very best productions ever seen from North America."

The memorable Stamp Act was now issued, and Adams entered with all the ardor of his soul into political life in order to resist it. He drew up a series of resolutions remonstrating against the act, which were adopted at a public meeting of the citizens of Braintree, and which were subsequently adopted, word for word, by more than forty towns in the State. Popular commotion prevented the landing of the Stamp Act papers, and the English authorities then closed the courts. The town of Boston therefore appointed Jeremy Gridley, James Otis and John Adams to argue a petition before the Governor and council for the re-opening of the courts; and while the two first mentioned attorneys based their argument upon the distress caused to the people by the measure, Adams boldly claimed that the Stamp Act was a violation both of the English Constitution and the charter of the Provinces. It is said that this was the first direct denial of the unlimited right of Parliament over the colonies. Soon after this the Stamp Act was repealed.

Directly Mr. Adams was employed to defend Ansell Nickerson, who had killed an Englishman in the act of impressing him (Nickerson) into the King's service, and his client was acquitted, the court thus establishing the principle that the infamous royal prerogative of impressment could have no existence in the colonial code. But in 1770 Messrs. Adams and Josiah Quincy defended a party of British soldiers who had been arrested for murder when they had been only obeying Governmental orders; and when reproached for thus apparently deserting the cause of popular liberty, Mr. Adams replied that he would a thousandfold rather live under the domination of the worst of England's kings than under that of a lawless mob. Next, after serving a term as a member of the Colonial Legislature from Boston, Mr. Adams, finding his health affected by too great labor, retired to his native home at Braintree.

The year 1774 soon arrived, with its famous Boston "Tea Party," the first open act of rebellion. Adams was sent to the Congress at Philadelphia; and when the Attorney-General announced that Great Britain had "determined on her system, and that her power to execute it was irresistible," Adams replied: "I know that Great Britain has determined on her system, and that very determination determines me on mine. You know that I have been constant in my opposition to her measures. The die is now cast. I have passed the Rubicon. Sink or swim, live or die, with my country, is my unalterable determination." The rumor beginning to prevail at Philadelphia that the Congress had independence in view, Adams foresaw that it was too soon to declare it openly. He advised every one to remain quiet in that respect; and as soon as it became apparent that he himself was for independence, he was advised to hide himself, which he did.

The next year the great Revolutionary war opened in earnest, and Mrs. Adams, residing near Boston, kept her husband advised by letter of all the events transpiring in her vicinity. The battle of Bunker Hill

came on. Congress had to do something immediately. The first thing was to choose a commander-in-chief for the—we can't say "army"—the fighting men of the colonies. The New England delegation was almost unanimous in favor of appointing General Ward, then at the head of the Massachusetts forces, but Mr. Adams urged the appointment of George Washington, then almost unknown outside of his own State. He was appointed without opposition. Mr. Adams offered the resolution, which was adopted, annulling all the royal authority in the colonies. Having thus prepared the way, a few weeks later, viz., June 7, 1776, Richard Henry Lee, of Virginia, who a few months before had declared that the British Government would abandon its oppressive measures, now offered the memorable resolution, seconded by Adams, "that these United States are, and of right ought to be, free and independent." Jefferson, Adams, Franklin, Sherman and Livingston were then appointed a committee to draught a declaration of independence. Mr. Jefferson desired Mr. Adams to draw up the bold document, but the latter persuaded Mr. Jefferson to perform that responsible task. The Declaration drawn up, Mr. Adams became its foremost defender on the floor of Congress. It was signed by all the fifty-five members present, and the next day Mr. Adams wrote to his wife how great a deed was done, and how proud he was of it. Mr. Adams continued to be the leading man of Congress, and the leading advocate of American independence. Above all other Americans, he was considered by every one the principal shining mark for British vengeance. Thus circumstanced, he was appointed to the most dangerous task of crossing the ocean in winter, exposed to capture by the British, who knew of his mission, which was to visit Paris and solicit the co-operation of the French. Besides, to take himself away from the country of which he was the most prominent defender, at that critical time, was an act of the greatest self-sacrifice. Sure enough, while crossing the sea, he had two very narrow escapes from capture; and the transit was otherwise a stormy and eventful one. During the summer of 1779 he returned home, but was immediately dispatched back to France, to be in readiness there to negotiate terms of peace and commerce with Great Britain as soon as the latter power was ready for such business. But as Dr. Franklin was more popular than he at the court of France, Mr. Adams repaired to Holland, where he was far more successful as a diplomatist.

The treaty of peace between the United States and England was finally signed at Paris, January 21, 1783; and the re-action from so great excitement as Mr. Adams had so long been experiencing threw him into a dangerous fever. Before he fully recovered he was in London, whence he was dispatched again to Amsterdam to negotiate another loan. Compliance with this order undermined his physical constitution for life.

In 1785 Mr. Adams was appointed envoy to the court of St. James, to meet face to face the very king who had regarded him as an arch traitor! Accordingly he repaired thither, where he did actually meet and converse with George III.! After a residence there for about three years, he obtained permission to return to America. While in London he wrote and published an able work, in three volumes, entitled: "A Defense of the American Constitution."

The Articles of Confederation proving inefficient, as Adams had prophesied, a carefully draughted Constitution was adopted in 1789, when George Washington was elected President of the new nation, and Adams Vice-President. Congress met for a time in New York, but was removed to Philadelphia for ten years, until suitable

buildings should be erected at the new capital in the District of Columbia. Mr. Adams then moved his family to Philadelphia. Toward the close of his term of office the French Revolution culminated, when Adams and Washington rather sympathized with England, and Jefferson with France. The Presidential election of 1796 resulted in giving Mr. Adams the first place by a small majority, and Mr. Jefferson the second place.

Mr. Adams's administration was conscientious, patriotic and able. The period was a turbulent one, and even an archangel could not have reconciled the hostile parties. Partisanism with reference to England and France was bitter, and for four years Mr. Adams struggled through almost a constant tempest of assaults. In fact, he was not truly a popular man, and his chagrin at not receiving a re-election was so great that he did not even remain at Philadelphia to witness the inauguration of Mr. Jefferson, his successor. The friendly intimacy between these two men was interrupted for about thirteen years of their life. Adams finally made the first advances toward a restoration of their mutual friendship, which were gratefully accepted by Jefferson.

Mr. Adams was glad of his opportunity to retire to private life, where he could rest his mind and enjoy the comforts of home. By a thousand bitter experiences he found the path of public duty a thorny one. For twenty-six years his service of the public was as arduous, self-sacrificing and devoted as ever fell to the lot of man. In one important sense he was as much the "Father of his Country" as was Washington in another sense. During these long years of anxiety and toil, in which he was laying, broad and deep, the foundations of the greatest nation the sun ever shone upon, he received from his impoverished country a meager support. The only privilege he carried with him into his retirement was that of franking his letters.

Although taking no active part in public affairs, both himself and his son, John Quincy, nobly supported the policy of Mr. Jefferson in resisting the encroachments of England, who persisted in searching American ships on the high seas and dragging from them any sailors that might be designated by any pert lieutenant as British subjects. Even for this noble support Mr. Adams was maligned by thousands of bitter enemies! On this occasion, for the first time since his retirement, he broke silence and drew up a very able paper, exposing the atrocity of the British pretensions.

Mr. Adams outlived nearly all his family. Though his physical frame began to give way many years before his death, his mental powers retained their strength and vigor to the last. In his ninetieth year he was gladdened by the popular elevation of his son to the Presidential office, the highest in the gift of the people. A few months more passed away and the 4th of July, 1826, arrived. The people, unaware of the near approach of the end of two great lives—that of Adams and Jefferson—were making unusual preparations for a national holiday. Mr. Adams lay upon his couch, listening to the ringing of bells, the waftures of martial music and the roar of cannon, with silent emotion. Only four days before, he had given for a public toast, "Independence forever." About two o'clock in the afternoon he said, "And Jefferson still survives." But he was mistaken by an hour or so; and in a few minutes he had breathed his last.

Thomas Jefferson.

THOMAS JEFFERSON, the third President of the United States, 1801–'9, was born April 2, 1743, the eldest child of his parents, Peter and Jane (Randolph) Jefferson, near Charlottesville, Albemarle County, Virginia, upon the slopes of the Blue Ridge. When he was fourteen years of age, his father died, leaving a widow and eight children. She was a beautiful and accomplished lady, a good letter-writer, with a fund of humor, and an admirable housekeeper. His parents belonged to the Church of England, and are said to be of Welch origin. But little is known of them, however.

Thomas was naturally of a serious turn of mind, apt to learn, and a favorite at school, his choice studies being mathematics and the classics. At the age of seventeen he entered William and Mary College, in an advanced class, and lived in rather an expensive style, consequently being much caressed by gay society. That he was not ruined, is proof of his stamina of character. But during his second year he discarded society, his horses and even his favorite violin, and devoted thenceforward fifteen hours a day to hard study, becoming extraordinarily proficient in Latin and Greek authors.

On leaving college, before he was twenty-one, he commenced the study of law, and pursued it diligently until he was well qualified for practice, upon which he entered in 1767. By this time he was also versed in French, Spanish, Italian and Anglo-Saxon, and in the criticism of the fine arts. Being very polite and polished in his manners, he won the friendship of all whom he met. Though able with his pen, he was not fluent in public speech.

In 1769 he was chosen a member of the Virginia Legislature, and was the largest slave-holding member of that body. He introduced a bill empowering slave-holders to manumit their slaves, but it was rejected by an overwhelming vote.

In 1770 Mr. Jefferson met with a great loss; his house at Shadwell was burned, and his valuable library of 2,000 volumes was consumed. But he was wealthy enough to replace the most of it, as from his 5,000 acres tilled by slaves and his practice at the bar his income amounted to about $5,000 a year.

In 1772 he married Mrs. Martha Skelton, a beautiful, wealthy and accomplished



young widow, who owned 40,000 acres of land and 130 slaves; yet he labored assiduously for the abolition of slavery. For his new home he selected a majestic rise of land upon his large estate at Shadwell, called Monticello, whereon he erected a mansion of modest yet elegant architecture. Here he lived in luxury, indulging his taste in magnificent, high-blooded horses.

At this period the British Government gradually became more insolent and oppressive toward the American colonies, and Mr. Jefferson was ever one of the most foremost to resist its encroachments. From time to time he drew up resolutions of remonstrance, which were finally adopted, thus proving his ability as a statesman and as a leader. By the year 1774 he became quite busy, both with voice and pen, in defending the right of the colonies to defend themselves. His pamphlet entitled: "A Summary View of the Rights of British America," attracted much attention in England. The following year he, in company with George Washington, served as an executive committee in measures to defend by arms the State of Virginia. As a Member of the Congress, he was not a speech-maker, yet in conversation and upon committees he was so frank and decisive that he always made a favorable impression. But as late as the autumn of 1775 he remained in hopes of reconciliation with the parent country.

At length, however, the hour arrived for draughting the "Declaration of Independence," and this responsible task was devolved upon Jefferson. Franklin, and Adams suggested a few verbal corrections before it was submitted to Congress, which was June 28, 1776, only six days before it was adopted. During the three days of the fiery ordeal of criticism through which it passed in Congress, Mr. Jefferson opened not his lips. John Adams was the main champion of the Declaration on the floor of Congress. The signing of this document was one of the most solemn and momentous occasions ever attended to by man. Prayer and silence reigned throughout the hall, and each signer realized that if American independence was not finally sustained by arms he was doomed to the scaffold.

After the colonies became independent States, Jefferson resigned for a time his seat in Congress in order to aid in organizing the government of Virginia, of which State he was chosen Governor in 1779, when he was thirty-six years of age. At this time the British had possession of Georgia and were invading South Carolina, and at one time a British officer, Tarleton, sent a secret expedition to Monticello to capture the Governor. Five minutes after Mr. Jefferson escaped with his family, his mansion was in possession of the enemy! The British troops also destroyed his valuable plantation on the James River. "Had they carried off the slaves," said Jefferson, with characteristic magnanimity, "to give them freedom, they would have done right."

The year 1781 was a gloomy one for the Virginia Governor. While confined to his secluded home in the forest by a sick and dying wife, a party arose against him throughout the State, severely criticising his course as Governor. Being very sensitive to reproach, this touched him to the quick, and the heap of troubles then surrounding him nearly crushed him. He resolved, in despair, to retire from public life for the rest of his days. For weeks Mr. Jefferson sat lovingly, but with a crushed heart, at the bedside of his sick wife, during which time unfeeling letters were sent to him, accusing him of weakness and unfaithfulness to duty. All this, after he had lost so much property and at the same time done so much for his country! After her death he actually fainted away, and remained so long insensible that it was feared he never would recover! Several weeks

passed before he could fully recover his equilibrium. He was never married a second time.

In the spring of 1782 the people of England compelled their king to make to the Americans overtures of peace, and in November following, Mr. Jefferson was reappointed by Congress, unanimously and without a single adverse remark, minister plenipotentiary to negotiate a treaty.

In March, 1784, Mr. Jefferson was appointed on a committee to draught a plan for the government of the Northwestern Territory. His slavery-prohibition clause in that plan was stricken out by the pro-slavery majority of the committee; but amid all the controversies and wrangles of politicians, he made it a rule never to contradict anybody or engage in any discussion as a debater.

In company with Mr. Adams and Dr. Franklin, Mr. Jefferson was appointed in May, 1784, to act as minister plenipotentiary in the negotiation of treaties of commerce with foreign nations. Accordingly, he went to Paris and satisfactorily accomplished his mission. The suavity and high bearing of his manner made all the French his friends; and even Mrs. Adams at one time wrote to her sister that he was "the chosen of the earth." But all the honors that he received, both at home and abroad, seemed to make no change in the simplicity of his republican tastes. On his return to America, he found two parties respecting the foreign commercial policy, Mr. Adams sympathizing with that in favor of England and himself favoring France.

On the inauguration of General Washington as President, Mr. Jefferson was chosen by him for the office of Secretary of State. At this time the rising storm of the French Revolution became visible, and Washington watched it with great anxiety. His cabinet was divided in their views of constitutional government as well as regarding the issues in France. General Hamilton, Secretary of the Treasury, was the leader of the so-called Federal party, while Mr. Jefferson was the leader of the Republican party. At the same time there was a strong monarchical party in this country, with which Mr. Adams sympathized. Some important financial measures, which were proposed by Hamilton and finally adopted by the cabinet and approved by Washington, were opposed by Mr. Jefferson; and his enemies then began to reproach him with holding office under an administration whose views he opposed. The President poured oil on the troubled waters. On his re-election to the Presidency he desired Mr. Jefferson to remain in the cabinet, but the latter sent in his resignation at two different times, probably because he was dissatisfied with some of the measures of the Government. His final one was not received until January 1, 1794, when General Washington parted from him with great regret.

Jefferson then retired to his quiet home at Monticello, to enjoy a good rest, not even reading the newspapers lest the political gossip should disquiet him. On the President's again calling him back to the office of Secretary of State, he replied that no circumstances would ever again tempt him to engage in anything public! But, while all Europe was ablaze with war, and France in the throes of a bloody revolution and the principal theater of the conflict, a new Presidential election in this country came on. John Adams was the Federal candidate and Mr. Jefferson became the Republican candidate. The result of the election was the promotion of the latter to the Vice-Presidency, while the former was chosen President. In this contest Mr. Jefferson really did not desire to have either office, he was "so weary" of party strife. He loved the retirement of home more than any other place on the earth.

But for four long years his Vice-Presidency passed joylessly away, while the partisan strife between Federalist and Republican was ever growing hotter. The former party split and the result of the fourth general election was the elevation of Mr. Jefferson to the Presidency! with Aaron Burr as Vice-President. These men being at the head of a growing party, their election was hailed everywhere with joy. On the other hand, many of the Federalists turned pale, as they believed what a portion of the pulpit and the press had been preaching—that Jefferson was a "scoffing atheist," a "Jacobin," the "incarnation of all evil," "breathing threatening and slaughter!"

Mr. Jefferson's inaugural address contained nothing but the noblest sentiments, expressed in fine language, and his personal behavior afterward exhibited the extreme of American, democratic simplicity. His disgust of European court etiquette grew upon him with age. He believed that General Washington was somewhat distrustful of the ultimate success of a popular Government, and that, imbued with a little admiration of the forms of a monarchical Government, he had instituted levees, birthdays, pompous meetings with Congress, etc. Jefferson was always polite, even to slaves everywhere he met them, and carried in his countenance the indications of an accommodating disposition.

The political principles of the Jeffersonian party now swept the country, and Mr. Jefferson himself swayed an influence which was never exceeded even by Washington. Under his administration, in 1803, the Louisiana purchase was made, for $15,000,000, the "Louisiana Territory" purchased comprising all the land west of the Mississippi to the Pacific Ocean.

The year 1804 witnessed another severe loss in his family. His highly accomplished and most beloved daughter Maria sickened and died, causing as great grief in the stricken parent as it was possible for him to survive with any degree of sanity.

The same year he was re-elected to the Presidency, with George Clinton as Vice-President. During his second term our relations with England became more complicated, and on June 22, 1807, near Hampton Roads, the United States frigate Chesapeake was fired upon by the British man-of-war Leopard, and was made to surrender. Three men were killed and ten wounded. Jefferson demanded reparation. England grew insolent. It became evident that war was determined upon by the latter power. More than 1,200 Americans were forced into the British service upon the high seas. Before any satisfactory solution was reached, Mr. Jefferson's Presidential term closed. Amid all these public excitements he thought constantly of the welfare of his family, and longed for the time when he could return home to remain. There, at Monticello, his subsequent life was very similar to that of Washington at Mt. Vernon. His hospitality toward his numerous friends, indulgence of his slaves, and misfortunes to his property, etc., finally involved him in debt. For years his home resembled a fashionable watering-place. During the summer, thirty-seven house servants were required! It was presided over by his daughter, Mrs. Randolph.

Mr. Jefferson did much for the establishment of the University at Charlottesville, making it unsectarian, in keeping with the spirit of American institutions, but poverty and the feebleness of old age prevented him from doing what he would. He even went so far as to petition the Legislature for permission to dispose of some of his possessions by lottery, in order to raise the necessary funds for home expenses. It was granted; but before the plan was carried out, Mr. Jefferson died, July 4, 1826, at 12:50 P. M.

JAMES MADISON.

JAMES MADISON, the fourth President of the United States, 1809–'17, was born at Port Conway, Prince George County, Virginia, March 16, 1751. His father, Colonel James Madison, was a wealthy planter, residing upon a very fine estate called "Montpelier," only twenty-five miles from the home of Thomas Jefferson at Monticello. The closest personal and political attachment existed between these illustrious men from their early youth until death.

James was the eldest of a family of seven children, four sons and three daughters, all of whom attained maturity. His early education was conducted mostly at home, under a private tutor. Being naturally intellectual in his tastes, he consecrated himself with unusual vigor to study. At a very early age he made considerable proficiency in the Greek, Latin, French and Spanish languages. In 1769 he entered Princeton College, New Jersey, of which the illustrious Dr. Weatherspoon was then President. He graduated in 1771, with a character of the utmost purity, and a mind highly disciplined and stored with all the learning which embellished and gave efficiency to his subsequent career. After graduating he pursued a course of reading for several months, under the guidance of President Weatherspoon, and in 1772 returned to Virginia, where he continued in incessant study for two years, nominally directed to the law, but really including extended researches in theology, philosophy and general literature.

The Church of England was the established church in Virginia, invested with all the prerogatives and immunities which it enjoyed in the fatherland, and other denominations labored under serious disabilities, the enforcement of which was rightly or wrongly characterized by them as persecution. Madison took a prominent stand in behalf of the removal of all disabilities, repeatedly appeared in the court of his own county to defend the Baptist nonconformists, and was elected from Orange County to the Virginia Convention in the spring of 1766, when he signalized the beginning of his public career by procuring the passage of an amendment to the Declaration of Rights as prepared by George Mason, substituting for "toleration" a more emphatic assertion of religious liberty.



James Madison

In 1776 he was elected a member of the Virginia Convention to frame the Constitution of the State. Like Jefferson, he took but little part in the public debates. His main strength lay in his conversational influence and in his pen. In November, 1777, he was chosen a member of the Council of State, and in March, 1780, took his seat in the Continental Congress, where he first gained prominence through his energetic opposition to the issue of paper money by the States. He continued in Congress three years, one of its most active and influential members.

In 1784 Mr. Madison was elected a member of the Virginia Legislature. He rendered important service by promoting and participating in that revision of the statutes which effectually abolished the remnants of the feudal system subsistent up to that time in the form of entails, primogeniture, and State support given the Anglican Church; and his "Memorial and Remonstrance" against a general assessment for the support of religion is one of the ablest papers which emanated from his pen. It settled the question of the entire separation of church and State in Virginia.

Mr. Jefferson says of him, in allusion to the study and experience through which he had already passed:

"Trained in these successive schools, he acquired a habit of self-possession which placed at ready command the rich resources of his luminous and discriminating mind and of his extensive information, and rendered him the first of every assembly of which he afterward became a member. Never wandering from his subject into vain declamation, but pursuing it closely in language pure, classical and copious, soothing always the feelings of his adversaries by civilities and softness of expression, he rose to the eminent station which he held in the great National Convention of 1787; and in that of Virginia, which followed, he sustained the new Constitution in all its parts, bearing off the palm against the logic of George Mason and the fervid declamation of Patrick Henry. With these consummate powers were united a pure and spotless virtue which no calumny has ever attempted to sully. Of the power and polish of his pen, and of the wisdom of his administration in the highest office of the nation, I need say nothing. They have spoken, and will forever speak, for themselves."

In January, 1786, Mr. Madison took the initiative in proposing a meeting of State Commissioners to devise measures for more satisfactory commercial relations between the States. A meeting was held at Annapolis to discuss this subject, and but five States were represented. The convention issued another call, drawn up by Mr. Madison, urging all the States to send their delegates to Philadelphia, in May, 1787, to draught a Constitution for the United States. The delegates met at the time appointed, every State except Rhode Island being represented. George Washington was chosen president of the convention, and the present Constitution of the United States was then and there formed. There was no mind and no pen more active in framing this immortal document than the mind and pen of James Madison. He was, perhaps, its ablest advocate in the pages of the *Federalist*.

Mr. Madison was a member of the first four Congresses, 1789–'97, in which he maintained a moderate opposition to Hamilton's financial policy. He declined the mission to France and the Secretaryship of State, and, gradually identifying himself with the Republican party, became from 1792 its avowed leader. In 1796 he was its choice for the Presidency as successor to Washington. Mr. Jefferson wrote: "There is not another person in the United States with whom, being placed at the helm of our affairs, my mind would be so completely at

rest for the fortune of our political bark." But Mr. Madison declined to be a candidate. His term in Congress had expired, and he returned from New York to his beautiful retreat at Montpelier.

In 1794 Mr. Madison married a young widow of remarkable powers of fascination —Mrs. Todd. Her maiden name was Dorothy Paine. She was born in 1767, in Virginia, of Quaker parents, and had been educated in the strictest rules of that sect. When but eighteen years of age she married a young lawyer and moved to Philadelphia, where she was introduced to brilliant scenes of fashionable life. She speedily laid aside the dress and address of the Quakeress, and became one of the most fascinating ladies of the republican court. In New York, after the death of her husband, she was the belle of the season and was surrounded with admirers. Mr. Madison won the prize. She proved an invaluable helpmate. In Washington she was the life of society. If there was any diffident, timid young girl just making her appearance, she found in Mrs. Madison an encouraging friend.

During the stormy administration of John Adams Madison remained in private life, but was the author of the celebrated "Resolutions of 1798," adopted by the Virginia Legislature, in condemnation of the Alien and Sedition laws, as well as of the "report" in which he defended those resolutions, which is, by many, considered his ablest State paper.

The storm passed away; the Alien and Sedition laws were repealed, John Adams lost his re-election, and in 1801 Thomas Jefferson was chosen President. The great reaction in public sentiment which seated Jefferson in the presidential chair was largely owing to the writings of Madison, who was consequently well entitled to the post of Secretary of State. With great ability he discharged the duties of this responsible office during the eight years of Mr. Jefferson's administration.

As Mr. Jefferson was a widower, and neither of his daughters could be often with him, Mrs. Madison usually presided over the festivities of the White House; and as her husband succeeded Mr. Jefferson, holding his office for two terms, this remarkable woman was the mistress of the presidential mansion for sixteen years.

Mr. Madison being entirely engrossed by the cares of his office, all the duties of social life devolved upon his accomplished wife. Never were such responsibilities more ably discharged. The most bitter foes of her husband and of the administration were received with the frankly proffered hand and the cordial smile of welcome; and the influence of this gentle woman in allaying the bitterness of party rancor became a great and salutary power in the nation.

As the term of Mr. Jefferson's Presidency drew near its close, party strife was roused to the utmost to elect his successor. It was a death-grapple between the two great parties, the Federal and Republican. Mr. Madison was chosen President by an electoral vote of 122 to 53, and was inaugurated March 4, 1809, at a critical period, when the relations of the United States with Great Britain were becoming embittered, and his first term was passed in diplomatic quarrels, aggravated by the act of non-intercourse of May, 1810, and finally resulting in a declaration of war.

On the 18th of June, 1812, President Madison gave his approval to an act of Congress declaring war against Great Britain. Notwithstanding the bitter hostility of the Federal party to the war, the country in general approved; and in the autumn Madison was re-elected to the Presidency by 128 electoral votes to 89 in favor of George Clinton.

March 4, 1817, Madison yielded the Presi-

dency to his Secretary of State and intimate friend, James Monroe, and retired to his ancestral estate at Montpelier, where he passed the evening of his days surrounded by attached friends and enjoying the merited respect of the whole nation. He took pleasure in promoting agriculture, as president of the county society, and in watching the development of the University of Virginia, of which he was long rector and visitor. In extreme old age he sat in 1829 as a member of the convention called to reform the Virginia Constitution, where his appearance was hailed with the most genuine interest and satisfaction, though he was too infirm to participate in the active work of revision. Small in stature, slender and delicate in form, with a countenance full of intelligence, and expressive alike of mildness and dignity, he attracted the attention of all who attended the convention, and was treated with the utmost deference. He seldom addressed the assembly, though he always appeared self-possessed, and watched with unflagging interest the progress of every measure. Though the convention sat sixteen weeks, he spoke only twice; but when he did speak, the whole house paused to listen. His voice was feeble though his enunciation was very distinct. One of the reporters, Mr. Stansbury, relates the following anecdote of Mr. Madison's last speech:

"The next day, as there was a great call for it, and the report had not been returned for publication, I sent my son with a respectful note, requesting the manuscript. My son was a lad of sixteen, whom I had taken with me to act as amanuensis. On delivering my note, he was received with the utmost politeness, and requested to come up into Mr. Madison's room and wait while his eye ran over the paper, as company had prevented his attending to it. He did so, and Mr. Madison sat down to correct the report. The lad stood near him so that his eye fell on the paper. Coming to a certain sentence in the speech, Mr. Madison erased a word and substituted another; but hesitated, and not feeling satisfied with the second word, drew his pen through it also. My son was young, ignorant of the world, and unconscious of the solecism of which he was about to be guilty, when, in all simplicity, he suggested a word. Probably no other person then living would have taken such a liberty. But the sage, instead of regarding such an intrusion with a frown, raised his eyes to the boy's face with a pleased surprise, and said, 'Thank you, sir; it is the very word,' and immediately inserted it. I saw him the next day, and he mentioned the circumstance, with a compliment on the young critic."

Mr. Madison died at Montpelier, June 28, 1836, at the advanced age of eighty-five. While not possessing the highest order of talent, and deficient in oratorical powers, he was pre-eminently a statesman, of a well-balanced mind. His attainments were solid, his knowledge copious, his judgment generally sound, his powers of analysis and logical statement rarely surpassed, his language and literary style correct and polished, his conversation witty, his temperament sanguine and trustful, his integrity unquestioned, his manners simple, courteous and winning. By these rare qualities he conciliated the esteem not only of friends, but of political opponents, in a greater degree than any American statesman in the present century.

Mrs. Madison survived her husband thirteen years, and died July 12, 1849, in the eighty-second year of her age. She was one of the most remarkable women our country has produced. Even now she is admiringly remembered in Washington as "Dolly Madison," and it is fitting that her memory should descend to posterity in company with thatof the companion of her life.

JAMES MONROE.

JAMES MONROE, the fifth President of the United States, 1817–'25, was born in Westmoreland County, Virginia, April 28, 1758. He was a son of Spence Monroe, and a descendant of a Scottish cavalier family. Like all his predecessors thus far in the Presidential chair, he enjoyed all the advantages of education which the country could then afford. He was early sent to a fine classical school, and at the age of sixteen entered William and Mary College.. In 1776, when he had been in college but two years, the Declaration of Independence was adopted, and our feeble militia, without arms, amunition or clothing, were struggling against the trained armies of England. James Monroe left college, hastened to General Washington's headquarters at New York and enrolled himself as a cadet in the army.

At Trenton Lieutenant Monroe so distinguished himself, receiving a wound in his shoulder, that he was promoted to a Captaincy. Upon recovering from his wound, he was invited to act as aide to Lord Sterling, and in that capacity he took an active part in the battles of Brandywine, Germantown and Monmouth. At Germantown he stood by the side of Lafayette when the French Marquis received his wound. General Washington, who had formed a high idea of young Monroe's ability, sent him to Virginia to raise a new regiment, of which he was to be Colonel; but so exhausted was Virginia at that time that the effort proved unsuccessful. He, however, received his commission.

Finding no opportunity to enter the army as a commissioned officer, he returned to his original plan of studying law, and entered the office of Thomas Jefferson, who was then Governor of Virginia. He developed a very noble character, frank, manly and sincere. Mr. Jefferson said of him:

"James Monroe is so perfectly honest that if his soul were turned inside out there would not be found a spot on it."

In 1782 he was elected to the Assembly of Virginia, and was also appointed a member of the Executive Council. The next year he was chosen delegate to the Continental Congress for a term of three years. He was present at Annapolis when Washington surrendered his commission of Commander-in-chief.

With Washington, Jefferson and Madison he felt deeply the inefficiency of the old Articles of Confederation, and urged the formation of a new Constitution, which should invest the Central Government with something like national power. Influenced by these views, he introduced a resolution



James Monroe

that Congress should be empowered to regulate trade, and to lay an impost duty of five per cent. The resolution was referred to a committee of which he was chairman. The report and the discussion which rose upon it led to the convention of five States at Annapolis, and the consequent general convention at Philadelphia, which, in 1787, drafted the Constitution of the United States.

At this time there was a controversy between New York and Massachusetts in reference to their boundaries. The high esteem in which Colonel Monroe was held is indicated by the fact that he was appointed one of the judges to decide the controversy. While in New York attending Congress, he married Miss Kortright, a young lady distinguished alike for her beauty and accomplishments. For nearly fifty years this happy union remained unbroken. In London and in Paris, as in her own country, Mrs. Monroe won admiration and affection by the loveliness of her person, the brilliancy of her intellect, and the amiability of her character.

Returning to Virginia, Colonel Monroe commenced the practice of law at Fredericksburg. He was very soon elected to a seat in the State Legislature, and the next year he was chosen a member of the Virginia convention which was assembled to decide upon the acceptance or rejection of the Constitution which had been drawn up at Philadelphia, and was now submitted to the several States. Deeply as he felt the imperfections of the old Confederacy, he was opposed to the new Constitution, thinking, with many others of the Republican party, that it gave too much power to the Central Government, and not enough to the individual States.

In 1789 he became a member of the United States Senate, which office he held acceptably to his constituents, and with honor to himself for four years.

Having opposed the Constitution as not leaving enough power with the States, he, of course, became more and more identified with the Republican party. Thus he found himself in cordial co-operation with Jefferson and Madison. The great Republican party became the dominant power which ruled the land.

George Washington was then President. England had espoused the cause of the Bourbons against the principles of the French Revolution. President Washington issued a proclamation of neutrality between these contending powers. France had helped us in the struggle for our liberties. All the despotisms of Europe were now combined to prevent the French from escaping from tyranny a thousandfold worse than that which we had endured. Colonel Monroe, more magnanimous than prudent, was anxious that we should help our old allies in their extremity. He violently opposed the President's proclamation as ungrateful and wanting in magnanimity.

Washington, who could appreciate such a character, developed his calm, serene, almost divine greatness by appointing that very James Monroe, who was denouncing the policy of the Government, as the Minister of that Government to the republic of France. He was directed by Washington to express to the French people our warmest sympathy, communicating to them corresponding resolves approved by the President, and adopted by both houses of Congress.

Mr. Monroe was welcomed by the National Convention in France with the most enthusiastic demonstrations of respect and affection. He was publicly introduced to that body, and received the embrace of the President, Merlin de Douay, after having been addressed in a speech glowing with congratulations, and with expressions of desire that harmony might ever exist be

tween the two nations. The flags of the two republics were intertwined in the hall of the convention. Mr. Monroe presented the American colors, and received those of France in return. The course which he pursued in Paris was so annoying to England and to the friends of England in this country that, near the close of Washington's administration, Mr. Monroe, was recalled.

After his return Colonel Monroe wrote a book of 400 pages, entitled "A View of the Conduct of the Executive in Foreign Affairs." In this work he very ably advocated his side of the question; but, with the magnanimity of the man, he recorded a warm tribute to the patriotism, ability and spotless integrity of John Jay, between whom and himself there was intense antagonism; and in subsequent years he expressed in warmest terms his perfect veneration for the character of George Washington.

Shortly after his return to this country Colonel Monroe was elected Governor of Virginia, and held that office for three years, the period limited by the Constitution. In 1802 he was an Envoy to France, and to Spain in 1805, and was Minister to England in 1803. In 1806 he returned to his quiet home in Virginia, and with his wife and children and an ample competence from his paternal estate, enjoyed a few years of domestic repose.

In 1809 Mr. Jefferson's second term of office expired, and many of the Republican party were anxious to nominate James Monroe as his successor. The majority were in favor of Mr. Madison. Mr. Monroe withdrew his name and was soon after chosen a second time Governor of Virginia. He soon resigned that office to accept the position of Secretary of State, offered him by President Madison. The correspondence which he then carried on with the British Government demonstrated that there was no hope of any peaceful adjustment of our difficulties with the cabinet of St. James. War was consequently declared in June, 1812. Immediately after the sack of Washington the Secretary of War resigned, and Mr. Monroe, at the earnest request of Mr. Madison, assumed the additional duties of the War Department, without resigning his position as Secretary of State. It has been confidently stated, that, had Mr. Monroe's energies been in the War Department a few months earlier, the disaster at Washington would not have occurred.

The duties now devolving upon Mr. Monroe were extremely arduous. Ten thousand men, picked from the veteran armies of England, were sent with a powerful fleet to New Orleans to acquire possession of the mouths of the Mississippi. Our finances were in the most deplorable condition. The treasury was exhausted and our credit gone. And yet it was necessary to make the most rigorous preparations to meet the foe. In this crisis James Monroe, the Secretary of War, with virtue unsurpassed in Greek or Roman story, stepped forward and pledged his own individual credit as subsidiary to that of the nation, and thus succeeded in placing the city of New Orleans in such a posture of defense, that it was enabled successfully to repel the invader.

Mr. Monroe was truly the armor-bearer of President Madison, and the most efficient business man in his cabinet. His energy in the double capacity of Secretary, both of State and War, pervaded all the departments of the country. He proposed to increase the army to 100,000 men, a measure which he deemed absolutely necessary to save us from ignominious defeat, but which, at the same time, he knew would render his name so unpopular as to preclude the possibility of his being a successful candidate for the Presidency.

The happy result of the conference at Ghent in securing peace rendered the increase of the army unnecessary; but it is not too much to say that James Monroe placed in the hands of Andrew Jackson the weapon with which to beat off the foe at New Orleans. Upon the return of peace Mr. Monroe resigned the department of war, devoting himself entirely to the duties of Secretary of State. These he continued to discharge until the close of President Madison's administration, with zeal which was never abated, and with an ardor of self-devotion which made him almost forgetful of the claims of fortune, health or life.

Mr. Madison's second term expired in March, 1817, and Mr. Monroe succeeded to the Presidency. He was a candidate of the Republican party, now taking the name of the Democratic Republican. In 1821 he was re-elected, with scarcely any opposition. Out of 232 electoral votes, he received 231. The slavery question, which subsequently assumed such formidable dimensions, now began to make its appearance. The State of Missouri, which had been carved out of that immense territory which we had purchased of France, applied for admission to the Union, with a slavery Constitution. There were not a few who foresaw the evils impending. After the debate of a week it was decided that Missouri could not be admitted into the Union with slavery. This important question was at length settled by a compromise proposed by Henry Clay.

The famous "Monroe Doctrine," of which so much has been said, originated in this way: In 1823 it was rumored that the Holy Alliance was about to interfere to prevent the establishment of Republican liberty in the European colonies of South America. President Monroe wrote to his old friend Thomas Jefferson for advice in the emergency. In his reply under date of October 24, Mr. Jefferson writes upon the supposition that our attempt to resist this European movement might lead to war:

"Its object is to introduce and establish the American system of keeping out of our land all foreign powers; of never permitting those of Europe to intermeddle with the affairs of our nation. It is to maintain our own principle, not to depart from it."

December 2, 1823, President Monroe sent a message to Congress, declaring it to be the policy of this Government not to entangle ourselves with the broils of Europe, and not to allow Europe to interfere with the affairs of nations on the American continent; and the doctrine was announced, that any attempt on the part of the European powers "to extend their system to any portion of this hemisphere would be regarded by the United States as dangerous to our peace and safety."

March 4, 1825, Mr. Monroe surrendered the presidential chair to his Secretary of State, John Quincy Adams, and retired, with the universal respect of the nation, to his private residence at Oak Hill, Loudoun County, Virginia. His time had been so entirely consecrated to his country, that he had neglected his pecuniary interests, and was deeply involved in debt. The welfare of his country had ever been uppermost in his mind.

For many years Mrs. Monroe was in such feeble health that she rarely appeared in public. In 1830 Mr. Monroe took up his residence with his son-in-law in New York, where he died on the 4th of July, 1831. The citizens of New York conducted his obsequies with pageants more imposing than had ever been witnessed there before. Our country will ever cherish his memory with pride, gratefully enrolling his name in the list of its benefactors, pronouncing him the worthy successor of the illustrious men who had preceded him in the presidential chair.

John Quincy Adams.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, the sixth President of the United States, 1825–'9, was born in the rural home of his honored father, John Adams, in Quincy, Massachusetts, July 11, 1767. His mother, a woman of exalted worth, watched over his childhood during the almost constant absence of his father. He commenced his education at the village school, giving at an early period indications of superior mental endowments.

When eleven years of age he sailed with his father for Europe, where the latter was associated with Franklin and Lee as Minister Plenipotentiary. The intelligence of John Quincy attracted the attention of these men and received from them flattering marks of attention. Mr. Adams had scarcely returned to this country in 1779 ere he was again sent abroad, and John Quincy again accompanied him. On this voyage he commenced a diary, which practice he continued, with but few interruptions, until his death. He journeyed with his father from Ferrol, in Spain, to Paris. Here he applied himself for six months to study; then accompanied his father to Holland, where he entered, first a school in Amsterdam, and then the University of Leyden. In 1781, when only fourteen years of age, he was selected by Mr. Dana, our Minister to the Russian court, as his private secretary. In this school of incessant labor he spent fourteen months, and then returned alone to Holland through Sweden, Denmark, Hamburg and Bremen. Again he resumed his studies under a private tutor, at The Hague.

In the spring of 1782 he accompanied his father to Paris, forming acquaintance with the most distinguished men on the Continent. After a short visit to England, he returned to Paris and studied until May, 1785, when he returned to America, leaving his father an embassador at the court of St. James. In 1786 he entered the junior class in Harvard University, and graduated with the second honor of his class. The oration he delivered on this occasion, the "Importance of Public Faith to the Well-being of a Community," was published—an event very rare in this or any other land.

Upon leaving college at the age of twenty he studied law three years with the Hon. Theophilus Parsons in Newburyport. In 1790 he opened a law office in Boston. The profession was crowded with able men, and the fees were small. The first year he had



J. Q. Adams

no clients, but not a moment was lost. The second year passed away, still no clients, and still he was dependent upon his parents for support. Anxiously he awaited the third year. The reward now came. Clients began to enter his office, and before the end of the year he was so crowded with business that all solicitude respecting a support was at an end.

When Great Britain commenced war against France, in 1793, Mr. Adams wrote some articles, urging entire neutrality on the part of the United States. The view was not a popular one. Many felt that as France had helped us, we were bound to help France. But President Washington coincided with Mr. Adams, and issued his proclamation of neutrality. His writings at this time in the Boston journals gave him so high a reputation, that in June, 1794, he was appointed by Washington resident Minister at the Netherlands. In July, 1797, he left The Hague to go to Portugal as Minister Plenipotentiary. Washington at this time wrote to his father, John Adams:

"Without intending to compliment the father or the mother, or to censure any others, I give it as my decided opinion, that Mr. Adams is the most valuable character we have abroad; and there remains no doubt in my mind that he will prove the ablest of our diplomatic corps."

On his way to Portugal, upon his arrival in London, he met with dispatches directing him to the court of Berlin, but requesting him to remain in London until he should receive instructions. While waiting he was married to Miss Louisa Catherine Johnson, to whom he had been previously engaged. Miss Johnson was a daughter of Mr. Joshua Johnson, American Consul in London, and was a lady endowed with that beauty and those accomplishments which fitted her to move in the elevated sphere for which she was destined.

In July, 1799, having fulfilled all the purposes of his mission, Mr. Adams returned. In 1802 he was chosen to the Senate of Massachusetts from Boston, and then was elected Senator of the United States for six years from March 4, 1804. His reputation, his ability and his experience, placed him immediately among the most prominent and influential members of that body. He sustained the Government in its measures of resistance to the encroachments of England, destroying our commerce and insulting our flag. There was no man in America more familiar with the arrogance of the British court upon these points, and no one more resolved to present a firm resistance. This course, so truly patriotic, and which scarcely a voice will now be found to condemn, alienated him from the Federal party dominant in Boston, and subjected him to censure.

In 1805 Mr. Adams was chosen professor of rhetoric in Harvard College. His lectures at this place were subsequently published. In 1809 he was sent as Minister to Russia. He was one of the commissioners that negotiated the treaty of peace with Great Britain, signed December 24, 1814, and he was appointed Minister to the court of St. James in 1815. In 1817 he became Secretary of State in Mr. Monroe's cabinet in which position he remained eight years. Few will now contradict the assertion that the duties of that office were never more ably discharged. Probably the most important measure which Mr. Adams conducted was the purchase of Florida from Spain for $5,000,000.

The campaign of 1824 was an exciting one. Four candidates were in the field. Of the 260 electoral votes that were cast, Andrew Jackson received ninety-nine; John Quincy Adams, eighty-four; William H. Crawford, forty-one, and Henry Clay, thirty-seven. As there was no choice by the people, the question went to the House

of Representatives. Mr. Clay gave the vote of Kentucky to Mr. Adams, and he was elected.

The friends of all disappointed candidates now combined in a venomous assault upon Mr. Adams. There is nothing more disgraceful in the past history of our country than the abuse which was poured in one uninterrupted stream upon this high-minded, upright, patriotic man. There was never an administration more pure in principles, more conscientiously devoted to the best interests of the country, than that of John Quincy Adams; and never, perhaps, was there an administration more unscrupulously assailed. Mr. Adams took his seat in the presidential chair resolved not to know any partisanship, but only to consult for the interests of the whole Republic,

He refused to dismiss any man from office for his political views. If he was a faithful officer that was enough. Bitter must have been his disappointment to find that the Nation could not appreciate such conduct.

Mr. Adams, in his public manners, was cold and repulsive; though with his personal friends he was at times very genial. This chilling address very seriously detracted from his popularity. No one can read an impartial record of his administration without admitting that a more noble example of uncompromising dignity can scarcely be found. It was stated publicly that Mr. Adams' administration was to be put down, "though it be as pure as the angels which stand at the right hand of the throne of God." Many of the active participants in these scenes lived to regret the course they pursued. Some years after, Warren R. Davis, of South Carolina, turning to Mr. Adams, then a member of the House of Representatives, said:

"Well do I remember the enthusiastic zeal with which we reproached the administration of that gentleman, and the ardor and vehemence with which we labored to bring in another. For the share I had in these transactions, and it was not a small one, *I hope God will forgive me, for I shall never forgive myself.*"

March 4, 1829, Mr. Adams retired from the Presidency and was succeeded by Andrew Jackson, the latter receiving 168 out of 261 electoral votes. John C. Calhoun was elected Vice-President. The slavery question now began to assume pretentious magnitude. Mr. Adams returned to Quincy, and pursued his studies with unabated zeal. But he was not long permitted to remain in retirement. In November, 1830, he was elected to Congress. In this he recognized the principle that it is honorable for the General of yesterday to act as Corporal to-day, if by so doing he can render service to his country. Deep as are our obligations to John Quincy Adams for his services as embassador, as Secretary of State and as President; in his capacity as legislator in the House of Representatives, he conferred benefits upon our land which eclipsed all the rest, and which can never be over-estimated.

For seventeen years, until his death, he occupied the post of Representative, towering above all his peers, ever ready to do brave battle for freedom, and winning the title of "the old man eloquent." Upon taking his seat in the House he announced that he should hold himself bound to no party. He was usually the first in his place in the morning, and the last to leave his seat in the evening. Not a measure could escape his scrutiny. The battle which he fought, almost singly, against the pro-slavery party in the Government, was sublime in its moral daring and heroism. For persisting in presenting petitions for the abolition of slavery, he was threatened with indictment by the Grand Jury, with expulsion from the House, with assassination; but no threats could intimidate him, and his final triumph was complete.

On one occasion Mr. Adams presented a petition, signed by several women, against the annexation of Texas for the purpose of cutting it up into slave States. Mr. Howard, of Maryland, said that these women discredited not only themselves, but their section of the country, by turning from their domestic duties to the conflicts of political life.

"Are women," exclaimed Mr. Adams, "to have no opinions or actions on subjects relating to the general welfare? Where did the gentleman get his principle? Did he find it in sacred history,—in the language of Miriam, the prophetess, in one of the noblest and sublime songs of triumph that ever met the human eye or ear? Did the gentleman never hear of Deborah, to whom the children of Israel came up for judgment? Has he forgotten the deed of Jael, who slew the dreaded enemy of her country? Has he forgotten Esther, who, by her *petition* saved her people and her country?

"To go from sacred history to profane, does the gentleman there find it 'discreditable' for women to take an interest in political affairs? Has he forgotten the Spartan mother, who said to her son when going out to battle, 'My son, come back to me *with* thy shield, or *upon* thy shield?' Does he remember Cloelia and her hundred companions, who swam across the river under a shower of darts, escaping from Porsena? Has he forgotten Cornelia, the mother of the Gracchi? Does he not remember Portia, the wife of Brutus and the daughter of Cato?

"To come to later periods, what says the history of our Anglo-Saxon ancestors? To say nothing of Boadicea, the British heroine in the time of the Cæsars, what name is more illustrious than that of Elizabeth? Or, if he will go to the continent, will he not find the names of Maria Theresa of Hungary, of the two Catherines of Prussia, and of Isabella of Castile, the patroness of Columbus? Did she bring 'discredit' on her sex by mingling in politics?"

In this glowing strain Mr. Adams silenced and overwhelmed his antagonists.

In January, 1842, Mr. Adams presented a petition from forty-five citizens of Haverhill, Massachusetts, praying for a peaceable dissolution of the Union. The pro-slavery party in Congress, who were then plotting the destruction of the Government, were aroused to a pretense of commotion such as even our stormy hall of legislation has rarely witnessed. They met in caucus, and, finding that they probably would not be able to expel Mr. Adams from the House drew up a series of resolutions, which, if adopted, would inflict upon him disgrace, equivalent to expulsion. Mr. Adams had presented the petition, which was most respectfully worded, and had moved that it be referred to a committee instructed to report an answer, showing the reason why the prayer ought not to be granted.

It was the 25th of January. The whole body of the pro-slavery party came crowding together in the House, prepared to crush Mr. Adams forever. One of the number, Thomas F. Marshall, of Kentucky, was appointed to read the resolutions, which accused Mr. Adams of high treason, of having insulted the Government, and of meriting expulsion; but for which deserved punishment, the House, in its great mercy, would substitute its severest censure. With the assumption of a very solemn and magisterial air, there being breathless silence in the audience, Mr. Marshall hurled the carefully prepared anathemas at his victim. Mr. Adams stood alone, the whole pro-slavery party against him.

As soon as the resolutions were read, every eye being fixed upon him, that bold old man, whose scattered locks were whitened by seventy-five years, casting a withering glance in the direction of his assailants,

in a clear, shrill tone, tremulous with suppressed emotion, said:

"In reply to this audacious, atrocious charge of high treason, I call for the reading of the first paragraph of the Declaration of Independence. Read it! Read it! and see what that says of the rights of a people to reform, to change, and to dissolve their Government.'

The attitude, the manner, the tone, the words; the venerable old man, with flashing eye and flushed cheek, and whose very form seemed to expand under the inspiration of the occasion—all presented a scene overflowing in its sublimity. There was breathless silence as that paragraph was read, in defense of whose principles our fathers had pledged their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honor. It was a proud hour to Mr. Adams as they were all compelled to listen to the words:

"That, to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; and that whenever any form of government becomes destructive of those ends, it is the right of the people to alter or abolish it, and to institute new government, laying its foundations on such principles and organizing its powers in such form as shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness."

That one sentence routed and baffled the foe. The heroic old man looked around upon the audience, and thundered out, "Read that again!" It was again read. Then in a few fiery, logical words he stated his defense in terms which even prejudiced minds could not resist. His discomfited assailants made several attempts to rally. After a conflict of eleven days they gave up vanquished and their resolution was ignominiously laid upon the table.

In January, 1846, when seventy-eight years of age, he took part in the great debate on the Oregon question, displaying intellectual vigor, and an extent and accuracy of acquaintance with the subject that excited great admiration.

On the 21st of February, 1848, he rose on the floor of Congress with a paper in his hand to address the Speaker. Suddenly he fell, stricken by paralysis, and was caught in the arms of those around him. For a time he was senseless and was conveyed to a sofa in the rotunda. With reviving consciousness he opened his eyes, looked calmly around and said, "*This is the end of earth.*" Then after a moment's pause, he added, "*I am content.*" These were his last words, and he soon breathed his last, in the apartment beneath the dome of the capitol —the theater of his labors and his triumphs. In the language of hymnology, he "died at his post;" he "ceased at once to work and live."



Andrew Jackson

ANDREW JACKSON.

ANDREW JACKSON, the seventh President of the United States, 1829–'37, was born at the Waxhaw Settlement, Union County, North Carolina, March 16, 1767. His parents were Scotch-Irish, natives of Carrickfergus, who came to America in 1765, and settled on Twelve-Mile Creek, a tributary of the Catawba. His father, who was a poor farm laborer, died shortly before Andrew's birth, when his mother removed to Waxhaw, where some relatives resided.

Few particulars of the childhood of Jackson have been preserved. His education was of the most limited kind, and he showed no fondness for books. He grew up to be a tall, lank boy, with coarse hair and freckled cheeks, with bare feet dangling from trousers too short for him, very fond of athletic sports, running, boxing and wrestling. He was generous to the younger and weaker boys, but very irascible and overbearing with his equals and superiors. He was profane—a vice in which he surpassed all other men. The character of his mother he revered; and it was not until after her death that his predominant vices gained full strength.

In 1780, at the age of thirteen, Andrew, or Andy, as he was called, with his brother Robert, volunteered to serve in the Revolutionary forces under General Sumter, and was a witness of the latter's defeat at Hanging Rock. In the following year the brothers were made prisoners, and confined in Camden, experiencing brutal treatment from their captors, and being spectators of General Green's defeat at Hobkirk Hill. Through their mother's exertions the boys were exchanged while suffering from smallpox. In two days Robert was dead, and Andy apparently dying. The strength of his constitution triumphed, and he regained health and vigor.

As he was getting better, his mother heard the cry of anguish from the prisoners whom the British held in Charleston, among whom were the sons of her sisters. She hastened to their relief, was attacked by fever, died and was buried where her grave could never be found. Thus Andrew Jackson, when fourteen years of age, was left alone in the world, without father, mother, sister or brother, and without one dollar which he could call his own. He

soon entered a saddler's shop, and labored diligently for six months. But gradually, as health returned, he became more and more a wild, reckless, lawless boy. He gambled, drank and was regarded as about the worst character that could be found.

He now turned schoolmaster. He could teach the alphabet, perhaps the multiplication table; and as he was a very bold boy, it is possible he might have ventured to teach a little writing. But he soon began to think of a profession and decided to study law. With a very slender purse, and on the back of a very fine horse, he set out for Salisbury, North Carolina, where he entered the law office of Mr. McCay. Here he remained two years, professedly studying law. He is still remembered in traditions of Salisbury, which say:

"Andrew Jackson was the most roaring, rollicking, horse-racing, card-playing, mischievous fellow that ever lived in Salisbury. He did not trouble the law-books much."

Andrew was now, at the age of twenty, a tall young man, being over six feet in height. He was slender, remarkably graceful and dignified in his manners, an exquisite horseman, and developed, amidst his loathesome profanity and multiform vices, a vein of rare magnanimity. His temper was fiery in the extreme; but it was said of him that no man knew better than Andrew Jackson when to get angry and when not.

In 1786 he was admitted to the bar, and two years later removed to Nashville, in what was then the western district of North Carolina, with the appointment of solicitor, or public prosecutor. It was an office of little honor, small emolument and great peril. Few men could be found to accept it.

And now Andrew Jackson commenced vigorously to practice law. It was an important part of his business to collect debts. It required nerve. During the first seven years of his residence in those wilds he traversed the almost pathless forest between Nashville and Jonesborough, a distance of 200 miles, twenty-two times. Hostile Indians were constantly on the watch, and a man was liable at any moment to be shot down in his own field. Andrew Jackson was just the man for this service—a wild, daring, rough backwoodsman. Daily he made hair-breadth escapes. He seemed to bear a charmed life. Boldly, alone or with few companions, he traversed the forests, encountering all perils and triumphing over all.

In 1790 Tennessee became a Territory, and Jackson was appointed, by President Washington, United States Attorney for the new district. In 1791 he married Mrs. Rachel Robards (daughter of Colonel John Donelson), whom he supposed to have been divorced in that year by an act of the Legislature of Virginia. Two years after this Mr. and Mrs. Jackson learned, to their great surprise, that Mr. Robards had just obtained a divorce in one of the courts of Kentucky, and that the act of the Virginia Legislature was not final, but conditional. To remedy the irregularity as much as possible, a new license was obtained and the marriage ceremony was again performed.

It proved to be a marriage of rare felicity. Probably there never was a more affectionate union. However rough Mr. Jackson might have been abroad, he was always gentle and tender at home; and through all the vicissitudes of their lives, he treated Mrs. Jackson with the most chivalric attention.

Under the circumstances it was not unnatural that the facts in the case of this marriage were so misrepresented by opponents in the political campaigns a quarter or a century later as to become the basis of serious charges against Jackson's morality which, however, have been satisfactorily attested by abundant evidence.

Jackson was untiring in his duties as

United States Attorney, which demanded frequent journeys through the wilderness and exposed him to Indian hostilities. He acquired considerable property in land, and obtained such influence as to be chosen a member of the convention which framed the Constitution for the new State of Tennessee, in 1796, and in that year was elected its first Representative in Congress. Albert Gallatin thus describes the first appearance of the Hon. Andrew Jackson in the House:

"A tall, lank, uncouth-looking personage, with locks of hair hanging over his face and a cue down his back, tied with an eel skin; his dress singular, his manners and deportment those of a rough backwoodsman."

Jackson was an earnest advocate of the Democratic party. Jefferson was his idol. He admired Bonaparte, loved France and hated England. As Mr. Jackson took his seat, General Washington, whose second term of office was just expiring, delivered his last speech to Congress. A committee drew up a complimentary address in reply. Andrew Jackson did not approve the address and was one of twelve who voted against it.

Tennessee had fitted out an expedition against the Indians, contrary to the policy of the Government. A resolution was introduced that the National Government should pay the expenses. Jackson advocated it and it was carried. This rendered him very popular in Tennessee. A vacancy chanced soon after to occur in the Senate, and Andrew Jackson was chosen United States Senator by the State of Tennessee. John Adams was then President and Thomas Jefferson, Vice-President.

In 1798 Mr. Jackson returned to Tennessee, and resigned his seat in the Senate. Soon after he was chosen Judge of the Supreme Court of that State, with a salary of $600. This office he held six years. It is said that his decisions, though sometimes ungrammatical, were generally right. He did not enjoy his seat upon the bench, and renounced the dignity in 1804. About this time he was chosen Major-General of militia, and lost the title of judge in that of General.

When he retired from the Senate Chamber, he decided to try his fortune through trade. He purchased a stock of goods in Philadelphia and sent them to Nashville, where he opened a store. He lived about thirteen miles from Nashville, on a tract of land of several thousand acres, mostly uncultivated. He used a small block-house for a store, from a narrow window of which he sold goods to the Indians. As he had an assistant his office as judge did not materially interfere with his business.

As to slavery, born in the midst of it, the idea never seemed to enter his mind that it could be wrong. He eventually became an extensive slave owner, but he was one of the most humane and gentle of masters.

In 1804 Mr. Jackson withdrew from politics and settled on a plantation which he called the Hermitage, near Nashville. He set up a cotton-gin, formed a partnership and traded in New Orleans, making the voyage on flatboats. Through his hot temper he became involved in several quarrels and "affairs of honor," during this period, in one of which he was severely wounded, but had the misfortune to kill his opponent, Charles Dickinson. For a time this affair greatly injured General Jackson's popularity. The verdict then was, and continues to be, that General Jackson was outrageously wrong. If he subsequently felt any remorse he never revealed it to anyone.

In 1805 Aaron Burr had visited Nashville and been a guest of Jackson, with whom he corresponded on the subject of a war with Spain, which was anticipated and desired by them, as well as by the people of the Southwest generally.

Burr repeated his visit in September, 1806, when he engaged in the celebrated

combinations which led to his trial for treason. He was warmly received by Jackson, at whose instance a public ball was given in his honor at Nashville, and contracted with the latter for boats and provisions. Early in 1807, when Burr had been proclaimed a traitor by President Jefferson, volunteer forces for the Federal service were organized at Nashville under Jackson's command; but his energy and activity did not shield him from suspicions of connivance in the supposed treason. He was summoned to Richmond as a witness in Burr's trial, but was not called to the stand, probably because he was out-spoken in his partisanship.

On the outbreak of the war with Great Britain in 1812, Jackson tendered his services, and in January, 1813, embarked for New Orleans at the head of the Tennessee contingent. In March he received an order to disband his forces; but in September he again took the field, in the Creek war, and in conjunction with his former partner, Colonel Coffee, inflicted upon the Indians the memorable defeat at Talladega, Emuckfaw and Tallapoosa.

In May, 1814, Jackson, who had now acquired a national reputation, was appointed a Major-General of the United States army, and commenced a campaign against the British in Florida. He conducted the defense at Mobile, September 15, seized upon Pensacola, November 6, and immediately transported the bulk of his troops to New Orleans, then threatened by a powerful naval force. Martial law was declared in Louisiana, the State militia was called to arms, engagements with the British were fought December 23 and 28, and after re-enforcements had been received on both sides the famous victory of January 8, 1815, crowned Jackson's fame as a soldier, and made him the typical American hero of the first half of the nineteenth century.

In 1817–'18 Jackson conducted the war against the Seminoles of Florida, during which he seized upon Pensacola and executed by courtmartial two British subjects, Arbuthnot and Ambrister—acts which might easily have involved the United States in war both with Spain and Great Britain. Fortunately the peril was averted by the cession of Florida to the United States; and Jackson, who had escaped a trial for the irregularity of his conduct only through a division of opinion in Monroe's cabinet, was appointed in 1821 Governor of the new Territory. Soon after he declined the appointment of minister to Mexico.

In 1823 Jackson was elected to the United States Senate, and nominated by the Tennessee Legislature for the Presidency. This candidacy, though a matter of surprise, and even merryment, speedily became popular, and in 1824, when the stormy electoral canvas resulted in the choice of John Quincy Adams by the House of Representatives, General Jackson received the largest popular vote among the four candidates.

In 1828 Jackson was triumphantly elected President over Adams after a campaign of unparalleled bitterness. He was inaugurated March 4, 1829, and at once removed from office all the incumbents belonging to the opposite party—a procedure new to American politics, but which naturally became a precedent.

His first term was characterized by quarrels between the Vice-President, Calhoun, and the Secretary of State, Van Buren, attended by a cabinet crisis originating in scandals connected with the name of Mrs. General Eaton, wife of the Secretary of War; by the beginning of his war upon the United States Bank, and by his vigorous action against the partisans of Calhoun, who, in South Carolina, threatened to nullify the acts of Congress, establishing a protective tariff.

In the Presidential campaign of 1832

Jackson received 219 out of 288 electoral votes, his competitor being Mr. Clay, while Mr. Wirt, on an Anti-Masonic platform, received the vote of Vermont alone. In 1833 President Jackson removed the Government deposits from the United States bank, thereby incurring a vote of censure from the Senate, which was, however, expunged four years later. During this second term of office the Cherokees, Choctaws and Creeks were removed, not without difficulty, from Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi, to the Indian Territory; the National debt was extinguished; Arkansas and Michigan were admitted as States to the Union; the Seminole war was renewed; the anti-slavery agitation first acquired importance; the Mormon delusion, which had organized in 1829, attained considerable proportions in Ohio and Missouri, and the country experienced its greatest pecuniary panic.

Railroads with locomotive propulsion were introduced into America during Jackson's first term, and had become an important element of national life before the close of his second term. For many reasons, therefore, the administration of President Jackson formed an era in American history, political, social and industrial. He succeeded in effecting the election of his friend Van Buren as his successor, retired from the Presidency March 4, 1837, and led a tranquil life at the Hermitage until his death, which occurred June 8, 1845.

During his closing years he was a professed Christian and a member of the Presbyterian church. No American of this century has been the subject of such opposite judgments. He was loved and hated with equal vehemence during his life, but at the present distance of time from his career, while opinions still vary as to the merits of his public acts, few of his countrymen will question that he was a warm-hearted, brave, patriotic, honest and sincere man. If his distinguishing qualities were not such as constitute statesmanship, in the highest sense, he at least never pretended to other merits than such as were written to his credit on the page of American history—not attempting to disguise the demerits which were equally legible. The majority of his countrymen accepted and honored him, in spite of all that calumny as well as truth could allege against him. His faults may therefore be truly said to have been those of his time; his magnificent virtues may also, with the same justice, be considered as typical of a state of society which has nearly passed away.

MARTIN VAN BUREN.

MARTIN VAN BUREN, the eighth President of the United States, 1837-'41, was born at Kinderhook, New York, December 5, 1782. His ancestors were of Dutch origin, and were among the earliest emigrants from Holland to the banks of the Hudson. His father was a tavern-keeper, as well as a farmer, and a very decided Democrat.

Martin commenced the study of law at the age of fourteen, and took an active part in politics before he had reached the age of twenty. In 1803 he commenced the practice of law in his native village. In 1809 he removed to Hudson, the shire town of his county, where he spent seven years, gaining strength by contending in the courts with some of the ablest men who have adorned the bar of his State. The heroic example of John Quincy Adams in retaining in office every faithful man, without regard to his political preferences, had been thoroughly repudiated by General Jackson. The unfortunate principle was now fully established, that "to the victor belong the spoils." Still, this principle, to which Mr. Van Buren gave his adherence, was not devoid of inconveniences. When, subsequently, he attained power which placed vast patronage in his hands, he was heard to say: "I prefer an office that has no patronage. When I give a man an office I offend his disappointed competitors and their friends. Nor am I certain of gaining a friend in the man I appoint, for, in all probability, he expected something better."

In 1812 Mr. Van Buren was elected to the State Senate. In 1815 he was appointed Attorney-General, and in 1816 to the Senate a second time. In 1818 there was a great split in the Democratic party in New York, and Mr. Van Buren took the lead in organizing that portion of the party called the Albany Regency, which is said to have swayed the destinies of the State for a quarter of a century.

In 1821 he was chosen a member of the convention for revising the State Constitution, in which he advocated an extension of the franchise, but opposed universal suffrage, and also favored the proposal that colored persons, in order to vote, should have freehold property to the amount of $250. In this year he was also elected to the United States Senate, and at the conclusion of his term, in 1827, was re-elected, but resigned the following year, having been chosen Governor of the State. In March, 1829, he was appointed Secretary of



William Bacon,

State by President Jackson, but resigned in April, 1831, and during the recess of Congress was appointed minister to England, whither he proceeded in September, but the Senate, when convened in December, refused to ratify the appointment.

In May, 1832, Mr. Van Buren was nominated as the Democratic candidate for Vice-President, and elected in the following November. May 26, 1836, he received the nomination to succeed General Jackson as President, and received 170 electoral votes, out of 283.

Scarcely had he taken his seat in the Presidential chair when a financial panic swept over the land. Many attributed this to the war which General Jackson had waged on the banks, and to his endeavor to secure an almost exclusive specie currency. Nearly every bank in the country was compelled to suspend specie payment, and ruin pervaded all our great cities. Not less than 254 houses failed in New York in one week. All public works were brought to a stand, and there was a general state of dismay. President Van Buren urged the adoption of the independent treasury system, which was twice passed in the Senate and defeated in the House, but finally became a law near the close of his administration.

Another important measure was the passage of a pre-emption law, giving actual settlers the preference in the purchase of public lands. The question of slavery, also, now began to assume great prominence in national politics, and after an elaborate anti-slavery speech by Mr. Slade, of Vermont, in the House of Representatives, the Southern members withdrew for a separate consultation, at which Mr. Rhett, of South Carolina, proposed to declare it expedient that the Union should be dissolved; but the matter was tided over by the passage of a resolution that no petitions or papers relating to slavery should be in any way considered or acted upon.

In the Presidential election of 1840 Mr. Van Buren was nominated, without opposition, as the Democratic candidate, William H. Harrison being the candidate of the Whig party. The Democrats carried only seven States, and out of 294 electoral votes only sixty were for Mr. Van Buren, the remaining 234 being for his opponent. The Whig popular majority, however, was not large, the elections in many of the States being very close.

March 4, 1841, Mr. Van Buren retired from the Presidency. From his fine estate at Lindenwald he still exerted a powerful influence upon the politics of the country. In 1844 he was again proposed as the Democratic candidate for the Presidency, and a majority of the delegates of the nominating convention were in his favor; but, owing to his opposition to the proposed annexation of Texas, he could not secure the requisite two-thirds vote. His name was at length withdrawn by his friends, and Mr. Polk received the nomination, and was elected.

In 1848 Mr. Cass was the regular Democratic candidate. A schism, however, sprang up in the party, upon the question of the permission of slavery in the newly-acquired territory, and a portion of the party, taking the name of "Free-Soilers," nominated Mr. Van Buren. They drew away sufficient votes to secure the election of General Taylor, the Whig candidate. After this Mr. Van Buren retired to his estate at Kinderhook, where the remainder of his life was passed, with the exception of a European tour in 1853. He died at Kinderhook, July 24, 1862, at the age of eighty years.

Martin Van Buren was a great and good man, and no one will question his right to a high position among those who have been the successors of Washington in the faithful occupancy of the Presidential chair.

WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON.

WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON, the ninth President of the United States, 1841, was born February 9, 1773, in Charles County, Virginia, at Berkeley, the residence of his father, Governor Benjamin Harrison. He studied at Hampden, Sidney College, with a view of entering the medical profession. After graduation he went to Philadelphia to study medicine under the instruction of Dr. Rush.

George Washington was then President of the United States. The Indians were committing fearful ravages on our Northwestern frontier. Young Harrison, either lured by the love of adventure, or moved by the sufferings of families exposed to the most horrible outrages, abandoned his medical studies and entered the army, having obtained a commission of ensign from President Washington. The first duty assigned him was to take a train of pack-horses bound to Fort Hamilton, on the Miami River, about forty miles from Fort Washington. He was soon promoted to the rank of Lieutenant, and joined the army which Washington had placed under the command of General Wayne to prosecute more vigorously the war with the Indians. Lieutenant Harrison received great commendation from his commanding officer, and was promoted to the rank of Captain, and placed in command at Fort Washington, now Cincinnati, Ohio.

About this time he married a daughter of John Cleves Symmes, one of the frontiersmen who had established a thriving settlement on the bank of the Maumee.

In 1797 Captain Harrison resigned his commission in the army and was appointed Secretary of the Northwest Territory, and *ex-officio* Lieutenant-Governor, General St. Clair being then Governor of the Territory. At that time the law in reference to the disposal of the public lands was such that no one could purchase in tracts less than 4,000 acres. Captain Harrison, in the face of violent opposition, succeeded in obtaining so much of a modification of this unjust law that the land was sold in alternate tracts of 640 and 320 acres. The Northwest Territory was then entitled to one delegate in Congress, and Captain Harrison was chosen to fill that office. In 1800 he was appointed Governor



W. H. Harrison

of Indiana Territory and soon after of Upper Louisiana. He was also Superintendent of Indian Affairs, and so well did he fulfill these duties that he was four times appointed to this office. During his administration he effected thirteen treaties with the Indians, by which the United States acquired 60,000,000 acres of land. In 1804 he obtained a cession from the Indians of all the land between the Illinois River and the Mississippi.

In 1812 he was made Major-General of Kentucky militia and Brigadier-General in the army, with the command of the Northwest frontier. In 1813 he was made Major-General, and as such won much renown by the defense of Fort Meigs, and the battle of the Thames, October 5, 1813. In 1814 he left the army and was employed in Indian affairs by the Government.

In 1816 General Harrison was chosen a member of the National House of Representatives to represent the district of Ohio. In the contest which preceded his election he was accused of corruption in respect to the commissariat of the army. Immediately upon taking his seat, he called for an investigation of the charge. A committee was appointed, and his vindication was triumphant. A high compliment was paid to his patriotism, disinterestedness and devotion to the public service. For these services a gold medal was presented to him with the thanks of Congress.

In 1819 he was elected to the Senate of Ohio, and in 1824, as one of the Presidential electors of that State, he gave his vote to Henry Clay. In the same year he was elected to the Senate of the United States. In 1828 he was appointed by President Adams minister plenipotentiary to Colombia, but was recalled by General Jackson immediately after the inauguration of the latter.

Upon his return to the United States, General Harrison retired to his farm at North Bend, Hamilton County, Ohio, sixteen miles below Cincinnati, where for twelve years he was clerk of the County Court. He once owned a distillery, but perceiving the sad effects of whisky upon the surrounding population, he promptly abandoned his business at great pecuniary sacrifice.

In 1836 General Harrison was brought forward as a candidate for the Presidency. Van Buren was the administration candidate; the opposite party could not unite, and four candidates were brought forward. General Harrison received seventy-three electoral votes without any general concert among his friends. The Democratic party triumphed and Mr. Van Buren was chosen President. In 1839 General Harrison was again nominated for the Presidency by the Whigs, at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, Mr. Van Buren being the Democratic candidate. General Harrison received 234 electoral votes against sixty for his opponent. This election is memorable chiefly for the then extraordinary means employed during the canvass for popular votes. Mass meetings and processions were introduced, and the watchwords "log cabin" and "hard cider" were effectually used by the Whigs, and aroused a popular enthusiasm.

A vast concourse of people attended his inauguration. His address on that occasion was in accordance with his antecedents, and gave great satisfaction. A short time after he took his seat, he was seized by a pleurisy-fever, and after a few days of violent sickness, died April 4, just one short month after his inauguration. His death was universally regarded as one of the greatest of National calamities. Never, since the death of Washington, were there, throughout one land, such demonstrations of sorrow. Not one single spot can be found to sully his fame; and through all ages Americans will pronounce with love and reverence the name of William Henry Harrison.

JOHN TYLER.

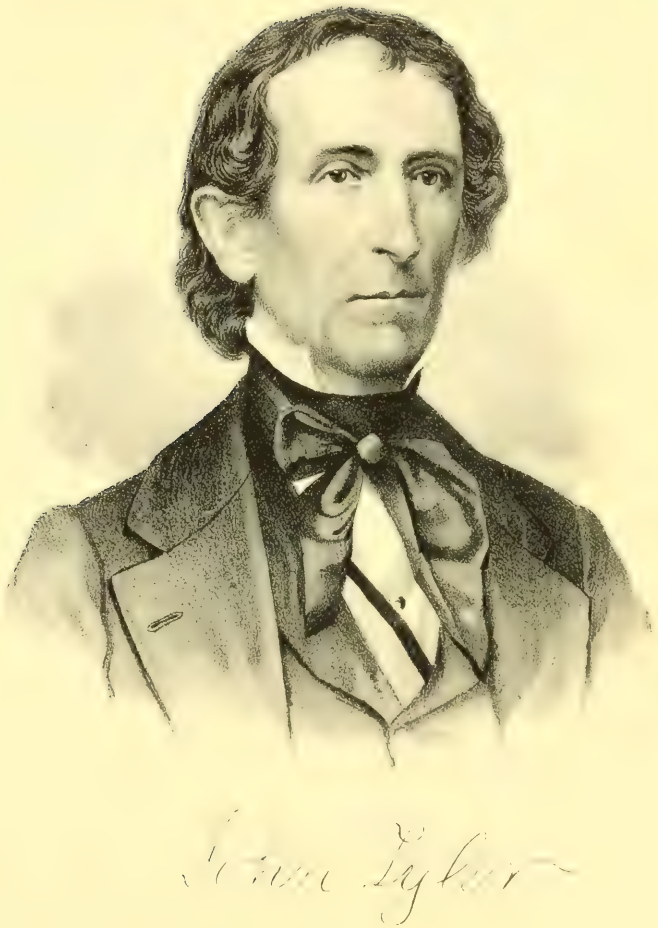
JOHN TYLER, the tenth President of the United States, was born in Charles City County, Virginia, March 29, 1790. His father, Judge John Tyler, possessed large landed estates in Virginia, and was one of the most distinguished men of his day, filling the offices of Speaker of the House of Delegates, Judge of the Supreme Court and Governor of the State.

At the early age of twelve young John entered William and Mary College, and graduated with honor when but seventeen years old. He then closely applied himself to the study of law, and at nineteen years of age commenced the practice of his profession. When only twenty-one he was elected to a seat in the State Legislature. He acted with the Democratic party and advocated the measures of Jefferson and Madison. For five years he was elected to the Legislature, receiving nearly the unanimous vote of his county.

When but twenty-six years of age he was elected a member of Congress. He advocated a strict construction of the Constitution and the most careful vigilance over State rights. He was soon compelled to resign his seat in Congress, owing to ill health, but afterward took his seat in the State Legislature, where he exerted a powerful influence in promoting public works of great utility.

In 1825 Mr. Tyler was chosen Governor of his State—a high honor, for Virginia had many able men as competitors for the prize. His administration was signally a successful one. He urged forward internal improvements and strove to remove sectional jealousies. His popularity secured his re-election. In 1827 he was elected United States Senator, and upon taking his seat joined the ranks of the opposition. He opposed the tariff, voted against the bank as unconstitutional, opposed all restrictions upon slavery, resisted all projects of internal improvements by the General Government, avowed his sympathy with Mr. Calhoun's views of nullification, and declared that General Jackson, by his opposition to the nullifiers, had abandoned the principles of the Democratic party. Such was Mr. Tyler's record in Congress.

This hostility to Jackson caused Mr. Tyler's retirement from the Senate, after his election to a second term. He soon after removed to Williamsburg for the better education of his children, and again took his seat in the Legislature.



In 1839 he was sent to the National Convention at Harrisburg to nominate a President. General Harrison received a majority of votes, much to the disappointment of the South, who had wished for Henry Clay. In order to conciliate the Southern Whigs, John Tyler was nominated for Vice-President. Harrison and Tyler were inaugurated March 4, 1841. In one short month from that time President Harrison died, and Mr. Tyler, to his own surprise as well as that of the nation, found himself an occupant of the Presidential chair. His position was an exceedingly difficult one, as he was opposed to the main principles of the party which had brought him into power. General Harrison had selected a Whig cabinet Should he retain them, and thus surround himself with councilors whose views were antagonistic to his own? or should he turn against the party that had elected him, and select a cabinet in harmony with himself? This was his fearful dilemma.

President Tyler deserves more charity than he has received. He issued an address to the people, which gave general satisfaction. He retained the cabinet General Harrison had selected. His veto of a bill chartering a new national bank led to an open quarrel with the party which elected him, and to a resignation of the entire cabinet, except Daniel Webster, Secretary of State.

President Tyler attempted to conciliate. He appointed a new cabinet, leaving out all strong party men, but the Whig members of Congress were not satisfied, and they published a manifesto September 13, breaking off all political relations. The Democrats had a majority in the House; the Whigs in the Senate. Mr. Webster soon found it necessary to resign, being forced out by the pressure of his Whig friends.

April 12, 1844, President Tyler concluded, through Mr. Calhoun, a treaty for the annexation of Texas, which was rejected by the Senate; but he effected his object in the closing days of his administration by the passage of the joint resolution of March 1 1845.

He was nominated for the Presidency by an informal Democratic Convention, held at Baltimore in May, 1844, but soon withdrew from the canvass, perceiving that he had not gained the confidence of the Democrats at large.

Mr. Tyler's administration was particularly unfortunate. No one was satisfied. Whigs and Democrats alike assailed him. Situated as he was, it is more than can be expected of human nature that he should, in all cases, have acted in the wisest manner; but it will probably be the verdict of all candid men, in a careful review of his career, that John Tyler was placed in a position of such difficulty that he could not pursue any course which would not expose him to severe censure and denunciation.

In 1813 Mr. Tyler married Letitia Christian, who bore him three sons and three daughters, and died in Washington in 1842. June 26, 1844, he contracted a second marriage with Miss Julia Gardner, of New York. He lived in almost complete retirement from politics until February, 1861, when he was a member of the abortive "peace convention," held at Washington, and was chosen its President. Soon after he renounced his allegiance to the United States and was elected to the Confederate Congress. He died at Richmond, January 17, 1862, after a short illness.

Unfortunately for his memory the name of John Tyler must forever be associated with all the misery of that terrible Rebellion, whose cause he openly espoused. It is with sorrow that history records that a President of the United States died while defending the flag of rebellion, which was arrayed against the national banner in deadly warfare.

JAMES K. POLK.

JAMES KNOX POLK, the eleventh President of the United States, 1845-'49, was born in Mecklenburg County, North Carolina, November 2, 1795. He was the eldest son of a family of six sons and four daughters, and was a grand-nephew of Colonel Thomas Polk, celebrated in connection with the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence.

In 1806 his father, Samuel Polk, emigrated with his family two or three hundred miles west to the valley of the Duck River. He was a surveyor as well as farmer, and gradually increased in wealth until he became one of the leading men of the region.

In the common schools James rapidly became proficient in all the common branches of an English education. In 1813 he was sent to Murfreesboro Academy, and in the autumn of 1815 entered the sophomore class in the University of North Carolina, at Chapel Hill, graduating in 1818. After a short season of recreation he went to Nashville and entered the law office of Felix Grundy. As soon as he had his finished legal studies and been admitted to the bar, he returned to Columbia, the shire town of Maury County, and opened an office.

James K. Polk ever adhered to the political faith of his father, which was that of a Jeffersonian Republican. In 1823 he was elected to the Legislature of Tennessee. As a "strict constructionist," he did not think that the Constitution empowered the General Government to carry on a system of internal improvements in the States, but deemed it important that it should have that power, and wished the Constitution amended that it might be conferred. Subsequently, however, he became alarmed lest the General Government become so strong as to undertake to interfere with slavery. He therefore gave all his influence to strengthen the State governments, and to check the growth of the central power.

In January, 1824, Mr. Polk married Miss Mary Childress, of Rutherford County, Tennessee. Had some one then whispered to him that he was destined to become President of the United States, and that he must select for his companion one who would adorn that distinguished station, he could not have made a more fitting choice. She was truly a lady of rare beauty and culture.

In the fall of 1825 Mr. Polk was chosen a member of Congress, and was continu-



ously re-elected until 1839. He then withdrew, only that he might accept the gubernatorial chair of his native State. He was a warm friend of General Jackson, who had been defeated in the electoral contest by John Quincy Adams. This latter gentleman had just taken his seat in the Presidential chair when Mr. Polk took his seat in the House of Representatives. He immediately united himself with the opponents of Mr. Adams, and was soon regarded as the leader of the Jackson party in the House.

The four years of Mr. Adams' administration passed away, and General Jackson took the Presidential chair. Mr. Polk had now become a man of great influence in Congress, and was chairman of its most important committee—that of Ways and Means. Eloquently he sustained General Jackson in all his measures—in his hostility to internal improvements, to the banks, and to the tariff. Eight years of General Jackson's administration passed away, and the powers he had wielded passed into the hands of Martin Van Buren; and still Mr. Polk remained in the House, the advocate of that type of Democracy which those distinguished men upheld.

During five sessions of Congress Mr. Polk was speaker of the House. He performed his arduous duties to general satisfaction, and a unanimous vote of thanks to him was passed by the House as he withdrew, March 4, 1839. He was elected Governor by a large majority, and took the oath of office at Nashville, October 14, 1839. He was a candidate for re-election in 1841, but was defeated. In the meantime a wonderful revolution had swept over the country. W. H. Harrison, the Whig candidate, had been called to the Presidential chair, and in Tennessee the Whig ticket had been carried by over 12,000 majority. Under these circumstances Mr. Polk's success was hopeless. Still he canvassed the State with his Whig competitor, Mr. Jones, traveling in the most friendly manner together, often in the same carriage, and at one time sleeping in the same bed. Mr. Jones was elected by 3,000 majority.

And now the question of the annexation of Texas to our country agitated the whole land. When this question became national Mr. Polk, as the avowed champion of annexation, became the Presidential candidate of the pro-slavery wing of the Democratic party, and George M. Dallas their candidate for the Vice-Presidency. They were elected by a large majority, and were inaugurated March 4, 1845.

President Polk formed an able cabinet, consisting of James Buchanan, Robert J. Walker, William L. Marcy, George Bancroft, Cave Johnson and John Y. Mason. The Oregon boundary question was settled, the Department of the Interior was created, the low tariff of 1846 was carried, the financial system of the Government was reorganized, the Mexican war was conducted, which resulted in the acquisition of California and New Mexico, and had far-reaching consequences upon the later fortunes of the republic. Peace was made. We had wrested from Mexico territory equal to four times the empire of France, and five times that of Spain. In the prosecution of this war we expended 20,000 lives and more than $100,000,000. Of this money $15,000,000 were paid to Mexico.

Declining to seek a renomination, Mr. Polk retired from the Presidency March 4, 1849, when he was succeeded by General Zachary Taylor. He retired to Nashville, and died there June 19, 1849, in the fifty-fourth year of his age. His funeral was attended the following day, in Nashville, with every demonstration of respect. He left no children. Without being possessed of extraordinary talent, Mr. Polk was a capable administrator of public affairs, and irreproachable in private life.

ZACHARY TAYLOR.

ZACHARY TAYLOR, the twelfth President of the United States, 1849–'50, was born in Orange County, Virginia, September 24, 1784. His father, Richard Taylor, was Colonel of a Virginia regiment in the Revolutionary war, and removed to Kentucky in 1785; purchased a large plantation near Louisville and became an influential citizen; was a member of the convention that framed the Constitution of Kentucky; served in both branches of the Legislature; was Collector of the port of Louisville under President Washington; as a Presidential elector, voted for Jefferson, Madison, Monroe and Clay; died January 19, 1829.

Zachary remained on his father's plantation until 1808, in which year (May 3) he was appointed First Lieutenant in the Seventh Infantry, to fill a vacancy occasioned by the death of his elder brother, Hancock. Up to this point he had received but a limited education.

Joining his regiment at New Orleans, he was attacked with yellow fever, with nearly fatal termination. In November, 1810, he was promoted to Captain, and in the summer of 1812 he was in command of Fort Harrison, on the left bank of the Wabash River, near the present site of Terre Haute, his successful defense of which with but a handful of men against a large force of Indians which had attacked him was one of the first marked military achievements of the war. He was then brevetted Major, and in 1814 promoted to the full rank.

During the remainder of the war Taylor was actively employed on the Western frontier. In the peace organization of 1815 he was retained as Captain, but soon after resigned and settled near Louisville. In May, 1816, however, he re-entered the army as Major of the Third Infantry; became Lieutenant-Colonel of the Eighth Infantry in 1819, and in 1832 attained the Colonelcy of the First Infantry, of which he had been Lieutenant-Colonel since 1821. On different occasions he had been called to Washington as member of a military board for organizing the militia of the Union, and to aid the Government with his knowledge in the organization of the Indian Bureau, having for many years discharged the duties of Indian agent over large tracts of Western



Zachary Taylor

country. He served through the Black Hawk war in 1832, and in 1837 was ordered to take command in Florida, then the scene of war with the Indians.

In 1846 he was transferred to the command of the Army of the Southwest, from which he was relieved the same year at his own request. Subsequently he was stationed on the Arkansas frontier at Forts Gibbon, Smith and Jesup, which latter work had been built under his direction in 1822.

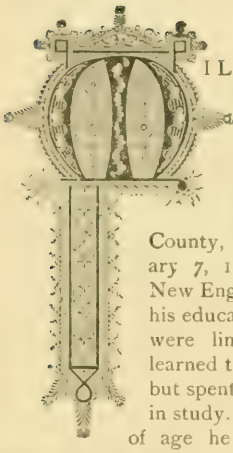
May 28, 1845, he received a dispatch from the Secretary of War informing him of the receipt of information by the President "that Texas would shortly accede to the terms of annexation," in which event he was instructed to defend and protect her from "foreign invasion and Indian incursions." He proceeded, upon the annexation of Texas, with about 1,500 men to Corpus Christi, where his force was increased to some 4,000.

Taylor was brevetted Major-General May 28, and a month later, June 29, 1846, his full commission to that grade was issued. After needed rest and reinforcement, he advanced in September on Monterey, which city capitulated after three-days stubborn resistance. Here he took up his winter quarters. The plan for the invasion of Mexico, by way of Vera Cruz, with General Scott in command, was now determined upon by the Govenrment, and at the moment Taylor was about to resume active operations, he received orders to send the larger part of his force to reinforce the army of General Scott at Vera Cruz. Though subsequently reinforced by raw recruits, yet after providing a garrison for Monterey and Saltillo he had but about 5,300 effective troops, of which but 500 or 600 were regulars. In this weakened condition, however, he was destined to achieve his greatest victory. Confidently relying upon his strength at Vera Cruz to resist the enemy for a long time, Santa Anna directed his entire army against Taylor to overwhelm him, and then to return to oppose the advance of Scott's more formidable invasion. The battle of Buena Vista was fought February 22 and 23, 1847. Taylor received the thanks of Congress and a gold medal, and "Old Rough and Ready," the sobriquet given him in the army, became a household word. He remained in quiet possession of the Rio Grande Valley until November, when he returned to the United States.

In the Whig convention which met at Philadelphia, June 7, 1848, Taylor was nominated on the fourth ballot as candidate of the Whig party for President, over Henry Clay, General Scott and Daniel Webster. In November Taylor received a majority of electoral votes, and a popular vote of 1,360,752, against 1,219,962 for Cass and Butler, and 291,342 for Van Buren and Adams. General Taylor was inaugurated March 4, 1849.

The free and slave States being then equal in number, the struggle for supremacy on the part of the leaders in Congress was violent and bitter. In the summer of 1849 California adopted in convention a Constitution prohibiting slavery within its borders. Taylor advocated the immediate admission of California with her Constitution, and the postponement of the question as to the other Territories until they could hold conventions and decide for themselves whether slavery should exist within their borders. This policy ultimately prevailed through the celebrated "Compromise Measures" of Henry Clay; but not during the life of the brave soldier and patriot statesman. July 5 he was taken suddenly ill with a bilious fever, which proved fatal, his death occurring July 9, 1850. One of his daughters married Colonel W. W. S. Bliss, his Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff in Florida and Mexico, and Private Secretary during his Presidency. Another daughter was married to Jefferson Davis.

MILLARD FILLMORE.



MILLARD FILLMORE, the thirteenth President of the United States, 1850-'3, was born in Summer Hill, Cayuga County, New York, January 7, 1800. He was of New England ancestry, and his educational advantages were limited. He early learned the clothiers' trade, but spent all his leisure time in study. At nineteen years of age he was induced by Judge Walter Wood to abandon his trade and commence the study of law. Upon learning that the young man was entirely destitute of means, he took him into his own office and loaned him such money as he needed. That he might not be heavily burdened with debt, young Fillmore taught school during the winter months, and in various other ways helped himself along.

At the age of twenty-three he was admitted to the Court of Common Pleas, and commenced the practice of his profession in the village of Aurora, situated on the eastern bank of the Cayuga Lake. In 1825 he married Miss Abigail Powers, daughter of Rev. Lemuel Powers, a lady of great moral worth. In 1825 he took his seat in the House of Assembly of his native State, as Representative from Erie County, whither he had recently moved.

Though he had never taken a very active part in politics his vote and his sympathies were with the Whig party. The State was then Democratic, but his courtesy, ability and integrity won the respect of his associates. In 1832 he was elected to a seat in the United States Congress. At the close of his term he returned to his law practice, and in two years more he was again elected to Congress.

He now began to have a national reputation. His labors were very arduous. To draft resolutions in the committee room, and then to defend them against the most skillful opponents on the floor of the House requires readiness of mind, mental resources and skill in debate such as few possess. Weary with these exhausting labors, and pressed by the claims of his private affairs, Mr. Fillmore wrote a letter to his constituents and declined to be a candidate for re-election. Notwithstanding this communi-



Millard Fillmore

cation his friends met in convention and renominated him by acclamation. Though gratified by this proof of their appreciation of his labors he adhered to his resolve and returned to his home.

In 1847 Mr. Fillmore was elected to the important office of comptroller of the State. In entering upon the very responsible duties which this situation demanded, it was necessary for him to abandon his profession, and he removed to the city of Albany. In this year, also, the Whigs were looking around to find suitable candidates for the President and Vice-President at the approaching election, and the names of Zachary Taylor and Millard Fillmore became the rallying cry of the Whigs. On the 4th of March, 1849, General Taylor was inaugurated President and Millard Fillmore Vice-President of the United States.

The great question of slavery had assumed enormous proportions, and permeated every subject that was brought before Congress. It was evident that the strength of our institutions was to be severely tried. July 9, 1850, President Taylor died, and, by the Constitution, Vice-President Fillmore became President of the United States. The agitated condition of the country brought questions of great delicacy before him. He was bound by his oath of office to execute the laws of the United States. One of these laws was understood to be, that if a slave, escaping from bondage, should reach a free State, the United States was bound to do its utmost to capture him and return him to his master. Most Christian men loathed this law. President Fillmore felt bound by his oath rigidly to see it enforced. Slavery was organizing armies to invade Cuba as it had invaded Texas, and annex it to the United States. President Fillmore gave all the influence of his exalted station against the atrocious enterprise.

Mr. Fillmore had serious difficulties to contend with, since the opposition had a majority in both Houses. He did everything in his power to conciliate the South, but the pro-slavery party in that section felt the inadequency of all measures of transient conciliation. The population of the free States was so rapidly increasing over that of the slave States, that it was inevitable that the power of the Government should soon pass into the hands of the free States. The famous compromise measures were adopted under Mr. Fillmore's administration, and the Japan expedition was sent out.

March 4, 1853, having served one term, President Fillmore retired from office. He then took a long tour through the South, where he met with quite an enthusiastic reception. In a speech at Vicksburg, alluding to the rapid growth of the country, he said:

"Canada is knocking for admission, and Mexico would be glad to come in, and without saying whether it would be right or wrong, we stand with open arms to receive them; for it is the manifest destiny of this Government to embrace the whole North American Continent."

In 1855 Mr. Fillmore went to Europe where he was received with those marked attentions which his position and character merited. Returning to this country in 1856 he was nominated for the Presidency by the "Know-Nothing" party. Mr. Buchanan, the Democratic candidate was the successful competitor. Mr. Fillmore ever afterward lived in retirement. During the conflict of civil war he was mostly silent. It was generally supposed, however, that his sympathy was with the Southern Confederacy. He kept aloof from the conflict without any words of cheer to the one party or the other. For this reason he was forgotten by both. He died of paralysis, in Buffalo, New York, March 8, 1874.

FRANKLIN PIERCE.

FRANKLIN PIERCE, the fourteenth President of the United States, was born in Hillsborough, New Hampshire, November 23, 1804. His father, Governor Benjamin Pierce, was a Revolutionary soldier, a man of rigid integrity; was for several years in the State Legislature, a member of the Governor's council and a General of the militia.

Franklin was the sixth of eight children. As a boy he listened eagerly to the arguments of his father, enforced by strong and ready utterance and earnest gesture. It was in the days of intense political excitement, when, all over the New England States, Federalists and Democrats were arrayed so fiercely against each other.

In 1820 he entered Bowdoin College, at Brunswick, Maine, and graduated in 1824, and commenced the study of law in the office of Judge Woodbury, a very distinguished lawyer, and in 1827 was admitted to the bar. He practiced with great success in Hillsborough and Concord. He served in the State Legislature four years, the last two of which he was chosen Speaker of the House by a very large vote.

In 1833 he was elected a member of Congress. In 1837 he was elected to the United States Senate, just as Mr. Van Buren commenced his administration.

In 1834 he married Miss Jane Means Appleton, a lady admirably fitted to adorn every station with which her husband was honored. Three sons born to them all found an early grave.

Upon his accession to office, President Polk appointed Mr. Pierce Attorney-General of the United States, but the offer was declined in consequence of numerous professional engagements at home and the precarious state of Mrs. Pierce's health. About the same time he also declined the nomination for Governor by the Democratic party.

The war with Mexico called Mr. Pierce into the army. Receiving the appointment of Brigadier-General, he embarked with a portion of his troops at Newport, Rhode Island, May 27, 1847. He served during this war, and distinguished himself by his bravery, skill and excellent judgment. When he reached his home in his native State he was enthusiastically received by



Franklin Pierce

the advocates of the war, and coldly by its opponents. He resumed the practice of his profession, frequently taking an active part in political questions, and giving his support to the pro-slavery wing of the Democratic party.

June 12, 1852, the Democratic convention met in Baltimore to nominate a candidate for the Presidency. For four days they continued in session, and in thirty-five ballotings no one had received the requisite two-thirds vote. Not a vote had been thrown thus far for General Pierce. Then the Virginia delegation brought forward his name. There were fourteen more ballotings, during which General Pierce gained strength, until, at the forty-ninth ballot, he received 282 votes, and all other candidates eleven. General Winfield Scott was the Whig candidate. General Pierce was elected with great unanimity. Only four States—Vermont, Massachusetts, Kentucky and Tennessee—cast their electoral votes against him. March 4, 1853, he was inaugurated President of the United States, and William R. King, Vice-President.

President Pierce's cabinet consisted of William S. Marcy, James Guthrie, Jefferson Davis, James C. Dobbin, Robert McClelland, James Campbell and Caleb Cushing.

At the demand of slavery the Missouri Compromise was repealed, and all the Territories of the Union were thrown open to slavery. The Territory of Kansas, west of Missouri, was settled by emigrants mainly from the North. According to law, they were about to meet and decide whether slavery or freedom should be the law of that realm. Slavery in Missouri and other Southern States rallied her armed legions, marched them into Kansas, took possession of the polls, drove away the citizens, deposited their own votes by handfuls, went through the farce of counting them, and then declared that, by an overwhelming majority, slavery was established in Kansas. These facts nobody denied, and yet President Pierce's administration felt bound to respect the decision obtained by such votes. The citizens of Kansas, the majority of whom were free-State men, met in convention and adopted the following resolve:

"*Resolved*, That the body of men who, for the past two months, have been passing laws for the people of our Territory, moved, counseled and dictated to by the demagogues of other States, are to us a foreign body, representing only the lawless invaders who elected them, and not the people of this Territory; that we repudiate their action as the monstrous consummation of an act of violence, usurpation and fraud unparalleled in the history of the Union."

The free-State people of Kansas also sent a petition to the General Government, imploring its protection. In reply the President issued a proclamation, declaring that Legislature thus created must be recognized as the legitimate Legislature of Kansas, and that its laws were binding upon the people, and that, if necessary, the whole force of the Governmental arm would be put forth to inforce those laws.

James Buchanan succeeded him in the Presidency, and, March 4, 1857, President Pierce retired to his home in Concord, New Hampshire. When the Rebellion burst forth Mr. Pierce remained steadfast to the principles he had always cherished, and gave his sympathies to the pro-slavery party, with which he had ever been allied. He declined to do anything, either by voice or pen, to strengthen the hands of the National Government. He resided in Concord until his death, which occurred in October, 1869. He was one of the most genial and social of men, generous to a fault, and contributed liberally of his moderate means for the alleviation of suffering and want. He was an honored communicant of the Episcopal church.

JAMES BUCHANAN.

JAMES BUCHANAN, the fifteenth President of the United States, 1857–'61, was born in Franklin County, Pennsylvania, April 23, 1791. The place where his father's cabin stood was called Stony Batter, and it was situated in a wild, romantic spot, in a gorge of mountains, with towering summits rising all around. He was of Irish ancestry, his father having emigrated in 1783, with very little property, save his own strong arms.

James remained in his secluded home for eight years enjoying very few social or intellectual advantages. His parents were industrious, frugal, prosperous and intelligent. In 1799 his father removed to Mercersburg, where James was placed in school and commenced a course in English, Greek and Latin. His progress was rapid and in 1801 he entered Dickinson College at Carlisle. Here he took his stand among the first scholars in the institution, and was able to master the most abstruse subjects with facility. In 1809 he graduated with the highest honors in his class.

He was then eighteen years of age, tall, graceful and in vigorous health, fond of athletic sports, an unerring shot and enlivened with an exuberant flow of animal spirits. He immediately commenced the study of law in the city of Lancaster, and was admitted to the bar in 1812. He rose very rapidly in his profession and at once took undisputed stand with the ablest lawyers of the State. When but twenty-six years of age, unaided by counsel, he successfully defended before the State Senate one of the Judges of the State, who was tried upon articles of impeachment. At the age of thirty it was generally admitted that he stood at the head of the bar, and there was no lawyer in the State who had a more extensive or lucrative practice.

In 1812, just after Mr. Buchanan had entered upon the practice of the law, our second war with England occurred. With all his powers he sustained the Government, eloquently urging the rigorous prosecution of the war; and even enlisting as a private soldier to assist in repelling the British, who had sacked Washington and were threatening Baltimore. He was at that time a Federalist, but when the Constitution was adopted by both parties, Jefferson truly said, "We are all Federalists; we are all Republicans."

The opposition of the Federalists to the war with England, and the alien and sedi-



James Buchanan

tion laws of John Adams, brought the party into dispute, and the name of Federalist became a reproach. Mr. Buchanan almost immediately upon entering Congress began to incline more and more to the Republicans. In the stormy Presidential election of 1824, in which Jackson, Clay, Crawford and John Quincy Adams were candidates, Mr. Buchanan espoused the cause of General Jackson and unrelentingly opposed the administration of Mr. Adams.

Upon his elevation to the Presidency, General Jackson appointed Mr. Buchanan, minister to Russia. Upon his return in 1833 he was elected to a seat in the United States Senate. He there met as his associates, Webster, Clay, Wright and Calhoun. He advocated the measures proposed by President Jackson of making reprisals against France, and defended the course of the President in his unprecedented and wholesale removals from office of those who were not the supporters of his administration. Upon this question he was brought into direct collision with Henry Clay. In the discussion of the question respecting the admission of Michigan and Arkansas into the Union, Mr. Buchanan defined his position by saying:

"The older I grow, the more I am inclined to be what is called a State-rights man."

M. de Tocqueville, in his renowned work upon "Democracy in America," foresaw the trouble which was inevitable from the doctrine of State sovereignty as held by Calhoun and Buchanan. He was convinced that the National Government was losing that strength which was essential to its own existence, and that the States were assuming powers which threatened the perpetuity of the Union. Mr. Buchanan received the book in the Senate and declared the fears of De Tocqueville to be groundless, and yet he lived to sit in the Presidential chair and see State after State, in accordance with his own views of State rights, breaking from the Union, thus crumbling our Republic into ruins; while the unhappy old man folded his arms in despair, declaring that the National Constitution invested him with no power to arrest the destruction.

Upon Mr. Polk's accession to the Presidency, Mr. Buchanan became Secretary of State, and as such took his share of the responsibility in the conduct of the Mexican war. At the close of Mr. Polk's administration, Mr. Buchanan retired to private life; but his intelligence, and his great ability as a statesman, enabled him to exert a powerful influence in National affairs.

Mr. Pierce, upon his election to the Presidency, honored Mr. Buchanan with the mission to England. In the year 1856 the National Democratic convention nominated Mr. Buchanan for the Presidency. The political conflict was one of the most severe in which our country has ever engaged. On the 4th of March, 1857, Mr. Buchanan was inaugurated President. His cabinet were Lewis Cass, Howell Cobb, J. B. Floyd, Isaac Toucey, Jacob Thompson, A. V. Brown and J. S. Black.

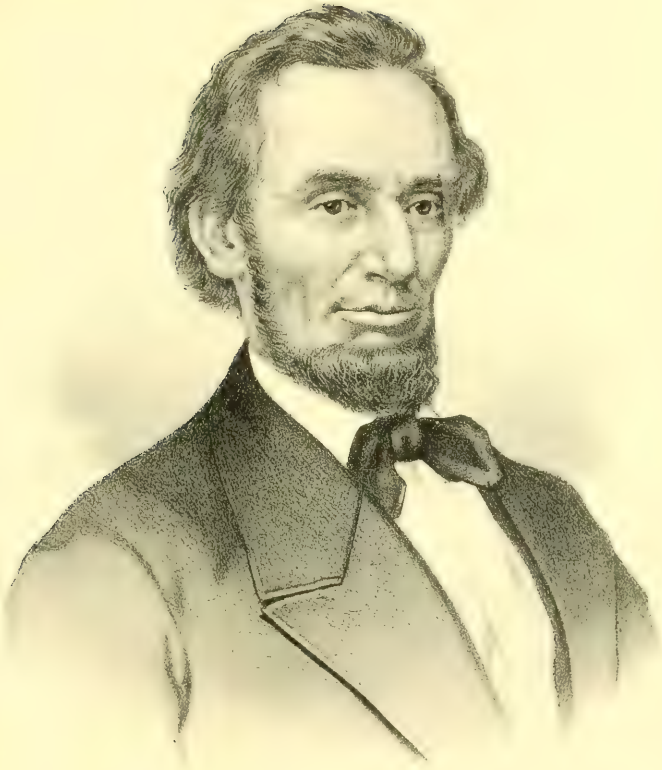
The disruption of the Democratic party, in consequence of the manner in which the issue of the nationality of slavery was pressed by the Southern wing, occurred at the National convention, held at Charleston in April, 1860, for the nomination of Mr. Buchanan's successor, when the majority of Southern delegates withdrew upon the passage of a resolution declaring that the constitutional status of slavery should be determined by the Supreme Court.

In the next Presidential canvass Abraham Lincoln was nominated by the opponents of Mr. Buchanan's administration. Mr. Buchanan remained in Washington long enough to see his successor installed and then retired to his home in Wheatland. He died June 1, 1868, aged seventy-seven years.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN, the sixteenth President of the United States, 1861-'5, was born February 12, 1809, in Larue (then Hardin) County, Kentucky, in a cabin on Nolan Creek, three miles west of Hudgensville. His parents were Thomas and Nancy (Hanks) Lincoln. Of his ancestry and early years the little that is known may best be given in his own language: "My parents were both born in Virginia, of undistinguished families—second families, perhaps I should say. My mother, who died in my tenth year, was of a family of the name of Hanks, some of whom now remain in Adams, and others in Macon County, Illinois. My paternal grandfather, Abraham Lincoln, emigrated from Rockbridge County, Virginia, to Kentucky in 1781 or 1782, where, a year or two later, he was killed by Indians—not in battle, but by stealth, when he was laboring to open a farm in the forest. His ancestors, who were Quakers, went to Virginia from Berks County, Pennsylvania. An effort to identify them with the New England family of the same name ended in nothing more definite than a similarity of Christian names in both families, such as Enoch, Levi, Mordecai, Solomon, Abraham and the like. My father, at the death of his father, was but six years of age, and he grew up, literally, without education. He removed from Kentucky to what is now Spencer County, Indiana, in my eighth year. We reached our new home about the time the State came into the Union. It was a wild region, with bears and other wild animals still in the woods. There I grew to manhood.

"There were some schools, so called, but no qualification was ever required of a teacher beyond 'readin', writin', and cipherin' to the rule of three.' If a straggler, supposed to understand Latin, happened to sojourn in the neighborhood, he was looked upon as a wizard. There was absolutely nothing to excite ambition for education. Of course, when I came of age I did not know much. Still, somehow, I could read, write and cipher to the rule of three, and that was all. I have not been to school since. The little advance I now have upon this store of education I have picked up from time to time under the pressure of necessity. I was raised to farm-work, which



I continued till I was twenty-two. At twenty-one I came to Illinois and passed the first year in Macon County. Then I got to New Salem, at that time in Sangamon, now in Menard County, where I remained a year as a sort of clerk in a store.

"Then came the Black Hawk war, and I was elected a Captain of volunteers—a success which gave me more pleasure than any I have had since. I went the campaign, was elated; ran for the Legislature the same year (1832) and was beaten, the only time I have ever been beaten by the people. The next and three succeeding biennial elections I was elected to the Legislature, and was never a candidate afterward.

"During this legislative period I had studied law, and removed to Springfield to practice it. In 1846 I was elected to the Lower House of Congress; was not a candidate for re-election. From 1849 to 1854, inclusive, I practiced the law more assiduously than ever before. Always a Whig in politics, and generally on the Whig electoral tickets, making active canvasses, I was losing interest in politics, when the repeal of the Missouri Compromise roused me again. What I have done since is pretty well known."

The early residence of Lincoln in Indiana was sixteen miles north of the Ohio River, on Little Pigeon Creek, one and a half miles east of Gentryville, within the present township of Carter. Here his mother died October 5, 1818, and the next year his father married Mrs. Sally (Bush) Johnston, of Elizabethtown, Kentucky. She was an affectionate foster-parent, to whom Abraham was indebted for his first encouragement to study. He became an eager reader, and the few books owned in the vicinity were many times perused. He worked frequently for the neighbors as a farm laborer; was for some time clerk in a store at Gentryville; and became famous throughout that region for his athletic powers, his fondness for argument, his inexhaustible fund of humerous anecdote, as well as for mock oratory and the composition of rude satirical verses. In 1828 he made a trading voyage to New Orleans as "bow-hand" on a flatboat; removed to Illinois in 1830; helped his father build a log house and clear a farm on the north fork of Sangamon River, ten miles west of Decatur, and was for some time employed in splitting rails for the fences—a fact which was prominently brought forward for a political purpose thirty years later.

In the spring of 1851 he, with two of his relatives, was hired to build a flatboat on the Sangamon River and navigate it to New Orleans. The boat "stuck" on a mill-dam, and was got off with great labor through an ingenious mechanical device which some years later led to Lincoln's taking out a patent for "an improved method for lifting vessels over shoals." This voyage was memorable for another reason—the sight of slaves chained, maltreated and flogged at New Orleans was the origin of his deep convictions upon the slavery question.

Returning from this voyage he became a resident for several years at New Salem, a recently settled village on the Sangamon, where he was successively a clerk, grocer, surveyor and postmaster, and acted as pilot to the first steamboat that ascended the Sangamon. Here he studied law, interested himself in local politics after his return from the Black Hawk war, and became known as an effective "stump speaker." The subject of his first political speech was the improvement of the channel of the Sangamon, and the chief ground on which he announced himself (1832) a candidate for the Legislature was his advocacy of this popular measure, on which subject his practical experience made him the highest authority.

Elected to the Legislature in 1834 as a

"Henry Clay Whig," he rapidly acquired that command of language and that homely but forcible rhetoric which, added to his intimate knowledge of the people from which he sprang, made him more than a match in debate for his few well-educated opponents.

Admitted to the bar in 1837 he soon established himself at Springfield, where the State capital was located in 1839, largely through his influence; became a successful pleader in the State, Circuit and District Courts; married in 1842 a lady belonging to a prominent family in Lexington, Kentucky; took an active part in the Presidential campaigns of 1840 and 1844 as candidate for elector on the Harrison and Clay tickets, and in 1846 was elected to the United States House of Representatives over the celebrated Peter Cartwright. During his single term in Congress he did not attain any prominence.

He voted for the reception of anti-slavery petitions for the abolition of the slave trade in the District of Columbia and for the Wilmot proviso; but was chiefly remembered for the stand he took against the Mexican war. For several years thereafter he took comparatively little interest in politics, but gained a leading position at the Springfield bar. Two or three non-political lectures and an eulogy on Henry Clay (1852) added nothing to his reputation.

In 1854 the repeal of the Missouri Compromise by the Kansas-Nebraska act aroused Lincoln from his indifference, and in attacking that measure he had the immense advantage of knowing perfectly well the motives and the record of its author, Stephen A. Douglas, of Illinois, then popularly designated as the "Little Giant." The latter came to Springfield in October, 1854, on the occasion of the State Fair, to vindicate his policy in the Senate, and the "Anti-Nebraska" Whigs, remembering that Lincoln had often measured his strength with Douglas in the Illinois Legislature and before the Springfield Courts, engaged him to improvise a reply. This speech, in the opinion of those who heard it, was one of the greatest efforts of Lincoln's life; certainly the most effective in his whole career. It took the audience by storm, and from that moment it was felt that Douglas had met his match. Lincoln was accordingly selected as the Anti-Nebraska candidate for the United States Senate in place of General Shields, whose term expired March 4, 1855, and led to several ballots; but Trumbull was ultimately chosen.

The second conflict on the soil of Kansas, which Lincoln had predicted, soon began. The result was the disruption of the Whig and the formation of the Republican party. At the Bloomington State Convention in 1856, where the new party first assumed form in Illinois, Lincoln made an impressive address, in which for the first time he took distinctive ground against slavery in itself.

At the National Republican Convention at Philadelphia, June 17, after the nomination of Fremont, Lincoln was put forward by the Illinois delegation for the Vice-Presidency, and received on the first ballot 110 votes against 259 for William L Dayton. He took a prominent part in the canvass, being on the electoral ticket.

In 1858 Lincoln was unanimously nominated by the Republican State Convention as its candidate for the United States Senate in place of Douglas, and in his speech of acceptance used the celebrated illustration of a "house divided against itself" on the slavery question, which was, perhaps, the cause of his defeat. The great debate carried on at all the principal towns of Illinois between Lincoln and Douglas as rival Senatorial candidates resulted at the time in the election of the latter; but being widely circulated as a campaign document, it fixed the attention of the country upon the

former, as the clearest and most convincing exponent of Republican doctrine.

Early in 1859 he began to be named in Illinois as a suitable Republican candidate for the Presidential campaign of the ensuing year, and a political address delivered at the Cooper Institute, New York, February 27, 1860, followed by similar speeches at New Haven, Hartford and elsewhere in New England, first made him known to the Eastern States in the light by which he had long been regarded at home. By the Republican State Convention, which met at Decatur, Illinois, May 9 and 10, Lincoln was unanimously endorsed for the Presidency. It was on this occasion that two rails, said to have been split by his hands thirty years before, were brought into the convention, and the incident contributed much to his popularity. The National Republican Convention at Chicago, after spirited efforts made in favor of Seward, Chase and Bates, nominated Lincoln for the Presidency, with Hannibal Hamlin for Vice-President, at the same time adopting a vigorous anti-slavery platform.

The Democratic party having been disorganized and presenting two candidates, Douglas and Breckenridge, and the remnant of the "American" party having put forward John Bell, of Tennessee, the Republican victory was an easy one, Lincoln being elected November 6 by a large plurality, comprehending nearly all the Northern States, but none of the Southern. The secession of South Carolina and the Gulf States was the immediate result, followed a few months later by that of the border slave States and the outbreak of the great civil war.

The life of Abraham Lincoln became thenceforth merged in the history of his country. None of the details of the vast conflict which filled the remainder of Lincoln's life can here be given. Narrowly escaping assassination by avoiding Baltimore on his way to the capital, he reached Washington February 23, and was inaugurated President of the United States March 4, 1861.

In his inaugural address he said: "I hold, that in contemplation of universal law and the Constitution the Union of these States is perpetual. Perpetuity is implied if not expressed in the fundamental laws of all national governments. It is safe to assert that no government proper ever had a provision in its organic law for its own termination. I therefore consider that in view of the Constitution and the laws, the Union is unbroken, and to the extent of my ability I shall take care, as the Constitution enjoins upon me, that the laws of the United States be extended in all the States. In doing this there need be no bloodshed or violence, and there shall be none unless it be forced upon the national authority. The power conferred to me will be used to hold, occupy and possess the property and places belonging to the Government, and to collect the duties and imports, but beyond what may be necessary for these objects there will be no invasion, no using of force against or among the people anywhere. In your hands, my dissatisfied fellow-countrymen, is the momentous issue of civil war. The Government will not assail you. You can have no conflict without being yourselves the aggressors. You have no oath registered in heaven to destroy the Government, while I shall have the most solemn one to preserve, protect and defend it."

He called to his cabinet his principal rivals for the Presidential nomination — Seward, Chase, Cameron and Bates; secured the co-operation of the Union Democrats, headed by Douglas; called out 75,000 militia from the several States upon the first tidings of the bombardment of Fort Sumter, April 15; proclaimed a blockade of the Southern posts April 19; called an extra

session of Congress for July 4, from which he asked and obtained 400,000 men and $400,000,000 for the war; placed McClellan at the head of the Federal army on General Scott's resignation, October 31; appointed Edwin M. Stanton Secretary of War, January 14, 1862, and September 22, 1862, issued a proclamation declaring the freedom of all slaves in the States and parts of States then in rebellion from and after January 1, 1863. This was the crowning act of Lincoln's career—the act by which he will be chiefly known through all future time—and it decided the war.

October 16, 1863, President Lincoln called for 300,000 volunteers to replace those whose term of enlistment had expired; made a celebrated and touching, though brief, address at the dedication of the Gettysburg military cemetery, November 19, 1863; commissioned Ulysses S. Grant Lieutenant-General and Commander-in-Chief of the armies of the United States, March 9, 1864; was re-elected President in November of the same year, by a large majority over General McClellan, with Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee, as Vice-President; delivered a very remarkable address at his second inauguration, March 4, 1865; visited the army before Richmond the same month; entered the capital of the Confederacy the day after its fall, and upon the surrender of General Robert E. Lee's army, April 9, was actively engaged in devising generous plans for the reconstruction of the Union, when, on the evening of Good Friday, April 14, he was shot in his box at Ford's Theatre, Washington, by John Wilkes Booth, a fanatical actor, and expired early on the following morning, April 15. Almost simultaneously a murderous attack was made upon William H. Seward, Secretary of State.

At noon on the 15th of April Andrew Johnson assumed the Presidency, and active measures were taken which resulted in the death of Booth and the execution of his principal accomplices.

The funeral of President Lincoln was conducted with unexampled solemnity and magnificence. Impressive services were held in Washington, after which the sad procession proceeded over the same route he had traveled four years before, from Springfield to Washington. In Philadelphia his body lay in state in Independence Hall, in which he had declared before his first inauguration "that I would sooner be assassinated than to give up the principles of the Declaration of Independence." He was buried at Oak Ridge Cemetery, near Springfield, Illinois, on May 4, where a monument emblematic of the emancipation of the slaves and the restoration of the Union mark his resting place.

The leaders and citizens of the expiring Confederacy expressed genuine indignation at the murder of a generous political adversary. Foreign nations took part in mourning the death of a statesman who had proved himself a true representative of American nationality. The freedmen of the South almost worshiped the memory of their deliverer; and the general sentiment of the great Nation he had saved awarded him a place in its affections, second only to that held by Washington.

The characteristics of Abraham Lincoln have been familiarly known throughout the civilized world. His tall, gaunt, ungainly figure, homely countenance, and his shrewd mother-wit, shown in his celebrated conversations overflowing in humorous and pointed anecdote, combined with an accurate, intuitive appreciation of the questions of the time, are recognized as forming the best type of a period of American history now rapidly passing away.



Andrew Johnson

Andrew Johnson.

ANDREW JOHNSON, the seventeenth President of the United States, 1865–'9, was born at Raleigh, North Carolina, December 29, 1808. His father died when he was four years old, and in his eleventh year he was apprenticed to a tailor. He never attended school, and did not learn to read until late in his apprenticeship, when he suddenly acquired a passion for obtaining knowledge, and devoted all his spare time to reading.

After working two years as a journeyman tailor at Lauren's Court-House, South Carolina, he removed, in 1826, to Greenville, Tennessee, where he worked at his trade and married. Under his wife's instructions he made rapid progress in his education, and manifested such an intelligent interest in local politics as to be elected as "workingmen's candidate" alderman, in 1828, and mayor in 1830, being twice re-elected to each office.

During this period he cultivated his talents as a public speaker by taking part in a debating society, consisting largely of students of Greenville College. In 1835, and again in 1839, he was chosen to the lower house of the Legislature, as a Democrat. In 1841 he was elected State Senator, and in 1843, Representative in Congress, being re-elected four successive periods, until 1853, when he was chosen Governor of Tennessee. In Congress he supported the administrations of Tyler and Polk in their chief measures, especially the annexation of Texas, the adjustment of the Oregon boundary, the Mexican war, and the tariff of 1846.

In 1855 Mr. Johnson was re-elected Governor, and in 1857 entered the United States Senate, where he was conspicuous as an advocate of retrenchment and of the Homestead bill, and as an opponent of the Pacific Railroad. He was supported by the Tennessee delegation to the Democratic convention in 1860 for the Presidential nomination, and lent his influence to the Breckenridge wing of that party.

When the election of Lincoln had brought about the first attempt at secession in December, 1860, Johnson took in the Senate a firm attitude for the Union, and in May, 1861, on returning to Tennessee, he was in imminent peril of suffering from

popular violence for his loyalty to the "old flag." He was the leader of the Loyalists' convention of East Tennessee, and during the following winter was very active in organizing relief for the destitute loyal refugees from that region, his own family being among those compelled to leave.

By his course in this crisis Johnson came prominently before the Northern public, and when in March, 1862, he was appointed by President Lincoln military Governor of Tennessee, with the rank of Brigadier-General, he increased in popularity by the vigorous and successful manner in which he labored to restore order, protect Union men and punish marauders. On the approach of the Presidential campaign of 1864, the termination of the war being plainly foreseen, and several Southern States being partially reconstructed, it was felt that the Vice-Presidency should be given to a Southern man of conspicuous loyalty, and Governor Johnson was elected on the same platform and ticket as President Lincoln; and on the assassination of the latter succeeded to the Presidency, April 15, 1865. In a public speech two days later he said: "The American people must be taught, if they do not already feel, that treason is a crime and must be punished; that the Government will not always bear with its enemies; that it is strong, not only to protect, but to punish. In our peaceful history treason has been almost unknown. The people must understand that it is the blackest of crimes, and will be punished." He then added the ominous sentence: "In regard to my future course, I make no promises, no pledges." President Johnson retained the cabinet of Lincoln, and exhibited considerable severity toward traitors in his earlier acts and speeches, but he soon inaugurated a policy of reconstruction, proclaiming a general amnesty to the late Confederates, and successively establishing provisional Governments in the Southern States. These States accordingly claimed representation in Congress in the following December, and the momentous question of what should be the policy of the victorious Union toward its late armed opponents was forced upon that body.

Two considerations impelled the Republican majority to reject the policy of President Johnson: First, an apprehension that the chief magistrate intended to undo the results of the war in regard to slavery; and, second, the sullen attitude of the South, which seemed to be plotting to regain the policy which arms had lost. The credentials of the Southern members elect were laid on the table, a civil rights bill and a bill extending the sphere of the Freedmen's Bureau were passed over the executive veto, and the two highest branches of the Government were soon in open antagonism. The action of Congress was characterized by the President as a "new rebellion." In July the cabinet was reconstructed, Messrs. Randall, Stanbury and Browning taking the places of Messrs. Denison, Speed and Harlan, and an unsuccessful attempt was made by means of a general convention in Philadelphia to form a new party on the basis of the administration policy.

In an excursion to Chicago for the purpose of laying a corner-stone of the monument to Stephen A. Douglas, President Johnson, accompanied by several members of the cabinet, passed through Philadelphia, New York and Albany, in each of which cities, and in other places along the route, he made speeches justifying and explaining his own policy, and violently denouncing the action of Congress.

August 12, 1867, President Johnson removed the Secretary of War, replacing him by General Grant. Secretary Stanton retired under protest, based upon the tenure-of-office act which had been passed the preceding March. The President then issued a proclamation declaring the insurrec-

tion at an end, and that "peace, order, tranquility and civil authority existed in and throughout the United States." Another proclamation enjoined obedience to the Constitution and the laws, and an amnesty was published September 7, relieving nearly all the participants in the late Rebellion from the disabilities thereby incurred, on condition of taking the oath to support the Constitution and the laws.

In December Congress refused to confirm the removal of Secretary Stanton, who thereupon resumed the exercise of his office; but February 21, 1868, President Johnson again attempted to remove him, appointing General Lorenzo Thomas in his place. Stanton refused to vacate his post, and was sustained by the Senate.

February 24 the House of Representatives voted to impeach the President for "high crime and misdemeanors," and March 5 presented eleven articles of impeachment on the ground of his resistance to the execution of the acts of Congress, alleging, in addition to the offense lately committed, his public expressions of contempt for Congress, in "certain intemperate, inflammatory and scandalous harangues" pronounced in August and September, 1866, and thereafter declaring that the Thirty-ninth Congress of the United States was not a competent legislative body, and denying its power to propose Constitutional amendments. March 23 the impeachment trial began, the President appearing by counsel, and resulted in acquittal, the vote lacking one of the two-thirds vote required for conviction.

The remainder of President Johnson's term of office was passed without any such conflicts as might have been anticipated. He failed to obtain a nomination for re-election by the Democratic party, though receiving sixty-five votes on the first ballot. July 4 and December 25 new proclamations of pardon to the participants in the late Rebellion were issued, but were of little effect. On the accession of General Grant to the Presidency, March 4, 1869, Johnson returned to Greenville, Tennessee. Unsuccessful in 1870 and 1872 as a candidate respectively for United States Senator and Representative, he was finally elected to the Senate in 1875, and took his seat in the extra session of March, in which his speeches were comparatively temperate. He died July 31, 1875, and was buried at Greenville.

President Johnson's administration was a peculiarly unfortunate one. That he should so soon become involved in bitter feud with the Republican majority in Congress was certainly a surprising and deplorable incident; yet, in reviewing the circumstances after a lapse of so many years, it is easy to find ample room for a charitable judgment of both the parties in the heated controversy, since it cannot be doubted that any President, even Lincoln himself, had he lived, must have sacrificed a large portion of his popularity in carrying out any possible scheme of reconstruction.

ULYSSES S. GRANT.

ULYSSES SIMPSON GRANT, the eighteenth President of the United States, 1869-'77, was born April 27, 1822, at Point Pleasant, Clermont County, Ohio. His father was of Scotch descent, and a dealer in leather. At the age of seventeen he entered the Military Academy at West Point, and four years later graduated twenty-first in a class of thirty-nine, receiving the commission of Brevet Second Lieutenant. He was assigned to the Fourth Infantry and remained in the army eleven years. He was engaged in every battle of the Mexican war except that of Buena Vista, and received two brevets for gallantry.

In 1848 Mr. Grant married Julia, daughter of Frederick Dent, a prominent merchant of St. Louis, and in 1854, having reached the grade of Captain, he resigned his commission in the army. For several years he followed farming near St. Louis, but unsuccessfully; and in 1860 he entered the leather trade with his father at Galena, Illinois.

When the civil war broke out in 1861, Grant was thirty-nine years of age, but entirely unknown to public men and without any personal acquaintance with great affairs. President Lincoln's first call for troops was made on the 15th of April, and on the 19th Grant was drilling a company of volunteers at Galena. He also offered his services to the Adjutant-General of the army, but received no reply. The Governor of Illinois, however, employed him in the organization of volunteer troops, and at the end of five weeks he was appointed Colonel of the Twenty-first Infantry. He took command of his regiment in June, and reported first to General Pope in Missouri. His superior knowledge of military life rather surprised his superior officers, who had never before even heard of him, and they were thus led to place him on the road to rapid advancement. August 7 he was commissioned a Brigadier-General of volunteers, the appointment having been made without his knowledge. He had been unanimously recommended by the Congressmen from Illinois, not one of whom had been his personal acquaintance. For a few weeks he was occupied in watching the movements of partisan forces in Missouri.

September 1 he was placed in command of the District of Southeast Missouri, with headquarters at Cairo, and on the 6th, without orders, he seized Paducah, at the mouth of the Tennessee River, and commanding the navigation both of that stream and of



U. S. Grant

the Ohio. This stroke secured Kentucky to the Union; for the State Legislature, which had until then affected to be neutral, at once declared in favor of the Government. In November following, according to orders, he made a demonstration about eighteen miles below Cairo, preventing the crossing of hostile troops into Missouri; but in order to accomplish this purpose he had to do some fighting, and that, too, with only 3,000 raw recruits, against 7,000 Confederates. Grant carried off two pieces of artillery and 200 prisoners.

After repeated applications to General Halleck, his immediate superior, he was allowed, in February, 1862, to move up the Tennessee River against Fort Henry, in conjunction with a naval force. The gunboats silenced the fort, and Grant immediately made preparations to attack Fort Donelson, about twelve miles distant, on the Cumberland River. Without waiting for orders he moved his troops there, and with 15,000 men began the siege. The fort, garrisoned with 21,000 men, was a strong one, but after hard fighting on three successive days Grant forced an "Unconditional Surrender" (an alliteration upon the initials of his name). The prize he captured consisted of sixty-five cannon, 17,600 small arms and 14,623 soldiers. About 4,000 of the garrison had escaped in the night, and 2,500 were killed or wounded. Grant's entire loss was less than 2,000. This was the first important success won by the national troops during the war, and its strategic results were marked, as the entire States of Kentucky and Tennessee at once fell into the National hands. Our hero was made a Major-General of Volunteers and placed in command of the District of West Tennessee.

In March, 1862, he was ordered to move up the Tennessee River toward Corinth, where the Confederates were concentrating a large army; but he was directed not to attack. His forces, now numbering 38,000, were accordingly encamped near Shiloh, or Pittsburg Landing, to await the arrival of General Buell with 40,000 more; but April 6 the Confederates came out from Corinth 50,000 strong and attacked Grant violently, hoping to overwhelm him before Buell could arrive; 5,000 of his troops were beyond supporting distance, so that he was largely outnumbered and forced back to the river, where, however, he held out until dark, when the head of Buell's column came upon the field. The next day the Confederates were driven back to Corinth, nineteen miles. The loss was heavy on both sides; Grant, being senior in rank to Buell, commanded on both days. Two days afterward Halleck arrived at the front and assumed command of the army, Grant remaining at the head of the right wing and the reserve. On May 30 Corinth was evacuated by the Confederates. In July Halleck was made General-in-Chief, and Grant succeeded him in command of the Department of the Tennessee. September 19 the battle of Iuka was fought, where, owing to Rosecrans's fault, only an incomplete victory was obtained.

Next, Grant, with 30,000 men, moved down into Mississippi and threatened Vicksburg, while Sherman, with 40,000 men, was sent by way of the river to attack that place in front; but, owing to Colonel Murphy's surrendering Holly Springs to the Confederates, Grant was so weakened that he had to retire to Corinth, and then Sherman failed to sustain his intended attack.

In January, 1863, General Grant took command in person of all the troops in the Mississippi Valley, and spent several months in fruitless attempts to compel the surrender or evacuation of Vicksburg; but July 4, following, the place surrendered, with 31,600 men and 172 cannon, and the Mississippi River thus fell permanently into the hands of the Government. Grant was made a

Major-General in the regular army, and in October following he was placed in command of the Division of the Mississippi. The same month he went to Chattanooga and saved the Army of the Cumberland from starvation, and drove Bragg from that part of the country. This victory overthrew the last important hostile force west of the Alleghanies and opened the way for the National armies into Georgia and Sherman's march to the sea.

The remarkable series of successes which Grant had now achieved pointed him out as the appropriate leader of the National armies, and accordingly, in February, 1864, the rank of Lieutenant-General was created for him by Congress, and on March 17 he assumed command of the armies of the United States. Planning the grand final campaign, he sent Sherman into Georgia, Sigel into the valley of Virginia, and Butler to capture Richmond, while he fought his own way from the Rapidan to the James. The costly but victorious battles of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, North Anna and Cold Harbor were fought, more for the purpose of annihilating Lee than to capture any particular point. In June, 1864, the siege of Richmond was begun. Sherman, meanwhile, was marching and fighting daily in Georgia and steadily advancing toward Atlanta; but Sigel had been defeated in the valley of Virginia, and was superseded by Hunter. Lee sent Early to threaten the National capital; whereupon Grant gathered up a force which he placed under Sheridan, and that commander rapidly drove Early, in a succession of battles, through the valley of Virginia and destroyed his army as an organized force. The siege of Richmond went on, and Grant made numerous attacks, but was only partially successful. The people of the North grew impatient, and even the Government advised him to abandon the attempt to take Richmond or crush the Confederacy in that way; but he never wavered. He resolved to "fight it out on that line, if it took all summer."

By September Sherman had made his way to Atlanta, and Grant then sent him on his famous "march to the sea," a route which the chief had designed six months before. He made Sherman's success possible, not only by holding Lee in front of Richmond, but also by sending reinforcements to Thomas, who then drew off and defeated the only army which could have confronted Sherman. Thus the latter was left unopposed, and, with Thomas and Sheridan, was used in the furtherance of Grant's plans. Each executed his part in the great design and contributed his share to the result at which Grant was aiming. Sherman finally reached Savannah, Schofield beat the enemy at Franklin, Thomas at Nashville, and Sheridan wherever he met him; and all this while General Grant was holding Lee, with the principal Confederate army, near Richmond, as it were chained and helpless. Then Schofield was brought from the West, and Fort Fisher and Wilmington were captured on the sea-coast, so as to afford him a foothold; from here he was sent into the interior of North Carolina, and Sherman was ordered to move northward to join him. When all this was effected, and Sheridan could find no one else to fight in the Shenandoah Valley, Grant brought the cavalry leader to the front of Richmond, and, making a last effort, drove Lee from his entrenchments and captured Richmond.

At the beginning of the final campaign Lee had collected 73,000 fighting men in the lines at Richmond, besides the local militia and the gunboat crews, amounting to 5,000 more. Including Sheridan's force Grant had 110,000 men in the works before Petersburg and Richmond. Petersburg fell on the 2d of April, and Richmond on the 3d, and Lee fled in the direction of Lynchburg. Grant pursued with remorseless

energy, only stopping to strike fresh blows, and Lee at last found himself not only outfought but also out-marched and out-generaled. Being completely surrounded, he surrendered on the 9th of April, 1865, at Appomattox Court-House, in the open field, with 27,000 men, all that remained of his army. This act virtually ended the war. Thus, in ten days Grant had captured Petersburg and Richmond, fought, by his subordinates, the battles of Five Forks and Sailor's Creek, besides numerous smaller ones, captured 20,000 men in actual battle, and received the surrender of 27,000 more at Appomattox, absolutely annihilating an army of 70,000 soldiers.

General Grant returned at once to Washington to superintend the disbandment of the armies, but this pleasurable work was scarcely begun when President Lincoln was assassinated. It had doubtless been intended to inflict the same fate upon Grant; but he, fortunately, on account of leaving Washington early in the evening, declined an invitation to accompany the President to the theater where the murder was committed. This event made Andrew Johnson President, but left Grant by far the most conspicuous figure in the public life of the country. He became the object of an enthusiasm greater than had ever been known in America. Every possible honor was heaped upon him; the grade of General was created for him by Congress; houses were presented to him by citizens; towns were illuminated on his entrance into them; and, to cap the climax, when he made his tour around the world, "all nations did him honor" as they had never before honored a foreigner.

The General, as Commander-in-Chief, was placed in an embarrassing position by the opposition of President Johnson to the measures of Congress; but he directly manifested his characteristic loyalty by obeying Congress rather than the disaffected President, although for a short time he had served in his cabinet as Secretary of War.

Of course, everybody thought of General Grant as the next President of the United States, and he was accordingly elected as such in 1868 "by a large majority," and four years later re-elected by a much larger majority — the most overwhelming ever given by the people of this country. His first administration was distinguished by a cessation of the strifes which sprang from the war, by a large reduction of the National debt, and by a settlement of the difficulties with England which had grown out of the depredations committed by privateers fitted out in England during the war. This last settlement was made by the famous "Geneva arbitration," which saved to this Government $15,000,000, but, more than all, prevented a war with England. "Let us have peace," was Grant's motto. And this is the most appropriate place to remark that above all Presidents whom this Government has ever had, General Grant was the most non-partisan. He regarded the Executive office as purely and exclusively *executive* of the laws of Congress, irrespective of "politics." But every great man has jealous, bitter enemies, a fact Grant was well aware of.

After the close of his Presidency, our General made his famous tour around the world, already referred to, and soon afterward, in company with Ferdinand Ward, of New York City, he engaged in banking and stock brokerage, which business was made disastrous to Grant, as well as to himself, by his rascality. By this time an incurable cancer of the tongue developed itself in the person of the afflicted ex-President, which ended his unrequited life July 23, 1885. Thus passed away from earth's turmoils the man, the General, who was as truly the "father of this regenerated country" as was Washington the father of the infant nation.

RUTHERFORD B. HAYES.

RUTHERFORD BIRCHARD HAYES, the nineteenth President of the United States, 1877–'81, was born in Delaware, Ohio, October 4, 1822. His ancestry can be traced as far back as 1280, when Hayes and Rutherford were two Scottish chieftains fighting side by side with Baliol, William Wallace and Robert Bruce. Both families belonged to the nobility, owned extensive estates and had a large following. The Hayes family had, for a coat-of-arms, a shield, barred and surmounted by a flying eagle. There was a circle of stars about the eagle and above the shield, while on a scroll underneath the shield was inscribed the motto, "Recte." Misfortune overtaking the family, George Hayes left Scotland in 1680, and settled in Windsor, Connecticut. He was an industrious worker in wood and iron, having a mechanical genius and a cultivated mind. His son George was born in Windsor and remained there during his life.

Daniel Hayes, son of the latter, married Sarah Lee, and lived in Simsbury, Connecticut. Ezekiel, son of Daniel, was born in 1724, and was a manufacturer of scythes at Bradford, Connecticut. Rutherford Hayes, son of Ezekiel and grandfather of President Hayes, was born in New Haven, in August, 1756. He was a famous blacksmith and tavern-keeper. He immigrated to Vermont at an unknown date, settling in Brattleboro where he established a hotel. Here his son Rutherford, father of President Hayes, was born. In September, 1813, he married Sophia Birchard, of Wilmington, Vermont, whose ancestry on the male side is traced back to 1635, to John Birchard, one of the principal founders of Norwich. Both of her grandfathers were soldiers in the Revolutionary war.

The father of President Hayes was of a mechanical turn, and could mend a plow, knit a stocking, or do almost anything that he might undertake. He was prosperous in business, a member of the church and active in all the benevolent enterprises of the town. After the close of the war of 1812 he immigrated to Ohio, and purchased a farm near the present town of Delaware. His family then consisted of his wife and two children, and an orphan girl whom he had adopted.

It was in 1817 that the family arrived at Delaware. Instead of settling upon his



farm, Mr. Hayes concluded to enter into business in the village. He purchased an interest in a distillery, a business then as respectable as it was profitable. His capital and recognized ability assured him the highest social position in the community. He died July 22, 1822, less than three months before the birth of the son that was destined to fill the office of President of the United States.

Mrs. Hayes at this period was very weak, and the subject of this sketch was so feeble at birth that he was not expected to live beyond a month or two at most. As the months went by he grew weaker and weaker so that the neighbors were in the habit of inquiring from time to time "if Mrs. Hayes's baby died last night." On one occasion a neighbor, who was on friendly terms with the family, after alluding to the boy's big head and the mother's assiduous care of him, said to her, in a bantering way, "That's right! Stick to him. You have got him along so far, and I shouldn't wonder if he would really come to something yet." "You need not laugh," said Mrs. Hayes, "you wait and see. You can't tell but I shall make him President of the United States yet."

The boy lived, in spite of the universal predictions of his speedy death; and when, in 1825, his elder brother was drowned, he became, if possible, still dearer to his mother. He was seven years old before he was placed in school. His education, however, was not neglected. His sports were almost wholly within doors, his playmates being his sister and her associates. These circumstances tended, no doubt, to foster that gentleness of disposition and that delicate consideration for the feelings of others which are marked traits of his character. At school he was ardently devoted to his studies, obedient to the teacher, and careful to avoid the quarrels in which many of his schoolmates were involved. He was always waiting at the school-house door when it opened in the morning, and never late in returning to his seat at recess. His sister Fannie was his constant companion, and their affection for each other excited the admiration of their friends.

In 1838 young Hayes entered Kenyon College and graduated in 1842. He then began the study of law in the office of Thomas Sparrow at Columbus. His health was now well established, his figure robust, his mind vigorous and alert. In a short time he determined to enter the law school at Cambridge, Massachusetts, where for two years he pursued his studies with great diligence.

In 1845 he was admitted to the bar at Marietta, Ohio, and shortly afterward went into practice as an attorney-at-law with Ralph P. Buckland, of Fremont. Here he remained three years, acquiring but limited practice, and apparently unambitious of distinction in his profession. His bachelor uncle, Sardis Birchard, who had always manifested great interest in his nephew and rendered him assistance in boyhood, was now a wealthy banker, and it was understood that the young man would be his heir. It is possible that this expectation may have made Mr. Hayes more indifferent to the attainment of wealth than he would otherwise have been, but he was led into no extravagance or vices on this account.

In 1849 he removed to Cincinnati where his ambition found new stimulus. Two events occurring at this period had a powerful influence upon his subsequent life. One of them was his marriage to Miss Lucy Ware Webb, daughter of Dr. James Webb, of Cincinnati; the other was his introduction to the Cincinnati Literary Club, a body embracing such men as Chief Justice Salmon P. Chase, General John Pope and Governor Edward F. Noyes. The marriage was a fortunate one as everybody knows. Not one of all the wives of

our Presidents was more universally admired, reverenced and beloved than is Mrs. Hayes, and no one has done more than she to reflect honor upon American womanhood.

In 1856 Mr. Hayes was nominated to the office of Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, but declined to accept the nomination. Two years later he was chosen to the office of City Solicitor.

In 1861, when the Rebellion broke out, he was eager to take up arms in the defense of his country. His military life was bright and illustrious. June 7, 1861, he was appointed Major of the Twenty-third Ohio Infantry. In July the regiment was sent to Virginia. October 15, 1861, he was made Lieutenant-Colonel of his regiment, and in August, 1862, was promoted Colonel of the Seventy-ninth Ohio Regiment, but refused to leave his old comrades. He was wounded at the battle of South Mountain, and suffered severely, being unable to enter upon active duty for several weeks. November 30, 1862, he rejoined his regiment as its Colonel, having been promoted October 15.

December 25, 1862, he was placed in command of the Kanawha division, and for meritorious service in several battles was promoted Brigadier-General. He was also brevetted Major-General for distinguished services in 1864. He was wounded four times, and five horses were shot from under him.

Mr. Hayes was first a Whig in politics, and was among the first to unite with the Free-Soil and Republican parties. In 1864 he was elected to Congress from the Second Ohio District, which had always been Democratic, receiving a majority of 3,098. In 1866 he was renominated for Congress and was a second time elected. In 1867 he was elected Governor over Allen G. Thurman, the Democratic candidate, and re-elected in 1869. In 1874 Sardis Birchard died, leaving his large estate to General Hayes.

In 1876 he was nominated for the Presidency. His letter of acceptance excited the admiration of the whole country. He resigned the office of Governor and retired to his home in Fremont to await the result of the canvass. After a hard, long contest he was inaugurated March 5, 1877. His Presidency was characterized by compromises with all parties, in order to please as many as possible. The close of his Presidential term in 1881 was the close of his public life, and since then he has remained at his home in Fremont, Ohio, in Jeffersonian retirement from public notice, in striking contrast with most others of the world's notables.



J. A. Garfield

JAMES A. GARFIELD.

JAMES A. GARFIELD, twentieth President of the United States, 1881, was born November 19, 1831, in the wild woods of Cuyahoga County, Ohio. His parents were Abram and Eliza (Ballou) Garfield, who were of New England ancestry. The senior Garfield was an industrious farmer, as the rapid improvements which appeared on his place attested. The residence was the familiar pioneer log cabin, and the household comprised the parents and their children—Mehetable, Thomas, Mary and James A. In May, 1833, the father died, and the care of the household consequently devolved upon young Thomas, to whom James was greatly indebted for the educational and other advantages he enjoyed. He now lives in Michigan, and the two sisters live in Solon, Ohio, near their birthplace.

As the subject of our sketch grew up, he, too, was industrious, both in mental and physical labor. He worked upon the farm, or at carpentering, or chopped wood, or at any other odd job that would aid in support of the family, and in the meantime made the most of his books. Ever afterward he was never ashamed of his humble origin, nor forgot the friends of his youth. The poorest laborer was sure of his sympathy, and he always exhibited the character of a modest gentleman.

Until he was about sixteen years of age, James's highest ambition was to be a lake captain. To this his mother was strongly opposed, but she finally consented to his going to Cleveland to carry out his long-cherished design, with the understanding, however, that he should try to obtain some other kind of employment. He walked all the way to Cleveland, and this was his first visit to the city. After making many applications for work, including labor on board a lake vessel, but all in vain, he finally engaged as a driver for his cousin, Amos Letcher, on the Ohio & Pennsylvania Canal. In a short time, however, he quit this and returned home. He then attended the seminary at Chester for about three years, and next he entered Hiram Institute, a school started in 1850 by the Disciples of Christ, of which church he was a member. In order to pay his way he assumed the duties of janitor, and at times taught school. He soon completed the curriculum there, and then entered Williams College, at which he graduated in 1856, taking one of the highest honors of his class.

Afterward he returned to Hiram as President. In his youthful and therefore zealous piety, he exercised his talents occasionally as a preacher of the Gospel. He was a man of strong moral and religious convictions, and as soon as he began to look into politics, he saw innumerable points that could be improved. He also studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1859. November 11, 1858, Mr. Garfield married Miss Lucretia Rudolph, who ever afterward proved a worthy consort in all the stages of her husband's career. They had seven children, five of whom are still living.

It was in 1859 that Garfield made his first political speeches, in Hiram and the neighboring villages, and three years later he began to speak at county mass-meetings, being received everywhere with popular favor. He was elected to the State Senate this year, taking his seat in January, 1860.

On the breaking out of the war of the Rebellion in 1861, Mr. Garfield resolved to fight as he had talked, and accordingly he enlisted to defend the old flag, receiving his commission as Lieutenant-Colonel of the Forty-second Regiment of the Ohio Volunteer Infantry, August 14, that year. He was immediately thrown into active service, and before he had ever seen a gun fired in action he was placed in command of four regiments of infantry and eight companies of cavalry, charged with the work of driving the Confederates, headed by Humphrey Marshall, from his native State, Kentucky. This task was speedily accomplished, although against great odds. On account of his success, President Lincoln commissioned him Brigadier-General, January 11, 1862; and, as he had been the youngest man in the Ohio Senate two years before, so now he was the youngest General in the army. He was with General Buell's army at Shiloh, also in its operations around Corinth and its march through Alabama. Next, he was detailed as a member of the general court-martial for the trial of General Fitz-John Porter, and then ordered to report to General Rosecrans, when he was assigned to the position of Chief of Staff. His military history closed with his brilliant services at Chickamauga, where he won the stars of Major-General.

In the fall of 1862, without any effort on his part, he was elected as a Representative to Congress, from that section of Ohio which had been represented for sixty years mainly by two men—Elisha Whittlesey and Joshua R. Giddings. Again, he was the youngest member of that body, and continued there by successive re-elections, as Representative or Senator, until he was elected President in 1880. During his life in Congress he compiled and published by his speeches, there and elsewhere, more information on the issues of the day, especially on one side, than any other member.

June 8, 1880, at the National Republican Convention held in Chicago, General Garfield was nominated for the Presidency, in preference to the old war-horses, Blaine and Grant; and although many of the Republican party felt sore over the failure of their respective heroes to obtain the nomination, General Garfield was elected by a fair popular majority. He was duly inaugurated, but on July 2 following, before he had fairly got started in his administration, he was fatally shot by a half-demented assassin. After very painful and protracted suffering, he died September 19, 1881, lamented by all the American people. Never before in the history of this country had anything occurred which so nearly froze the blood of the Nation, for the moment, as the awful act of Guiteau, the murderer. He was duly tried, convicted and put to death on the gallows.

The lamented Garfield was succeeded by the Vice-President, General Arthur, who seemed to endeavor to carry out the policy inaugurated by his predecessor.



C. A. Arthur

CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

CHESTER ALLEN ARTHUR, the twenty-first Chief Executive of this growing republic, 1881-'5, was born in Franklin County, Vermont, October 5, 1830, the eldest of a family of two sons and five daughters. His father, Rev. Dr. William Arthur, a Baptist clergyman, immigrated to this country from County Antrim, Ireland, in his eighteenth year, and died in 1875, in Newtonville, near Albany, New York, after serving many years as a successful minister. Chester A. was educated at that old, conservative institution, Union College, at Schenectady, New York, where he excelled in all his studies. He graduated there, with honor, and then struck out in life for himself by teaching school for about two years in his native State.

At the expiration of that time young Arthur, with $500 in his purse, went to the city of New York and entered the law office of ex-Judge E. D. Culver as a student. In due time he was admitted to the bar, when he formed a partnership with his intimate friend and old room-mate, Henry D. Gardiner, with the intention of practicing law at some point in the West; but after spending about three months in the Western States, in search of an eligible place, they returned to New York City, leased a room, exhibited a sign of their business and almost immediately enjoyed a paying patronage.

At this stage of his career Mr. Arthur's business prospects were so encouraging that he concluded to take a wife, and accordingly he married the daughter of Lieutenant Herndon, of the United States Navy, who had been lost at sea. To the widow of the latter Congress voted a gold medal, in recognition of the Lieutenant's bravery during the occasion in which he lost his life. Mrs. Arthur died shortly before her husband's nomination to the Vice-Presidency, leaving two children.

Mr. Arthur obtained considerable celebrity as an attorney in the famous Lemmon suit, which was brought to recover possession of eight slaves, who had been declared free by the Superior Court of New York City. The noted Charles O'Conor, who was nominated by the "Straight Democrats" in 1872 for the United States Presidency, was retained by Jonathan G. Lem-

mon, of Virginia, to recover the negroes, but he lost the suit. In this case, however, Mr. Arthur was assisted by William M. Evarts, now United States Senator. Soon afterward, in 1856, a respectable colored woman was ejected from a street car in New York City. Mr. Arthur sued the car company in her behalf and recovered $500 damages. Immediately afterward all the car companies in the city issued orders to their employes to admit colored persons upon their cars.

Mr. Arthur's political doctrines, as well as his practice as a lawyer, raised him to prominence in the party of freedom; and accordingly he was sent as a delegate to the first National Republican Convention. Soon afterward he was appointed Judge Advocate for the Second Brigade of the State of New York, and then Engineer-in-Chief on Governor Morgan's staff. In 1861, the first year of the war, he was made Inspector-General, and next, Quartermaster-General, in both which offices he rendered great service to the Government. After the close of Governor Morgan's term he resumed the practice of law, forming first a partnership with Mr. Ransom, and subsequently adding Mr. Phelps to the firm. Each of these gentlemen were able lawyers.

November 21, 1872, General Arthur was appointed Collector of the Port of New York by President Grant, and he held the office until July 20, 1878.

The next event of prominence in General Arthur's career was his nomination to the Vice-Presidency of the United States, under the influence of Roscoe Conkling, at the National Republican Convention held at Chicago in June, 1880, when James A. Garfield was placed at the head of the ticket. Both the convention and the campaign that followed were noisy and exciting. The friends of Grant, constituting nearly half the convention, were exceedingly persistent, and were sorely disappointed over their defeat. At the head of the Democratic ticket was placed a very strong and popular man; yet Garfield and Arthur were elected by a respectable plurality of the popular vote. The 4th of March following, these gentlemen were accordingly inaugurated; but within four months the assassin's bullet made a fatal wound in the person of General Garfield, whose life terminated September 19, 1881, when General Arthur, *ex officio*, was obliged to take the chief reins of government. Some misgivings were entertained by many in this event, as Mr. Arthur was thought to represent especially the Grant and Conkling wing of the Republican party; but President Arthur had both the ability and the good sense to allay all fears, and he gave the restless, critical American people as good an administration as they had ever been blessed with. Neither selfishness nor low partisanism ever characterized any feature of his public service. He ever maintained a high sense of every individual right as well as of the Nation's honor. Indeed, he stood so high that his successor, President Cleveland, though of opposing politics, expressed a wish in his inaugural address that he could only satisfy the people with as good an administration.

But the day of civil service reform had come in so far, and the corresponding reaction against "third-termism" had encroached so far even upon "second-term" service, that the Republican party saw fit in 1884 to nominate another man for President. Only by this means was General Arthur's tenure of office closed at Washington. On his retirement from the Presidency, March, 1885, he engaged in the practice of law at New York City, where he died November 18, 1886.



GROVER CLEVELAND.

GROVER CLEVELAND, the twenty-second President of the United States, 1885—, was born in Caldwell, Essex County, New Jersey, March 18, 1837. The house in which he was born, a small two-story wooden building, is still standing. It was the parsonage of the Presbyterian church, of which his father, Richard Cleveland, at the time was pastor. The family is of New England origin, and for two centuries has contributed to the professions and to business, men who have reflected honor on the name. Aaron Cleveland, Grover Cleveland's great-great-grandfather, was born in Massachusetts, but subsequently moved to Philadelphia, where he became an intimate friend of Benjamin Franklin, at whose house he died. He left a large family of children, who in time married and settled in different parts of New England. A grandson was one of the small American force that fought the British at Bunker Hill. He served with gallantry throughout the Revolution and was honorably discharged at its close as a Lieutenant in the Continental army. Another grandson, William Cleveland (a son of a second Aaron Cleveland, who was distinguished as a writer and member of the Connecticut Legislature) was Grover Cleveland's grandfather. William Cleveland became a silversmith in Norwich, Connecticut. He acquired by industry some property and sent his son, Richard Cleveland, the father of Grover Cleveland, to Yale College, where he graduated in 1824. During a year spent in teaching at Baltimore, Maryland, after graduation, he met and fell in love with a Miss Annie Neale, daughter of a wealthy Baltimore book publisher, of Irish birth. He was earning his own way in the world at the time and was unable to marry; but in three years he completed a course of preparation for the ministry, secured a church in Windham, Connecticut, and married Annie Neale. Subsequently he moved to Portsmouth, Virginia, where he preached for nearly two years, when he was summoned to Caldwell, New Jersey, where was born Grover Cleveland.

When he was three years old the family moved to Fayetteville, Onondaga County, New York. Here Grover Cleveland lived until he was fourteen years old, the rugged, healthful life of a country boy. His frank, generous manner made him a favorite among his companions, and their respect was won by the good qualities in the germ which his manhood developed. He attended the district school of the village and

was for a short time at the academy. His father, however, believed that boys should be taught to labor at an early age, and before he had completed the course of study at the academy he began to work in the village store at $50 for the first year, and the promise of $100 for the second year. His work was well done and the promised increase of pay was granted the second year.

Meanwhile his father and family had moved to Clinton, the seat of Hamilton College, where his father acted as agent to the Presbyterian Board of Home Missions, preaching in the churches of the vicinity. Hither Grover came at his father's request shortly after the beginning of his second year at the Fayetteville store, and resumed his studies at the Clinton Academy. After three years spent in this town, the Rev. Richard Cleveland was called to the village church of Holland Patent. He had preached here only a month when he was suddenly stricken down and died without an hour's warning. The death of the father left the family in straitened circumstances, as Richard Cleveland had spent all his salary of $1,000 per year, which was not required for the necessary expenses of living, upon the education of his children, of whom there were nine, Grover being the fifth. Grover was hoping to enter Hamilton College, but the death of his father made it necessary for him to earn his own livelihood. For the first year (1853–'4) he acted as assistant teacher and bookkeeper in the Institution for the Blind in New York City, of which the late Augustus Schell was for many years the patron. In the winter of 1854 he returned to Holland Patent, where the generous people of that place, Fayetteville and Clinton, had purchased a home for his mother, and in the following spring, borrowing $25, he set out for the West to earn his living.

Reaching Buffalo he paid a hasty visit to an uncle, Lewis F. Allen, a well-known stock farmer, living at Black Rock, a few miles distant. He communicated his plans to Mr. Allen, who discouraged the idea of the West, and finally induced the enthusiastic boy of seventeen to remain with him and help him prepare a catalogue of blooded short-horn cattle, known as "Allen's American Herd Book," a publication familiar to all breeders of cattle. In August, 1855, he entered the law office of Rogers, Bowen & Rogers, at Buffalo, and after serving a few months without pay, was paid $4 a week—an amount barely sufficient to meet the necessary expenses of his board in the family of a fellow-student in Buffalo, with whom he took lodgings. Life at this time with Grover Cleveland was a stern battle with the world. He took his breakfast by candle-light with the drovers, and went at once to the office where the whole day was spent in work and study. Usually he returned again at night to resume reading which had been interrupted by the duties of the day. Gradually his employers came to recognize the ability, trustworthiness and capacity for hard work in their young employe, and by the time he was admitted to the bar (1859) he stood high in their confidence. A year later he was made confidential and managing clerk, and in the course of three years more his salary had been raised to $1,000. In 1863 he was appointed assistant district attorney of Erie County by the district attorney, the Hon. C. C. Torrance.

Since his first vote had been cast in 1858 he had been a staunch Democrat, and until he was chosen Governor he always made it his duty, rain or shine, to stand at the polls and give out ballots to Democratic voters. During the first year of his term as assistant district attorney, the Democrats desired especially to carry the Board of Supervisors. The old Second Ward in which he lived was Republican ordinarily by 250 majority, but at the urgent request of the

party Grover Cleveland consented to be the Democratic candidate for Supervisor, and came within thirteen votes of an election. The three years spent in the district attorney's office were devoted to assiduous labor and the extension of his professional attainments. He then formed a law partnership with the late Isaac V. Vanderpoel, ex-State Treasurer, under the firm name of Vanderpoel & Cleveland. Here the bulk of the work devolved on Cleveland's shoulders, and he soon won a good standing at the bar of Erie County. In 1869 Mr. Cleveland formed a partnership with ex-Senator A. P. Laning and ex-Assistant United States District Attorney Oscar Folsom, under the firm name of Laning, Cleveland & Folsom. During these years he began to earn a moderate professional income; but the larger portion of it was sent to his mother and sisters at Holland Patent to whose support he had contributed ever since 1860. He served as sheriff of Erie County, 1870–'4, and then resumed the practice of law, associating himself with the Hon. Lyman K. Bass and Wilson S. Bissell. The firm was strong and popular, and soon commanded a large and lucrative practice. Ill health forced the retirement of Mr. Bass in 1879, and the firm became Cleveland & Bissell. In 1881 Mr. George J. Sicard was added to the firm.

In the autumn election of 1881 he was elected mayor of Buffalo by a majority of over 3,500—the largest majority ever given a candidate for mayor—and the Democratic city ticket was successful, although the Republicans carried Buffalo by over 1,000 majority for their State ticket. Grover Cleveland's administration as mayor fully justified the confidence reposed in him by the people of Buffalo, evidenced by the great vote he received.

The Democratic State Convention met at Syracuse, September 22, 1882, and nominated Grover Cleveland for Governor on the third ballot and Cleveland was elected by 192,000 majority. In the fall of 1884 he was elected President of the United States by about 1,000 popular majority, in New York State, and he was accordingly inaugurated the 4th of March following.

BENJAMIN HARRISON.

BENJAMIN HARRISON, the twenty-third President of the United States, 1889, was born at North Bend, Hamilton County, Ohio, in the house of his grandfather, William Henry Harrison (who was the ninth President of this country), August 20th, 1833. He is a descendant of one of the historical families of this country, as also of England. The head of the family was a Major-General Harrison who was devoted to the cause of Oliver Cromwell. It became the duty of this Harrison to participate in the trial of Charles I. and afterward to sign the death warrant of the king, which subsequently cost him his life. His enemies succeeding to power, he was condemned and executed October 13th, 1660. His descendants came to America, and the first mention made in history of the Harrison family as representative in public affairs, is that of Benjamin Harrison, great-grandfather of our present President, who was a member of the Continental Congress, 1774-5-6, and one of the original signers of the Declaration of Independence, and three times Governor of Virginia. His son, William Henry Harrison, made a brilliant military record, was Governor of the Northwest Territory, and the ninth President of the United States.

The subject of this sketch at an early age became a student at Farmers College, where he remained two years, at the end of which time he entered Miami University, at Oxford, Ohio. Upon graduation from said seat of learning he entered, as a student, the office of Stover & Gwyne, a notable law firm at Cincinnati, Ohio, where he applied himself closely to the study of his chosen profession, and here laid the foundation for the honorable and famous career before him. He spent two years with the firm in Cincinnati, at the expiration of which time he received the only inheritance of his life, which was a lot left him by an aunt, which he sold for $800. This sum he deemed sufficient to justify him in marrying the lady of his choice, and to whom he was then engaged, a daughter of Dr. Scott, then Principal of a female school at Oxford, Ohio.

After marriage he located at Indianapolis, Indiana, where he began the practice of law. Meeting with slight encouragement he made but little the first year, but applied himself

closely to his business, and by perseverance, honorable dealing and an upright life, succeeded in building up an extensive practice and took a leading position in the legal profession.

In 1860 he was nominated for the position of Supreme Court Reporter for the State of Indiana, and then began his experience as a stump speaker. He canvassed the State thoroughly and was elected.

In 1862 his patriotism caused him to abandon a civil office and to offer his country his services in a military capacity. He organized the Seventieth Indiana Infantry and was chosen its Colonel. Although his regiment was composed of raw material, and he practically void of military schooling, he at once mastered military tactics and drilled his men, so that when he with his regiment was assigned to Gen. Sherman's command it was known as one of the best drilled organizations of the army. He was especially distinguished for bravery at the battles of Resacca and Peach Tree Creek. For his bravery and efficiency at the last named battle he was made a Brigadier-General, General Hooker speaking of him in the most complimentary terms.

While General Harrison was actively engaged in the field the Supreme Court declared the office of Supreme Court Reporter vacant, and another person was elected to fill the position. From the time of leaving Indiana with his regiment for the front, until the fall of 1864, General Harrison had taken no leave of absence. But having been nominated that year for the same office that he vacated in order to serve his country where he could do the greatest good, he got a thirty-day leave of absence, and during that time canvassed the State and was elected for another term as Supreme Court Reporter. He then started to rejoin his command, then with General Sherman in the South, but was stricken down with fever and after a very trying siege, made his way to the front, and participated in the closing scenes and incidents of the war.

In 1868 General Harrison declined a re-election as Reporter, and applied himself to the practice of his profession. He was a candidate for Governor of Indiana on the Republican ticket in 1876. Although defeated, the brilliant campaign brought him to public notice and gave him a National reputation as an able and formidable debater and he was much sought in the Eastern States as a public speaker. He took an active part in the Presidential campaign of 1880, and was elected to the United States Senate, where he served six years, and was known as one of the strongest debaters, as well as one of the ablest men and best lawyers. When his term expired in the Senate he resumed his law practice at Indianapolis, becoming the head of one of the strongest law firms in the State of Indiana.

Sometime prior to the opening of the Presidential campaign of 1888, the two great political parties (Republican and Democratic) drew the line of political battle on the question of tariff, which became the leading issue and the rallying watchword during the memorable campaign. The Republicans appealed to the people for their voice as to a tariff to protect home industries, while the Democrats wanted a tariff for revenue only. The Republican convention assembled in Chicago in June and selected Mr. Harrison as their standard bearer on a platform of principles, among other important clauses being that of protection, which he cordially indorsed in accepting the nomination. November 6, 1888, after a heated canvass, General Harrison was elected, defeating Grover Cleveland, who was again the nominee of the Democratic party. He was inaugurated and assumed the duties of his office March 4, 1889



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